38a 1959

ALABAMA

Rev. King Signals Showdown Fight

Afro American

Baltimore

Md

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — An all-out campaign for desegregation on a broad scale will be made throughout the South in 1959 with the Rev. Martin L. King Jr. spearheading moves in Montgomery.

Six months of strategy meetings and preparations, with future plans for conference here with white leaders, have gone into the prospective drive already, Dr. King announced last week.

Speaking for his organization, the Montgomery Improvement Association, the young Baptist minister pointed to school integration as a major aim of the campaign, but did not discount efforts at the ballot box and public recreational facilities.

Date

1-11-59

P. 1

* * *

CITY AUTHORITIES last week closed nine white and four colored parks to avoid integration that could result from a Federal court suit now pending.

Meanwhile, moves toward integration were being made in other Southern areas as a Federal District Court in Little Rock, Ark. was asked to order that city's newly elected school board to take desegregation steps;

A suit threatens a white public library in Lakeland, Fla. for denying five colored college students use of its facilities;

And 1,500 orderly colored citizens, walking arm-in-arm and five abreast, weathered cold drizzling rain on the steps of the Capitol House in Richmond, Va. to protest the state's massive resistance program to school integration.

* * *

STILL OTHER parts of the South felt surging demands for equality while additional regions braced for the 1959 drive.

The Rev. Mr. King, leader of the successful bus boycott here in 1956, told reporters:

"An all-out effort to desegregate schools here by the fall of this year will be made.

Afro

"Court litigation will be sought only as a last resort. A series of conferences with various white leaders and the presentation of a plan to the school board will be the first steps of the campaign."

[illegible]

* * *

DR. KING did not elaborate on prospective dates for the conferences, but did say "the understanding and cooperation of white leaders would be sought" to bring about desegregation.

As a starter, Dr. King wants to muster community support. Then will come talks with the school board and leaders.

Detailing nothing, the militant cleric said the desegregation program is being charted by the MIA, with "several suits to be filed at one time" should such action be deemed necessary.

Date

1-10-59

But he ruled court action as a last resort. He seeks cooperation and understanding as his major premise.

* * *

"THERE ARE many white people of goodwill in Montgomery. They hold important positions in business and leadership.

"It is a matter of whether these persons are willing to take a stand on the issue or whether fear of reprisals will force them to stand back.

"All we want is a good faith approach to the problem, even if it means not integrating the whole school system at once."

But what about the Alabama Pupil Placement law? It was recently upheld by the Supreme Court.

* * *

"THIS DOES not discourage us," Dr. King declares. "The court upheld the law as constitutional 'on its face.' We are trying to let Alabama prove it is true to its own face."

The court warned that while the law was not invalid on its face, it could not be operated unfairly.

The law gives the local school board immense power in placing pupils within schools.

The question of fair administration of the law could cause another court test if mass integration were attempted in Montgomery schools.

* * *

DR. KING is even willing to compromise and accept stair-step integration of one or two grade levels at a time.

Alabama schools have taken no steps at all toward compliance with the Supreme Court desegregation decree of May 17, 1954. Integration attempts have been resisted all the way.

"We'll compromise," the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church pastor said, "but we won't compromise our principles.

"There'll be no attempts to enroll individual colored pupils in any school."

* * *

DR. KING would not detail the drive in connection with voter registration or integration of municipal park facilities.

But the City Commission, in closing parks, has expressed deep concern over the suit by colored persons to integrate city parks.

Currently no hearing date has been set for the suit.

* * *

IN LITTLE ROCK where a new school board sits, NAACP attorney Wiley A. Branton wants the board to effect desegregation of city schools.

He is also expected to enjoin Arkansas' State Education Department from giving tax money to support private, segregated schools in Little Rock.

Education Commissioner Arch Ford has stated he will allocate public funds to Raney High School, an institution run by the Little Rock Private School Corporation.

If he does so, he will be acting against the orders of the Supreme Court which forbade "evasive schemes" to get around integration last Sept. 19.

Little Rock has had no public high schools for months because Gov. Orval Faubus' closed them to circumvent mixed classes.

* * *

MR. BRANTON'S suit asking school integration moves by the board, seeks to do three things. They are:

1. Enjoin the school board from any acts which would "impede, thwart or frustrate" the execution of the integration plan mandated against it.
2. Enjoin the board from taking any steps to lease any property of the school district for use as private, segregated schools.
3. Compel the board to take steps necessary to facilitate the integration of the Little Rock School district in accordance with court orders.

* * *

THE LAKELAND, Fla. situation developed when five college students sought to use several books in a white library that "the colored library didn't have."

The students told a librarian: "We're not trying to make trouble. We just have to have some books to write term papers."

They were flatly refused permission to check the books out, so they left the library. There is speculation of a court suit.

* * *

DURING THE Richmond, Va. march on Gov. J. Lindsay Almond's quarters, pistol-packing Capitol guards were all that met the peaceful crowd.

Almond, himself, declined an invitation of the group to join the pilgrimage. The marchers were led by a group of ministers.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Shuttlesworth Says:

38a Ala

By REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

DEEP SOUTH Negroes have been far less surprised than many Washington officials over the unholy attitudes and screaming opposition of Southern segregationists to the idea and processes of desegregation. We knew all along that the glossed-over evils of segregation would some day be seen and reckoned with, for even the most skillful orators can't fool all of the people all the time.

Courier

P. 2

Section 2

That which they have proclaimed, long and loudly as "peace and harmony between the races," was really the Negroes' silent and reluctant acquiesence in a system which gave them no alternative and allowed them no redress. The national capitol provided the best forum from which to salve the nation's conscience.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Hitler used the "big lie" technique to foster the idea of a superior race until he fell. The white racists have preached with equal vigor that Negroes were satisfied and completely happy with segregation until that lie, too, has fallen and become an out-dated falsehood of the past.

Bombings, mobs, threats, beatings, reprisals and economic oppression have proved insufficient to stop the determined attacks by Negroes upon the fortress of segregation. Still clinging to the dead negatives of the past, most deep South officials now have become utterly perplexed and confused.

Dat. 2-21-59

Many are in the position of the man who, finding himself lost in a strange city, phoned police headquarters to seek direction. When the desk sergeant asked at what corner he was, the stranger replied, "I don't know where it is, sir, but I'm at the corner of Walk and Don't Walk." Or perhaps a Macon County official better demonstrated this confusion when in a discussion of the Negro problems he is alleged to have said, "We white folks have just waked up to find that we have had a bear by the tail for over one hundred years, and still don't know how to let him go."

■

NEGROES ARE NOT alarmed by defiant ranting from Southern politicians; what dismays us is the continuing perplexity which lingers with our Chief Executive. Our Commander in Chief seems in this situation able neither to command nor demand effectively.

The compromise-at-all-costs disposition of the Federal Government in the force of outright defiance is, indeed, distressing. Mr. Mikoyan of Russia must have chuckled, indeed, at the spectacle of a head of government stressing strict observance of law by citizens, while the government is unwilling to apply, effectively, the laws as written, already, or to propose legislation to remedy the bad core of the problems once and forever. I'm sure he found satisfaction, also, that certain liberal Congresmen didn't want to deal "harshly" with the South while, at the same time, the South is disfranchising millions, and seeking more effective ways to keep it so.

THE SOUTH needs the president to take the initiative and suggest positive solutions. Not Federal troops at the last moment, but plans beforehand; not inadequate and hopeful expressions but supervision to insure that hope and faith in America will not be lost. White moderates and there will be many, will never be able to work until the government works with them and insures their safety.

The belated civil rights proposals only scratch the surface. One wonders why the president does not ask now for Point III, which would authorize the Attorney General to seek injunctions against already invalid school laws, and halt other civil rights violations. This is

the heart of the whole matter, and clearly needed to stem the rebellious tide in Southern affairs.

Until such is had, it will be many years and the undergoing of much more agony before litigation is finished in school districts of the South. Half-hearted and half-handed commitments by the government must cease. To water down needed proposals to keep from arousing "prejudices and tensions" is to prolong the duration of such emotions.

IT IS LIKE trying to overhaul a worn-out motor with one wrench, and like using a squirt can to put out a raging fire when several fire companies are necessary. No steer ever will be controlled completely by missing the horns and valiantly latching onto the tail.

Birmingham is looking forward to the investigation by the Federal Grand Jury of Eugene Connor's arrest of three Montgomery ministers in my home last October while I was in jail. Actually, the whole pattern of law enforcement in Birmingham needs to be looked into. Mr. Connor assigns detectives each week to churches where we hold our mass meetings, but rages at the attorney general for serving notice of civil action to Grady Rogers in Montgomery.

Let there be fair and thorough investigation so that Birmingham oficials will know that America will tolerate no dictators in her midst. It is going to be interesting to see whether on not Democracy can correct abuses of its people.

Alabama Press Hits Ad Refusal

Times Picayune
New Orleans La.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The Alabama Press Association has condemned the Washington Post and Times-Herald for refusing to carry the Putnam letter as a paid advertisement.

A private Alabama group is publishing the letter in Northern and Western newspapers as an expression of Southern views on racial segregation.

William Stewart, Monroeville editor of the Monroe Journal, was elected president of the association for the coming year. Other officers named were James E. Mills, editor of the Birmingham Post-Herald, first vice-president, Harold May, the Florence Times second vice-president, and Jones Giles, Tuscaloosan re-elected secretary-treasurer and field manager.

Tues 1-27-59

Directors of the Alabama newspaper advertising service also were elected. They are J. C. Henderson, Alexander City Outlook; Fred Eiland, Cleburne County News; Tom Gardner, Brewton Standard, and Bob Bryan, Cullman Times and Democrat.

P. 39

Shuttlesworth Makes One More Move

THE REV. FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH all but caught the city napping, it seemed, when he and two other parents of eight school children moved to have the children entered in white Graymont and Phillips schools. Some had thought the next such move would come in Montgomery, with the Rev. Martin Luther King making it. But King now is in India [illegible] headlines as he talks of Gandhi, and Shuttlesworth observed the old motto "carpe diem," which means go to it while the opportunity is open. Thus this community once more is faced with the prospect of legal moves leading one knows not where. Patience is in order.

B'ham News
Birmingham Ala.
Sat. 2-15-59
P. 9

DR. MARTIN LUTHAR KING will deliver the commencement address at Talladega (Ala.) college June 1 in DeForest chapel. Dr. King, pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist church, Montgomery, is also president of the Montgomery Improvement association, which spearheaded the successful fight for integraton of that city's public transportation. He recently returned from a tour of India.

Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 5-?-59

Quakers to sponsor trip to India for Martin Luther King

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

PHILADELPHIA
Dr. and Mrs. Martin Luther King will leave February 3 on a Quaker sponsored trip to India, where they will study the Gandhian non-violent movement.

During a month in India they will meet with top leaders of the government as well as the Gandhian movement. Mrs. King will be particularly interested in examining the role of women in the Indian independence movement.

Sat. 2-7-59

THE American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), established at 20 S. 12th St. (Philadelphia), has been planning the trip for several months. James Bristol, the Committee's representative in Delhi, and Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of Howard University have been making arrangements in India.

P. 5

Dr. Nelson is the former director of two programs in India for the Quaker organization. He is in that country now studying non-violence as currently applied to the political life of India.

The Kings will be accompanied by Dr. Lawrence Reddick, professor of history at Alabama State College, who will study basic education programs in Gandhian centers.

A prominent Indian leader will accompany the Kings during their travels in the country.

Also cooperating in the visit of the Kings is the Gandhi Peace Foundation, a new international center devoted to the teachings and philosophy of Gandhi.

Dr. King gained national and international recognition when he led the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala.

He is pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The latter two organizations also helped make the trip possible.

His story and analysis of the Montgomery protest, Stride Toward Freedom, is being widely acclaimed.

King Talks On His Findings On Indian Trip

Talladega
Home
Talladega Ala.

NEW DELHI (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King said today he found no strong attitude of condemnation of the racial situation in the southern United States during his month's tour of India.

King, leader of the 1955-1956 Negro bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., said, "People I met recognized the progress being made toward complete integration in the U. S."

King, an exponent of non violent opposition to segregation, was sometimes during his boycott campaign compared with Mohandas Gandhi. He said here he would have to reflect on his learnings of Gandhi's non violent methods before deciding on their further application in the United States.

Mon. 3-?-59

The Baptist minister spent 2½ days with Vinoba Bhave, who some Indians consider Gandhi's spiritual successor. They walked four miles together during Bhave's tour of India soliciting gift lands for the landless.

P. 1

On the suggestion of Bhave, King said he wanted to appeal to India unilaterally to disarm as a stimulus to the rest of the world.

"So far neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has revealed the moral courage or faith to do this," King said.

King, his wife, and Dr. L. D. Reddick, history professor at Alabama State College, Montgomery, are leaving Tuesday after tuoring under the sponsorship of the American Quakers in cooperation with the Gandhi Memorial Fund.

They will stop at Karachi, Beirut, Jerusalem, Cairo and Athens before returning to New York March 18.

King Delays Try At School Mixing

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

Negro leaders don't plan to press for integration of Montgomery's public schools right away, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said this week.

King, who is president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., is scheduled to leave on a trip to India next week.

Nothing will be done toward seeking mixed classrooms before his return, King said. He expects to be gone about seven weeks.

Thurs 1-29-59

The Negro integration leader declined comment on reports that he also may visit in Russia before returning to Montgomery.

His trip to India is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee of the Quakers.

King said a special MIA integration committee is still studying the possibility of a move toward school desegregation but that nothing will be done until after his return from abroad.

P. 5A

Dr. M. L. King To Speak At 6 N. Y. Meetings

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK — Six mass meetings have been set in the Greater New York area as "non-violent, passive resistance protest demonstrations against the continuing spread of mob violence and terror in the Deep South." The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus protest movement, will be principal speaker at all six meetings, sponsored by the Commission on Social Action of the Empire State Baptist Missionary Convention.

Sat. 5-9-59

Originally scheduled to launch a statewide "Crusade for Citizenship" and to raise funds for the Southern Leadership Conference, which Dr. King heads, the public meetings will now be held to protest "a spreading wave of violence and terror in the South as evidenced in the brutal beating and abduction of 23-year-old M. C. Parker at Poplarville, Miss., by a lynch mob early Saturday."

P. 10

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WASHINGTON REPORT

Integrationists Disappointed

News Birmingham, Ala.

Liberals Hoped For Pro-Integration View When Question Put To President

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington Correspondent

Sat. 7-11-59

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER continues to disappoint pro-integrationists who want him to come out for new civil rights bills and to urge faster desegregation of public schools.

p.4

At his latest press conference the President was given another opportunity to make such pronouncements. He didn't. He did say that racial segregation that interferes with a citizen's equality of opportunity in the economic and political fields is "morally wrong."

What The New York Times printed about all this is interesting in view of the fact that one of its reporters, William H. Lawrence, asked the question at the press conference. It was a Times' policy question, for another Times' staffer, Joseph A. Loftus, wrote the story.

A bit of background is in order to put the White House "Q. and A." in perspective.

Eisenhower Criticized For Silence On Decision

SINCE 1954, Mr. Eisenhower has refused repeatedly to say whether he agreed or disagreed with the Supreme Court decision on public school desegregation. He has said it is "completely unwise" for him to discuss it, due to his oath to defend the Constitution. He has said that racial tolerance cannot be legislated, that progress must necessarily be gradual.

This attitude has brought sharp criticism from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Americans for Democratic Action, and others as will be noted later.

Recently The Times conducted a "survey" in the South, and showed that Negro religious leaders and white liberal ministers hoped for President Eisenhower to say he looked on segregation as undemocratic and un-Christian. The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery told The Times, for example, that he felt Mr. Eisenhower should state not only that integration is the law of the land, but that segregation is "morally wrong." And The Times' said King's comment inspired its question to Mr Eisenhower, which was:

38a

"Mr. President, quite apart from the legalism of the situation, have you any opinion as to whether racial segregation is morally wrong?"

"Myself?" the President replied.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, said Mr. Eisenhower, "I suppose there are certain phases of segregation, you are talking about, I suppose, segregation by local laws . . ."

"In public facilities," the reporter explained.

"In other words," the President continued (segregation laws), "that interfere with the citizens' equality of opportunity in both the economic and the political fields."

"Yes, sir."

"I think," concluded the President, "to that extent, that is morally wrong."

IN A FRONT PAGE story The Times said Eisenhower's comment "is expected to hearten Southern ministers of liberal leanings." It added that nationally known Negro leaders in Washington also thought the statement was helpful.

But, the story added that these Negro leaders "were more concerned, even disappointed, that the President had not spoken out for pending civil rights legislation."

And Clarence Mitchell, head of NAACP's Washington office, was quoted to the effect that he wished the President had said something specific about the civil rights bill now pending in the House Judiciary Committee. This bill would permit the attorney general to file injunctions in behalf of persons denied constitutional rights, including the right to attend a desegregated school.

"The Republicans have the fate of it (the bill) in their hands," said Mitchell. "A word from the President would have been a tremendous shot in the arm."

38a ad.
7-11-59

King . . . Inspired Question

Viewpoint Withheld On Individual's Choices

ONE LINE of significance in The Times' story said: "Apparently, the President did not want to blanket under his answer such questions as individuals' choices in personal and social matters."

To this, we can add that, apparently, The Times' question was discussed in advance with James Hagerty, White House press secretary and a long-time staff member of The Times. And, evidently, the Eisenhower circumscribed comments were planned in the usual preliminary session the President has with Hagerty.

The Rev. King and the liberal Southern ministers had best be content with what President Eisenhower said. He isn't likely to say anything stronger.

King Biography Tells Little-Known Details

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 6-24-59

p. 2D

Dr. L. D. Reddick, Alabama State College, in the book, "Crusader Without Violence", reveals some sensational facts about the life and times of Martin Luther King. The writer points up these facts as following.

38a

"It is not generally known that Dr. Martin Luther King, as a child, tried to commit suicide and that a white fellow student threatened to shoot him at Crozer Theological Seminary. These and other little-known facts have been revealed in the book, "Crusader Without Violence", by L. D. Reddick.

This full-length biography of Dr. King begins with his grandparents, one of whom was a hard-drinking, fighting, half-Irish sharecropper in Stockbridge, Ga. Dr. King's grandfather was a college-bred minister who founded Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta.

Young King himself was born on Auburn avenue, one of America's famous Negro streets. He was not the most outstanding student at Morehouse College but achieved highest scholarship honors at Crozer and Boston University where he received his Ph.D.

The book also gives the background of Dr. King's wife, Coretta, who was born in a Black Belt county near the little town of Marion, Ala., but went on to Antioch College and the New England Conservatory of Music.

The biography also gives the inside story of the famous Montgomery bus boycott of 1956, describing for the first time those who hindered as well as helped the movement. Then it moves on to the mass pilgrimage to Washington of 1957 and gives vivid details of the subsequent conference Dr. King and his colleagues had with Vice President Nixon and President Eisenhower.

For the picture "Crusader Without Violence" gives of other Negro leaders, such as NAACP leader Roy Wilkins and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and of the Negro press. It is the latest and most up-to-date account of what the Negro is struggling for
how leaders and
sometimes collide as
operate in reaching th
The author, Dr. L. D.

is professor of history at Alabama State and is described by "Who's Who In America" as an educator and writer.

U. S. Judge Rules Out Segregated City Parks

2-Year-Old Ordinance Invalidated

If and when Montgomery city parks open again, they must be open to Negroes and whites alike, a federal judge ~~ruled~~ here Tuesday.

Advertiser

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson threw out a two-year-old city ordinance which prohibits integration in public recreational facilities as unconstitutional.

The judge made it clear, however, that he "will not and cannot" order the city to reopen the nine white and four Negro parks which have been closed since last Jan. 1.

Montgomery Ala.

NO AUTHORITY

He decreed only that if municipal officials put the parks in operation again, Negroes must be allowed to use them without racial discrimination. He said he has no authority to compel the city to reopen the parks or to keep them open.

[illegible] 9-9-59

There was no announcement of a possible appeal to higher courts. City Atty. Walter Knabe said that would be left to the City Commission.

Johnson ruled that the policy of denying Negroes the use of white parks violates the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

It was another victory for Negroes in Montgomery where city bus segregation was first held unconstitutional. A three-judge panel, including Johnson, knocked down city and state bus degregation laws three years ago in a decision later upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

6 OTHER NEGROES

The ruling Tuesday came after a 40-minute hearing which produced testimony only from two Negroes and the superintendent of city parks. Six other Negroes were ready to testify, but their attorney agreed not to call them on a stipulation that their statements would be substantially the same as those already offered.

Mrs. Georgia Theresa Gilmore, a Negro widow, told the court she had taken white children to an all-white park in the course of her duties as a household maid. But she said she was prohibited by law from taking her own children to Oak Park two blocks from her home.

She said her son, Mark Gilmore, was arrested early in 1958 for walking through Oak Park on his way to work at Jackson Hospital.

Her son was fined $50 in city court, the witness said, but the charges were later dropped for lack of evidence when the case was appealed.

DISTURBING PEACE

Under cross-examination she said her son was charged with disturbing the peace rather than violation of the ordinance forbidding race-mixing in city parks.

When asked why she had never attempted to visit the white parks except as a nurse, the witness said she felt it "would be useless to be arrested and pay a fine."

Gussie Carlton, another Negro, said she, too, would like to use a nearby white park, but the city ordinance forbade it.

Both admitted under cross examination, however, that they never actually tried to use the white parks.

SIGNED PETITIONS

Both witnesses said they had signed petitions to the Parks and Recreations Board and to the City Commission asking for use of all Montgomery parks by Negroes. The petitions were denied.

Advertiser

City attorneys argued at one point that the Negroes had never tried to use the white parks to their knowledge, and consequently there was no evidence of denial of anyone's rights.

9-9-59

But Johnson dismissed that contention with comment that the court would waste no time on trival points in the face of the city's admission that it would have enforced the ordinance if necessary.

Parks Supt. T. A. Belser testified that although he knew of no attempt to integrate the parks, he would have called police if Negroes had tried to use them.

PARKS CLOSED

Under cross-examination Belser said he has remained as chief administrative officer of the department, and the office has continued to function, since the parks were closed.

Since they were shut down, his department has continued to operate to maintain the parks, Belser said.

38a

The superintendant testified that he received a copy of the park segregation ordinance when it was passed, but received no instructions as to its enforcement.

Ala.

Other Negro plaintiffs who appeared at the trial but did not testify were: J. C. Smith, 1160 S. Holt St., Sylvia Johnson, 1735 Jackson Ferry Rd.; Mattie Cargill, 811 S. Decatur St.; Fred Harris, 907 S. Holt St.; George Stephens, 1339 Marguerite St.; and Elizabeth Brown, 577 Watt St.

30 DAYS

Since federal court rules allow 30 days in which to file notice of appeal, either the present city administration or their successors will have time to make the decision.

Only one commissioner, Frank Parks, will succeed himself Oct 5. Parks was also the only commissioner present at the trial.

After hearing the testimony today, Johnson urged city officials to state their position on what they planned to do about the parks.

"As I understand the law," the judge said, "It's important to know the commission's intent to open the parks in the future. I want to give you the opportunity to offer testimony on this intent."

Commissioner Parks then rose and told the court:

"I cannot speak for the other commissioners. I do not believe in crossing bridges before I come to them. When the new commission takes office, then we'll decide."

Defense attorneys added that they had not sought to ascertain the intent of the new incoming commissioners.

A Negro's Life In Alabama

New York Herald Tribune

By JOHN G. ROGERS

(Mr. Rogers is a Herald Tribune staff reporter.)

New York

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.

HERE in this booming city beside Redstone Arsenal—the nation's rocket and missile center—a physician sits in his living room, sips beer with a visitor from the North, and talks about his life as a Negro in the Deep South.

Jan. 14-59

P.24

Dr. Harold F. Drake, a soft-spoken man in his thirties, son of a college professor and native to these parts, begins by explaining that—setting aside for the moment the general problem the Negro faces in the South—Huntsville is one of the best places down here for a Negro to live in. He goes on to give reasons:

38a

"First and foremost is this—the first thing a Negro thinks about in evaluating a community in the South is whether or not there is unrestricted police brutality. Are you likely to be dragged out of your house by some deputy sheriff and cuffed around and beaten up with absolutely no recourse to the law?

Ala.

"There are places where that can happen, and does happen. But not in Huntsville. I don't mean to say by any accounts that this is sheer Utopia here, but there's no police brutality. In that aspect, we have our dignity and our safety.

"After that first reason, I would give some of the obvious items such as pretty good schools, some reasonable public housing for Negroes, and so on. Then, I would go on to list a variety of reasons, large and small, some of which may seem very small to you. But, in a way, the smaller ones are very important because they're so much a part of ordinary daily living. For example, my wife can go into a store in Huntsville—there's no segregation in the stores—and try on a pair of shoes or a hat before she decides which one she wants to buy. There are lots of places in the South where she could not do this.

"It used to be that when I wrote a prescription for a Negro—say it was for Mrs. Alice Smith—the druggist would refuse to put the title Mrs. on the label. He'd just put Alice Smith. But in recent times they're putting the title on the label for Negroes just as they do for white people.

"I can take my Negro patients to the city hospital now. I used to have to take them to a hospital up in Tennessee. I can't yet treat my white patients in the city hospital, but I make house calls for them. No, my white patients aren't necessarily from what you would call the lower classes.

"Negroes can now play golf on the municipal course on Mondays and Thursdays, and the city is planning to build a new recreation center for our people, identical with the one already opened for the white population.

* * *

"I said that the stores aren't segregated. Well, the private business isn't but the state liquor stores are segregated—that's dictated by state law. You find two liquor stores side by side in the same building—one market for whites, one for colored. Now the way you order is this—there's a large case of samples at the side, each bottle with the price on it. You study the sample case, decide what you want and then tell your order to the clerk. It so happens that in the Negro sample case there's no Scotch. And it so happens that when I drink whiskey, I like Scotch. So I enter the colored store, step through to the white store on the white side—no, there are no objections to that—and I make my selection and then step back into the colored store to make my purchase. This never makes me irritated because it's so silly that it's amusing. I guess they just don't think that a Negro might like Scotch."

Dr. Drake and his wife—a pretty registered nurse from Indianapolis—present a contrast. Being from the North, she encounters things she says she never will get used to, no matter how long she lives in the South.

"One of the things that bothers me most," she explains, "is the way a white person will treat you one way in private, another way in public. I worked for a time at the arsenal along with white women. There was one, for instance, who was very nice to me on the job, we'd talk about all sorts of things. But if I met her on the street in Huntsville, she'd practically look around to see whether anyone was watching before she'd give me a polite hello. I just can't get used to things like that."

(2)

Federal Judge Refuses To Dismiss Suit Against Restaurant At Airport

Birmingham Man Attacks Practice Of Segregation

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Tues, 7-7-59

Attempts by city attorneys to have dismissed against the city a federal suit attacking alleged segregation at a Municipal ~~Airport restaurant~~ failed Mon~~day when a~~ federal judge refused to dismiss the action.

Attorneys for the City of Atlanta attempted to have the suit filed by a Birmingham insurance executive against the city as well as several other defendants, dismissed on the grounds that the city could not be held responsible for the acts of the restaurant management.

38a

U. S. District Judge Frank A Hooper declared, however, that the plantiff in the court action claimed that the city had leased the area to the alleged discrimination practicing restaurant in question and that there was not yet ample facts on either side to warrant a dismissal.

Ga.

Birmingham executive H. D. Coke filed a suit in U. S. District Court here last December naming the city as one of five defendants in an action designed to break down alleged segregation practices at the Dobbs House, Inc., a restaurant at the Municipal Airport.

Coke claimed in his suit that he was refused service at a table of his choice at the restaurant, but was instead directed to a table behind a screen in the rear of the establishment where Negroes were served.

Coke charged that such action was discriminatory and asked that the court issue an injunction prohibiting the further practice of segregation at the airport restaurant.

Daily World

On the dismissal, Judge Hooper declared that the record does not contain sufficient facts to enable the court to pass upon the motion.

Tues, 7-7-59

Hooper added that "the facts will have to be developed concerning the extent of the control retained by the city of Atlanta over the leased premises, particularly in regard to the matter of its operation, whether exclusively for white or for Negro customers."

Ga.

"Until the facts are more fully developed the Court cannot assume that the City of Atlanta is causing the restaurant to be operated in a racially discriminatory manner, neither can the Court assume to the contrary," the judge said.

At the core of his ruling against the motion for dismissal, Judge Hooper said "it is not proper to dismiss any action where it is possible that evidence may be admitted which would entitle the plantiff to relief."

AGITATION SCORED

Court Decision Built Wall, Huddleston Says

Advertiser Fri. 5-15-59

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The congressman from Birmingham, testified Thursday that a highly explosive situation could develop there if racial tensions continue to increase.

P. R.

Rep. George Huddleston Jr. (D-Ala) told the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee that a wall has been built up between the white and Negro races since the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision.

38a

Leaders of the two races no longer are able to sit down together and discuss their problems, he said.

Ala

Huddleston said this probably is the greatest tragedy that has come out of the court's ruling and what he called the continual agitation against the south in Congress since the court action.

Huddleston

Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo) said that if, as Huddleston suggested, Birmingham and other Southern communities are sitting on a powder keg, something out to be done to bring the two races together. He said that could not be accomplished by resisting the court's school ruling.

Huddleston replied that "you're not going to get people to sit down and discuss their problems if someone is looking over their shoulder and pushing them.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) said the only way racial problems, or any other personal problems, are going to be worked out is by cooperation and mutual good will and understanding by the people in the communities where they live.

Such problems can't be solved by outside dictation, he said.

Carroll replied that they can't be solved either by boycotts and economic reprisals against Negro by White Citizens Councils.

Huddleston told him that the only boycotts or economic reprisals in Alabama that he knows of were by Negroes against white people.

He cited the Nrgro boycott of buses in Montgomery and of stores of white merchants in Tuskegee.

Huddleston, who appeared before the subcommittee to oppose pending civil rights bill, said tremendous strides had been made in improving race relations until the Supreme Court's 1954 school ruling.

But as a result of this ruling and what he called the constant hue and cry for civil rights legislation, Huddleston said, "friendship between the races has deteriorated sharply."

Parks Group Holds Session On Resources

Montgomery Advertiser
Mont, Ala. P.7
Apr 30-54

State parks personnel gathered Thursday at the State Administration Building for a two-day institute, designed to discuss development of Alabama's outdoor recreation resources.

Sen. Douglas Webb of Atmore, chairman of the interim joint Senate-House committee on Public Parks and Beaches, addressed the group during the afternoon on "The Legislative Outlook for State Parks." Appearing with him on the panel were Sen. Robert R. Berryman of Town Creek and Rep. Joe McCorquodale Jr. of Jackson.

38a

Presiding over the institute was Parks Chief Jack Parsons and his assistant, Woodrow W. Wood.

YOUNGER WELCOMES

The group was welcomed to Montgomery by William C. Younger, director of the Department of Conservation and Joe Kilgore, assistant director.

Others appearing on the day's program included Charles D. Kelly, William G. O'Rear, E. L. Bottoms, Stanley Frazer, William Heard and J. R. Parker.

A banquet Thursday evening at the Albert Pick Motel featured a program by C. A. Jeffers, chief of state cooperation, National Park Service, Richmond, Va.

The program is scheduled to end at noon Friday.

Personnel attending the institute and the areas they represent are as follows:

W. H. Cox and Arnold Covington, Joe Wheeler State Park, Wheeler Dam; Doyle Benefield and Claude Lam, Monte Sano State Park, Huntsville; James O. Evans and Otis Duncan, DeSoto State Park, Fort Payne; Clyde Duncan and Charles Durrett, Cheaha State Park, Mumford; James G. Murphy, Chewacla State Park, Auburn; Luther Collins, Chattahoochee State Park, Gordon; G. M. McLeod and Leroy Floyd· Gulf State Park, Gulf Shores; T. B. Perry, Chickasaw State Park, Linden; Fred Covington and Olen Frith, Oak Mountain State Park, Helena; Carey D. Elder, Little Mountain State Park, Guntersville; and Heston Dial, Clay County Public Lake.

Negroes Began A Try For Desegregated Parks

B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Jan 25-54
38 P16

IN BIRMINGHAM suit was filed in federal court by Negroes seeking desegregation of the city's parks. This was a not unexpected move. But the actual filing was cause for considerable sorrow.

Here was one more attempt to upset a condition which has been by and large favorable to both races. Candor compels admission that Negroes need more and better public facilities. But these steadily are being provided and in City Hall are men who quite sincerely intend to do their best to meet this need.

Thinking Negroes know that the Birmingham situation is such that whites are not ready for any integration and that this action can only lead to a closing perhaps of all parks. Nobody will benefit. Negroes may win their case, but the result will be a piece of paper in the hand. Sandboxes, swings and slides would do more for everybody concerned.

38a 1959 ALABAMA

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING
TRIP TO INDIA

Ovation greets Dr. King as plane arrives at New Delhi

By SHRIDHAR TELKAR
(Special to the AFRO)

NEW DELHI, India — Dr. Martin Luther King, Mrs. King and Dr. Lawrence Reddick of the faculty of Alabama State College arrived early Tuesday at New Delhi's Palam Airport, where they were given a great ovation and garlanded in accordance with an old Hindu tradition.

Afro American

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, vice chairman of Handhi Smarak Nidhi (an educational foundation) was among the distinguished group gathered at the airport to greet the "American Gandhi" and his party.

The King entourage had been expected to arrive on Sunday, Feb. 9, but was held up by a schedule change in Zurich.

Date 2-28-59

INDICATIVE OF the high esteem in which Dr. King is held in India-where he has become widely known through press accounts of his non-violent battle for freedom, liberty and dignity for his people in his home town of Montgomery, Ala. — was the five-hour-wait of hundreds of his admirers for more than five-hours in Sunday morning's bitterly cold weather.

P. 7

Bearing garlands of marigold, red roses and khadi yarn (hand-woven and hand - spun, which Gandhi always liked) they waited in vain until telephone calls made from the American Embassy brought news of the delay at Zurich.

He arrived an additional day later from Bombay because of missed plane connections after arrival in India.

Baltimore, Md.

DR. KING and his party were happy to meet me, especially when I told them that I was representing the AFRO-AMERICAN in New Delhi. The whole party seemed happy and excited on this, their first visit to India — the land of Mahatma Gandhi.

Talking to newsmen, Dr. King said that he was a pilgrim to India because India to him meant Mahatma Gandhi — "a truly great personality for the ages."

For him the visitor added India meant Mr. Nehru and his "wise statesmanship and above all, it is the land where the techniques of non-violence in social change were developed — Techniques that my people in Montgomery and elsewhere in the South have used. We have found them effective and sustaining, they work."

* * *

THE PRESENT visit of Dr. King is sponsored by Gandhi Smarak Nidhi — a kind of a trust which helps those interested in the teachings and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi — and the Quaker Center in New Delhi.

The executive committee of G. S. N. resolved last December that Dr. King should be given a cordial invitation to visit India. Prime Minister Nehru, a member of the committee, also urged that all possible help should be rendered to make Dr. King's visit successful and pleasant.

Dr. King and his party will be in India for about a month. While here they will visit some of the places and institutions associated with the life and work of Gandhi. They will also meet many of those who knew and worked with him.

Dr. King will, it is hoped, be particularly interested in understanding how Gandhi worked peacefully for the emancipation of the Untouchables in India. Dr. King will spend some time with Vinoba Bhave — a disciple of Gandhi who is today following in his master's footsteps and the life of a true Gandhian.

* * *

DR. KING is scheduled also to see some important universities and a few of the community projects designed to reorganize village life and raise the standard of living of the peasants.

Swami Vishvanand on behalf of the G. S. N. and Mr. Bristol of the Quaker Centre, Delhi, collaborated in drawing up the program for Dr. King and party in India. They will accompany the party during their journey inside India.

Among the places Dr. King's party will visit are Calcutta, Madras, Trivandrum, Mysore, Bangalore, Bombay, Wardha and Agra.

They will meet various governors and leaders in various states, address public meetings and will be guests of social and cultural institutions.

Afro American P. 7 Baltimore, Md.

VISIT TO INDIA — Garlanded with flowers, famed boycott leader, the Rev. Martin Luther King and his wife are shown on arrival at Palam Airport in India recently.

2-28-59

Dr. King foresees end to segregation by turn of century

Sat 2-28-59

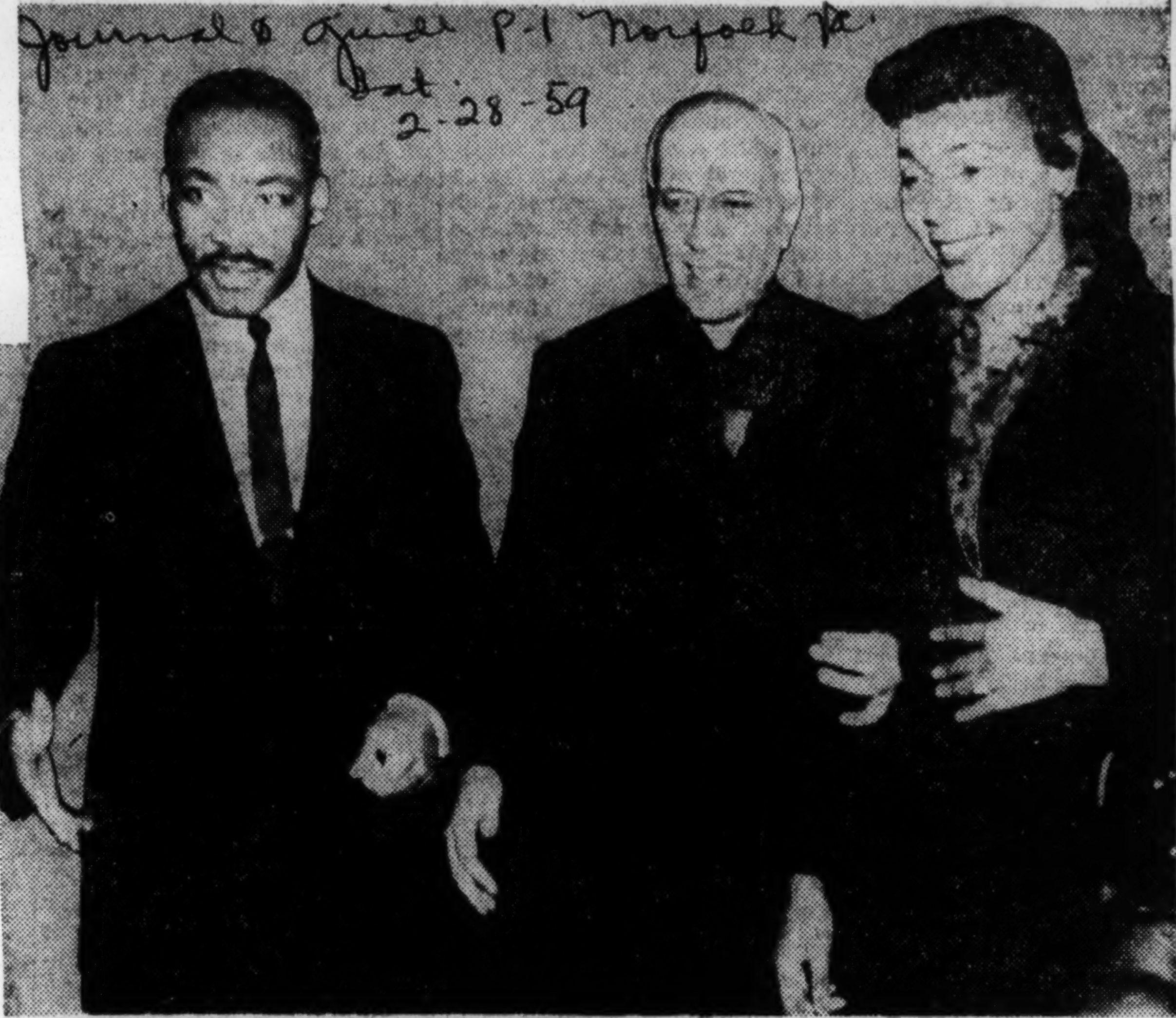
CALCUTTA—America will be completely integrated by the end of the century, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. predicted last week. He also foresaw an end to all legal barriers to integration in 10 or 15 years.

The Montgomery, Ala., minister indicated that upon his arrival back in the states a stepped up program will be launched on the desegregation front.

Dr. King currently is rounding out a month-long tour of India where he is studying the Ghandian technique of non-violent resistance. He said the inner force of the movement has given him new determination.

Dr. King is accompanied by his wife.

The Kings And The Prime Minister



Journal & Guide P-1 Norfolk Va. Sat. 2-28-59

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., and Mrs. King flank Prime Minister Jawaharal Nehru as they visited the Indian leader in New Delhi. The Kings are spending a month in India on invitation of the Ghandi Peace Foundation. Dr. King was director of the successful walking [illegible] of bus segregation in Montgomery. (UPI)

Dr. King Still Convinced Gandhi Technique Best

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-4-59

P. 11

"I felt India more convinced than ever before that non-violent resistance is the most potent weapon available to oppressed people in their struggle for freedom." The words belong to the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., who writes of "My Trip to the Land of Gandhi," in the July issue of Ebony Magazine.

38a

The man who used Ghandi techniques in leading the successful bus integration battle of Montgomery, Ala., made the pilgrimage with his wife Coretta and biographer Lawrence Reddick. He found the spirit of Gandhi very much alive in India today and says that Gandhians praised his passive resistance experiment in Montgomery.

"To them as to me it also suggests that non-violent resistance when planned and positive in action can work effectively even under totalitarian regimes," he said.

PRAISES GANDHI'S TEACHING

The Rev. King writes in Ebony that because of Gandhi's teachings a mutual friendship based on complete equality exists today between the Indian and British people within the Commonwealth.

"The way of acquiesence leads to moral and spiritual suicide," he writes. "The way of violence leads to bitterness in the survivors and brutality in the destroyers. But the way of non-violence leads to redemption and the creation of the beloved community."

Although he was looked on as a brother, with the color of his skin something of an asset, the Rev. King says in Ebony that he did find segregation in India. We call it race in America, he said. They call it caste in India.

M. L. King, Jr. Speaks Dec. 10 At Area Leadership Rally Here

Atlanta World

38a

DR. M. L. KING, JR.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., internationally known leader, writer and pulpiteer, will be principal speaker here next Wednesday night, December 10, at 8:00 o'clock at the Wheat Street Baptist Church, Auburn and Young Streets, in a city-wide mass meeting.

38a

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. King is being presented by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference with Rev. Samuel W. Williams and Dr. R. Julian Smith, II, local chairmen; Dr. M. L. King, Sr., and Dr. William H. Borders, local committeemen, along with 50 leading pastors and churches of Atlanta.

Fri 12-5-58

A 100-voice choir will sing at the event. There will be reports from Norfolk, Va., where the state's massive resistance stand is being severely tested; Birmingham, Ala., where the new ruling permitting bus drivers to seat passengers is being tested; Tuskegee and Macon County, Ala., where the civil rights commission will still be in its hearing on the disabilities experienced by Negroes in their efforts to register and vote; Shreveport, La., where a civil rights suit against segregation laws is in progress, and the New Orleans bus suit.

P. 4

Others appearing on the program are Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Montgomery, Ala.; Rev. A. L. Davis, New Orleans, La.; Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee, Fla.; Bishop W. R. Wilkes, Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District, and Grand Master John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta. These leaders will bring greetings preceding the main address to be delivered by the leader and president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The book entitled "Stride Toward Freedom," written by Dr. M. L King, Jr., will be autographed by him in person from 7 to 8 p.m. preceding the mass meeting.

38a 1959

ALABAMA

'Get-Tough-Policy' Declared In Halting Racial Incidents

Montgomery

1-29-59

Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers Wednesday warned Montgomery Negroes that the Police Department "will take off the kid gloves" in dealing with racial incidents.

His statement was made after a white night watchman complained he was molested and threatened by a crowd of over 100 Negroes as he left his job in a Negro section of the city Tuesday night.

Punctuating the warning, it was announced that 22 Negroes accused of participating in the near riot on High street will be arraigned before Judge D. Eugene Loe in Recorder's Court Friday.

All of them are charged with disorderly conduct and in addition, one is charged with destruction of property in connection with the hurling of a brick through the windshield of the watchman's car.

Target of the attack about 10 p.m. Tuesday was Charles Roy, 195 Riverside Dr., employed to watch property used in the construction of an addition to the all-Negro Victor-Tulane housing project.

He said he was starting to drive home when a brick crashed through the window of his car. He said that after he stopped the car, he was confronted by a large mob of Negroes, many of them carying knives and bricks.

He said he held the crowd at bay with a pistol while he called police from a nearby telephone.

Police said that after they arrived, they encountered considerable trouble from groups of patrons coming from the nearby Ty-Jauna Club, a Negro night spot. They said the Negroes cursed them and "dared us to come across the street."

Three of the patrons who were arrested for disorderly conduct outside the night club were arraigned and found guilty by Judge Loe Wednesday. They were listed as Hezepiah McGee, [illegible] Watt St.; Willie Ganes, 1153 Roanoke St.; and Charles Collins, 1047 Bragg St.

Eleven of the cases to be heard Friday were made on warrants signed by Roy and 12 were filed by officers.

Police estimated the number of Negroes who stood outside the club as they attempted to make an investigation at 60. They said they told the group "at least 25 times" to end the disturbance and go back in the night club.

The officers said they had their "worst trouble" with the groups of defiant Negroes between midnight and 1 a.m. Wdnesday.

During an investigation inside the night club, several Negroes were arrested for drunkenness and possessing weapons. One of the suspects, Frank James of Tuskegee, was found guilty of possessing an illegal knife Wednesday. He was fined $25 and costs.

ACTION NEXT STEP

Sellers said "further incidents of this type will not be tolerated" and then he added, "This is all the conversation needed—the next thing is action.

"The Police Department is equipped to handle almost any situation that arises and further incidents will not be handled with kid gloves," the commissioner said.

Ray told officers that after the Negroes broke his windshield, they told him "we don't want any white men working around here."

APPEAL MADE

Sellers commented on this by saying that it should be remembered that "a lot of Negroes are working all over white sections of Montgomery."

The news director of Negro radio station WRMA broadcast an appeal Wednesday to all Negro parents and teachers to aid in compliance of Sellers' order.

Ace Anderson urged parents and teachers to cooperate by keeping teen-agers off the streets at night and preventing them from liotering at night clubs and street corners.

Police said that teen-agers were seen drinking beer and whisky in th night club in violation of law.

38a Ala

WHERE BRICK HIT HIS RIGHT FRONT WINDOW
Charles Roy And Car Attacked By Group Of Negroes

King Lands In India For One Month Visit

BOMBAY, India (AP)—An American Negro leader the Rev. Martin Luther King, arrived here Monday by air from Beirut, Lebanon, on a month's visit to India as guest of the Gandhi Memorial Fund. King, who was accompanied by his wife, will go to New Delhi Tuesday to meet Prime Minister Nehru.

City Answers Negroes' Suit To Open Parks

2-11-59

An answer has been filed in U.S. District Court here to the Negro suit which seeks to end segregation in Montgomery's city parks.

City Atty. Walter J. Knabe Tuesday filed the answer, emphasizing strongly that no rights are being denied the Negro plaintiffs because whites as well as Negroes are barred from the use of park facilities.

The suit, filed Dec. 22 by eight Montgomery Negros, seeks an injunction forbidding segregation in Oak Park and "at least 11 other city parks." It also seeks a judgment declaring as unconstitutional a city ordinance making race-mixing in the city parks a misdemeanor.

Represented by Atty. Solomon S. Seay Jr., the Negroes claim they are being denied due process of law and equal protection under the law as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, citing the fact they are denied something granted to white citizens.

The city, through Knabe, filed a motion to dismiss after the parks were closed, claiming that the closing of the parks removed any grounds for action. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. denied the motion, as he did a motion to stay action in the suit which Knabe filed later.

Gov. Patterson Promises Efforts To Regain Control Of State Parks

Tuskegee News

Gov. John Patterson has promised to fight for the people's rights in regaining state control of public parks, lakes and recreation areas now under long-term lease to private speculators.

"We do not expect an easy fight in our attempt to eliminate the waste and squandering of your tax money," the governor stated. "As I said during my campaign many times, whenever you try to do something for the people, it is an up-hill fight all the way."

"But I want to assure you that we are going to stay in there fighting", Mr. Patterson declared.

The governor's statement was prompted by court action contesting the State's attempt to cancel a 10-year lease at Tuscaloosa County Public Lake. During the last administration, concession rights at the lake were leased for a term of 10 years with a right to renew for five more years.

The state does not consider itself bound by the terms of such contracts. "This attempt by the past administration to deprive the people of Alabama of their right to administer their parks is illegal," Gov. Patterson said.

"If it were not illegal, one administration could contract away or lease away everything the State has for long periods of time, thus depriving the people of the right to govern themselves through their elected officials and deprive the people from having any voice in the affairs of government and make it impossible for the people to change the policy of an administration by voting in a new one," Mr. Patterson declared.

Some of the state parks and recreation areas were leased out during the last administration for as long as 90 years.

The chief of the division of state parks, monuments and historical sites was dismissed from his job last week. One of the charges brought against the former official concerned the long-term leasing out of state parks and other property, and stated in part:

"Practically every public park, lake and recreation area in the State under the supervision and control of your division has been leased to private individuals since 1955 for long periods of time . . . You have obviously aided in an attempt to tie up most of the State's lands and parks for many years and have made it extremely difficult for subsequent administrations to operate the parks, lakes and recreation areas for the benefit of the public . . ."

The consideration to the state was termed "woefully inadequate" in most of the leases.

Gov. Patterson said the public officials entering into such agreements had no legal authority to do so if the agreements extended beyond their term of office and hampered subsequent public officials from carrying out their duties as required by law.

RED CROSS BANK ISSUE

Negro Blood Mix Bill Boils In South Carolina House

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP)—Negro blood is contaminated, State Rep. George Sam Harrell of Florence said Thursday in an unsuccessful effort to get a vote on his bill that would require the labeling of blood given by Negroes to Red Cross blood banks.

"The Supreme Court and Eisenhower are gonna beat you on integrating the schools," he shouted to the House, "but that is no reason why we should mix the blood in South Carolina."

He first tried to gain unanimous consent to bring the blood bank bill out of the House Military and Public Affairs Committee where it has rested for four weeks.

CALLS FOR VOTE

That failed. He then introduced a resolution which would require that the bill be brought to an immediate vote.

State Rep. Eppes of Greenville objected to bringing the resolutions to a vote. He said several groups have demanded a hearing on the bill, including the Red Cross and the National Legislative Committee of the South Carolina Medical Assn.

Harrell quoted from an article which he said appeared in a Negro magazine (Jet). He said a Negro in Mississippi was quoted in the article as "calling me an S.O.B." because of the blood bank bill.

Fri 2-13-59

"If I could find out where he was in Mississippi, I'd go down and see him," Harrell said.

He told House members that if they believed in mixing Negro blood and white blood, "then you'll vote against my bill. But I believe it should be brought to a vote and not bottled up in committee."

RED CROSS OFFICIAL

Harrell said an identical bill he introduced in 1956 died because an unidentified Red Cross official wanted to protest but never appeared in the House to do so.

"Whey hasen't he come down here?" Harrell asked. "Bring him down here and let him tell have to mix the bloods."

Hart of Union had this to say in favor of Harrell's motion:

P. 6-A

"Lots of times, most of us don't take Rep. Harrell too seriously. But I think he has something here.

"If this bill was brought out on a roll call vote I don't believe a member of this House would dare vote against it."

Dr. M. L. King must cancel trip to USSR

Afro-

MONGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. announced ~~late last week~~ that he will not visit the Soviet Union following his visit to India as he had earlier announced.

He said that although he has made excellent progress since he was stabbed, the state of his health and the urgency of the racial conflict in the South indicated that the trip to the Soviet Union must be reluctantly postponed at this time.

Baltimore Md

Dr. King will arrive at New Delhi on Feb. 7 at the invitation of the Gandhi Trust, accompanied by his wife and Dr. Lawrence Reddick of Alabama State College. He will meet with such Indian leaders as Prime Minister Nehru and Vinoba Bhave.

Sat. 2-7-59

P. 9

Funds for the trip to Russia had been donated last December by the American Baptist Convention. Dr. King plans to visit the Soviet Union at a future date when his health and conditions in the South permit his doing so.

Policemen Keep Watch On Parks

Advertiser

Police are making around-the-clock periodic checks of Montgomery's closed municipal parks, Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers said Friday.

A particular close watch is being maintained on two Negro parks, Sellers said, after hearing reports that some Negroes planned to violate the "no trespassing" regulations which went into effect New Year's Day.

Montgomery Ala.

He said a Negro officer was assigned to King's Hill Park, an eight - acre recreational area in East Montgomery, after some Negroes allegedly said they planned to continue using the park.

Sat. 1-3-59

Anyone attempting to enter any closed park, the police commissioner said, will first be warned and then arrested if they fail to obey the warning.

P. 1

He said a close watch is also being kept on Washington Park, a five-acre tract for Negroes scuth of the Mobile road.

No incidents were reported Friday as the city's 14 parks remained closed for the second day.

The City Commission closed the parks and posted "No Trespassing" signs after a group of Negroes filed a suit in U.S. District Court in an effort to end racial segregation in the parks.

Young Negro held in capital race flareup

News

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 24 — (AP) — A racial flareup which followed Gov. John Patterson's inauguration has put a young Negro into the hands of juvenile authorities.

Birmingham Ala

The 14 or 15-year-old boy, whose name was withheld, was arrested by police after the white monitor of a Russell County school bus, Dent Williams, complained he was struck by the Negro following the inaugural parade.

Sat 1-24-59

WILLIAMS CALLED police after he found Negroes throwing rocks and sticks at white students in the bus. Police turned the teen-age Negro over to Juvenile Court.

P. 2

Patterson had banned Negroes from his inaugural parade.

Gayle Says Parks Can't Be Leased

Post Herald

Mayor Hints That They May Be Sold

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 31 (AP) — Mayor W. A. Gayle today ruled out the possibility of leasing Montgomery's city parks to private organizations. But he said they might be sold.

The City Commission has ordered all 13 public parks closed effective tomorrow to head off the possibility of a court order to integrate them. A suit filed by eight Negroes is on file in Federal court.

Gayle said the city cannot legally lease the parks as a means of blocking integration. He mentioned a Supreme Court decision in a case of that nature in Richmond, Va., where a park was leased to a private group after it had been ordered desegregated.

Thurs 1-1-59

Montgomery Lodge 254, Loyal Order of Moose, announced Tuesday it had offered to take over Oak Park, the city's largest, for a rental of $2000 a year.

Gayle also disclosed today that city authorities conferred with

Birmingham Ala

REV. KING IN WHO'S WHO SLATES SPEECHES AT YALE UNIVERSITY

Jackson News

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 1—The Southern Leadership Council announced this week that its president, Dr. Martin Luther King, appears for the first time in the recently published "Who's Who in America."

The organization also revealed that Dr. King has accepted two important lecture engagements at Yale University.

Jackson Miss

On January 14, King is scheduled to speak in famed Woolsey Hall on The Future of Integration.

On the following day, he will deliver a lecture at the Divinity school chapel on the theological aspects of non violence in personal and social relations.

Sat 1-17-59

"Who's Who in America" which lists Dr. King for the first time had formerly carried two Alabama Negroes, Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. George Washington Carver, scientist.

P. 1

Gov.-Elect John Patterson before voting to close the parks. He said a conference was held at the state capitol Monday, attended by Patterson, the outgoing attorney general, and MacDonald Gallion, the attorney general-elect.

Judge Denies Negroes' Suit In Golf Case

Mobile Ala

MOBILE (AP)—Three Negroes received a setback Thursday in their efforts to play on Mobile's Municipal Golf Course.

U.S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas denied a motion for a summary judgment on their behalf in a suit filed before him last April 11. A hearing on the case on its merits probably will be the next step. No trial has been set.

1-3-59

Thomas had taken the motion for a summary judgment under advisement after a hearing Dec. 30. He had denied a motion by city officials Sept. 30 in which they asked dismissal of the suit.

Ten Negroes testified that in order to play golf they had to go either to Pensacola, Fla., 60 miles to the east, or to New Orleans, 150 miles west.

P. 1

They said they had been told by city officials months ago that they would be allowed to use the course here as soon as separate lockerroom facilities for Negroes were constructed.

City Atty. Fred G. Collins in arguing for dismissal of the case last September had cited a state law giving cities the right to set up rules governing such facilities as municipal parks.

The suit, filed on behalf of John W. Sawyer, Samuel L. Andrews and Charles S. Goodman, requested $5,000 damages. Defendants were listed as the City of Mobile, the three city commissioners, and Tom Klumpp, pro at the golf course.

Pastor Defies Birmingham's Gestapo Rule

Fined, Jailed for Preaching Integration!

38a Ala.

Courier
Pittsburgh
Pa.
Sat
1-24-59
P.20

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Rev. Calvin Wallace Wood, 25, pastor of East End Baptist Church here, Wednesday was convicted on charges of preaching to his congregation to stop riding the local segregated city buses.

Judge Francis Thompson fined him $500 and sentenced him to six months in jail.

Attys. Orzell Billingsly Jr. and Oscar W. Adams Jr., representing Rev. Wood, immediately filed notice of appeal and the minister was released under $1,000 bond.

Judge Thompson overruled motions by defense counsel to dismiss the case on grounds that Rev. Wood's constitutional rights to freedom of speech and religion were being abused.

■

HE WAS convicted under an Alabama statute providing against boycotts or inciting to boycott.

Five women members of Rev. Wood's own church testified the young minister had told the church last November to stay off the segregated buses on which they paid first class fares and should be treated first class.

The defense questioned these witnesses, all of them aged persons, to show they were disgruntled and were seeking to make trouble for their young pastor.

Several members of his church said some of the witnesses were not even at church on the Sunday in question. The five women have since been expelled from membership in the church.

■

REV. WOOD is a member of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights and top officers of the Movement were at the trial. Th-/ included: Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president, and W. E. Shortridge, treasurer. The organization put up bond for Rev. Wood after the verdict and he was released.

Each of the witnesses under questioning said she couldn't remember anything Rev. Wood said that Sunday except the part about the buses. One woman said she wasn't interested in anything else. Mrs. Mary Dean, 70, said she herself called city police and "I just told the white folks what he said."

This was the first trial of a case against any Negro minister urging Negroes to not ride local segregated buses. Rev. Wood was arrested Nov. 25, 1958. Counsel said the lower court verdict was expected.—TWA.

Negro Park Plan Offered In Prattville

38a Ala.

Montgomery
Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala.
Jan 3, 59
P.7C

PRATTVILLE — A recommended plan for a non-white park was presented to Negro leaders last week as city council representatives met with a committee in charge of the project.

The overall plan compiled by the State Planning Commission, is based on a long range program and set up so that units may be added as funds permit.

Leveling and grading are now under way on the area located on north Chestnut near the North Highland School. City officials offered to grade the area, widen the present road, place gravel on walkways, build a barbecue pit and provide a parking area. The blacktop court will be built to provide either tennis or two basketball courts. A long, open barbecue pit will be placed in a picnic grove and will be constructed of brick. The Water Board has agreed to run a line to the center of the park for a drinking fountain.

The council pointed out that the plan is only a suggestion and that the park committee is free to make any changes it desires. The committee was also asked to select the name for the park in order that the city might place an attractive sign at the entrance to the area. The city recreational committee plans to contact the state in regard to securing concrete picnic tables for the area.

This will be the third public park for Prattville. Pratt Park, in south Prattville, has been largely equipped by the Service League while the park on the west side is sponsored and operated by the Spinners. The city assists with such items as roads and sanitation. It has agreed to do the same for the third park.

City Rejects Negroes' Park Job Proposal

38a
Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala.
Sat. 1-17-59
P.1

City commissioners Friday flatly rejected a proposal by a group of Negroes that a member of their race be appointed to serve on the city Parks and Recreation Board.

At the same time, they reiterated their stand against integration in public parks.

The city closed all public parks Jan. 1 following the filing of a suit by eight Negroes in U.S. District Court seeking a court order against an ordinance requiring segregation of recreational facilities.

A petition asking that a Negro be appointed on the parks board and outlining other proposals to "equalize" park facilities was received by the commissioners Friday. The petition was signed by four Negroes, W. J. Mills, Cliff Lee and William J. Burke, all employes of the Parks and Recreation Department, and J. J. Israel, vice president of the Montgomery Restoration & Amelioration Assn.

In a separate memorandum to the eight plaintiffs in the federal court suit and their attorney, Solomon Seay Jr., the petitioners asked withdrawal of the suit.

'PEOPLE CAN SOLVE'

Saying that "there is no practical problem existing among Montgomerians that the people themselves cannot solve," the petition called on the city to reopen closed parks, build two swimming pools for Negroes, establish a zoo in the Houston Hill (Negro recreation area, provide athletic lights at another Negro playground and hire additional recreational leaders.

Mayor W. A. Gayle said the petition was sent to City Hall. "We have not met with any committee of Negroes," he said.

When Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers asserted that "I certainly am not going to appoint a Negro to the Parks & Recreation Board," Mayor Gayle and Commissioner Frank W. Parks seconded the statement.

RESTAURANT CASE:

May take appeal to high court

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-23-59
P.3

WASHINGTON

"When I first went into this thing, I was determined to carry it all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary."

So declared Charles E. Williams, attorney for the Internal Revenue Service, in saying he would appeal a federal court ruling that a restaurant could legally refuse to serve him and other colored persons.

The case was against a restaurant in the Howard Johnson chain. The restaurant is in Alexandria, Va., which is across the Potomac from the capital and considered part of Metropolitan Washington.

* * *

MR. WILLIAMS said that on April 20, 1958, he was refused service in the restaurant because he is colored. This refusal was a violation of his constitutional rights, he contended.

On Jan. 8, this year, Judge Albert V. Bryan dismissed the case. Mr. Williams appealed the dismissal. The appeal was heard by the U.S. Fourt Circuit Court of Appeals, Morris Soper of Baltimore presiding.

Mr. Williams told the AFRO that he intends to carry the case to the Supreme Court. He bases his case on the Civil Rights Act of 1875 which provided that all persons are entitled to full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances and places of amusement.

* * *

IN HIS OPINION, Judge Soper said that Mr. Williams' contention "fails to observe the important distinction between activities that are required by the State and those which are carried out by voluntary choice and without compulsion by the people of the State in accordance with their own desired and social practices.

"Unless these actions are performed in obedience to some positive provision of State law, they do not furnish a basis for the pending complaint."

Judge Soper also said:

"Notwithstanding the substantial incovenience and embarassment to which persons of the colored race are subject in the denial to them of the right to be served in public restaurants, the dismissal of the suit was in accord with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and other federal courts."

U. S. Jury Will Probe Arrest of Ministers

Courier
Pittsburgh
Pa.
1-24-59
P.2

(Courier Press Service)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — When the Federal Grand Jury goes into session here Feb. 16, it will start a probe into the arrests last September of three Negro Montgomery ministers who were visiting the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

The ministers, the Revs. E. S. Seay, A. W. Wilson and H. H. Hubbard, were held by local police for several hours on vagrancy charges and then released. The action was taken reportedly on orders from Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor.

U. S. Attorney General William P. Rogers ordered the grand jury study into possible violation of the civil rights of the three ministers, who were arrested at the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth's home. This was just after the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth and several local ministers had tried to end bus segregation here, an act resulting in their arrest.

Mr. Rogers said Connor had refused to give FBI agents any information on the arrests.—TWA.

Fellowship Protests Over Treatment by B'ham Cops

38a Ala

Courier
Pittsburgh
Pa.
Sat 1-10-59
P. 2

NYACK, N.Y.—The Fellowship of Reconciliation has protested to the Mayor of Birmingham, Ala., the "flagrant violation of the rights of American citizens" involved in the illegal seizure of private documents from the Fellowship's field secretary by Birmingham detectives, and the charge by Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Conners that the Fellowship is a "Communist front."

Refuting Mr. Conners' accusation, the Fellowship said, in a letter signed by its national chairman, Prof. Charles R. Lawrence of Brooklyn College, and its co-secretary Alfred Hassler, that it "stands clearly for the full brotherhood of all men under God, regardless of race or color," and that it "also stands for the use of only non-violent means based on love."

The Fellowship refuted the "Communist front" charge by quoting from a statement which said that "its basic principles are in direct contradiction to the tenets of Soviet communism."

■

AMONG THOSE listed as signers of this statement were John C. Bennett, dean of Union Theological Seminary and a leading Protestant critic of communism; Harold Fey, editor of The Christian Century; former Assistant Secretary of State Francis Sayre; and Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester, U.S. Army (ret.).

Referring to the seizure of documents from Mr. Smiley, a Texas-born Methodist clergyman, the Fellowship noted that it had "grounds for legal action against Mr. Conners and the city," but is "presently refraining from taking such action," since its policy is to deal with conscience rather than law courts.

In conclusion, the letter expressed the belief that Mr. Conners' attempt to discredit Mr. Smiley and the Fellowship "may have been made in the hope that the Fellowship might be intimidated into removing itself from the Birmingham situation.

"We must assure you that our members and staff will continue to make their services available wherever, in the North or South, they are requested by those who seek a better society through the use of non-violent and reconciling methods."

STATE LEGISLATOR'S VIEW AFTER CONFERRING WITH VIRGINIA

South Can Counter Race Mixing With Offensive

38a

Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala.
Sun. 3-15-59
P. 2-F

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

One of the Alabama legislators who took a firsthand look at integration in Virginia said Saturday the South must try harder to sell its viewpoint to the rest of the nation.

It's not just segregation, said Rep. Virgis Ashworth of Bibb County, but the whole future of states rights.

"The federal courts have made up their mind they are going to integrate the schools regardless of what it takes," he charged. "It's like trying to fight a fire after it's already out of control."

Ashworth, who led a committee of House and Senate members to Richmond last week to confer with Virginia authorities, said the only hope for preserving southern traditions seems to be a "change in public opinion throughout the nation."

The speaker pro tem of the House said he is convinced that the "man in the street throughout the nation is very sympathetic to the cause of states rights, but they have no organization through which they can be felt."

Minority groups, on the other hand, are organized, Ashworth continued in an interview, and have put themselves "in a bargaining position."

He said Southerners can counteract it "by going on the offensive and not just depending entirely on a defensive stand," but that "it will take a lot of effort."

Ashworth said he left Richmond convinced that as long as Alabama or any state maintains control or supervision over the schools, the courts are going to insist that they remain open and integrated.

But it may be possible, he added, to put education strictly on a county level, each county independent of the others, and thus prevent integration.

If it worked, he explained, any county could close its schools without affecting the others.

Ashworth said he and members of the interim subcommittee he traveled to Virginia with are confident they can find an approach "from an offensive standpoint." But he declined to go into detail pending further study.

The subcommittee will confer with the legislature's permanent segregation screening committee Tuesday and discuss the problems encountered in Virginia.

The Centreville attorney said integrationists seem to have singled out various states for individual emphasis—such as voter registration in Alabama, schools in Virginia, housing in another.

If they are successful, he predicted, "the states will no longer have any standing in any conflict with the federal government."

Birmingham Negro Attorneys Refuse Segregation Suit Offer

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Tues 5-12-59
P. 1B
38a

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—A Negro lawyer from Florida said Monday that no local Negro attorneys will join him in a suit to end segregation in city parks here.

He asked U.S. District Court to waive a rule and grant him special permission to file a suit for 16 Birmingham Negroes against segregation in public recreation facilities.

The attorney, Ernest Jackson of Jacksonville, Fla., represented local Negroes in an unsuccessful case against the Alabama School Placement Law.

U.S. District Court here has an old rule permitting attorneys in good standing in any U.S. district court to practice here "when properly introduced and sponsored by a member of the bar of this court."

The rule requires out of state attorneys to associate with a member of the bar of this court.

Jackson claimed a Negro attorney would join him in the case.

He said one, Demetrious Newton, accepted a $1,500 fee to join in the suit but later backed out.

Newton said he accepted the fee "subject to being able to agree on a contract." He said he decided not to take the case and that the money will be returned.

Jackson said the suit he wants to file is against the Birmingham city commissioners.

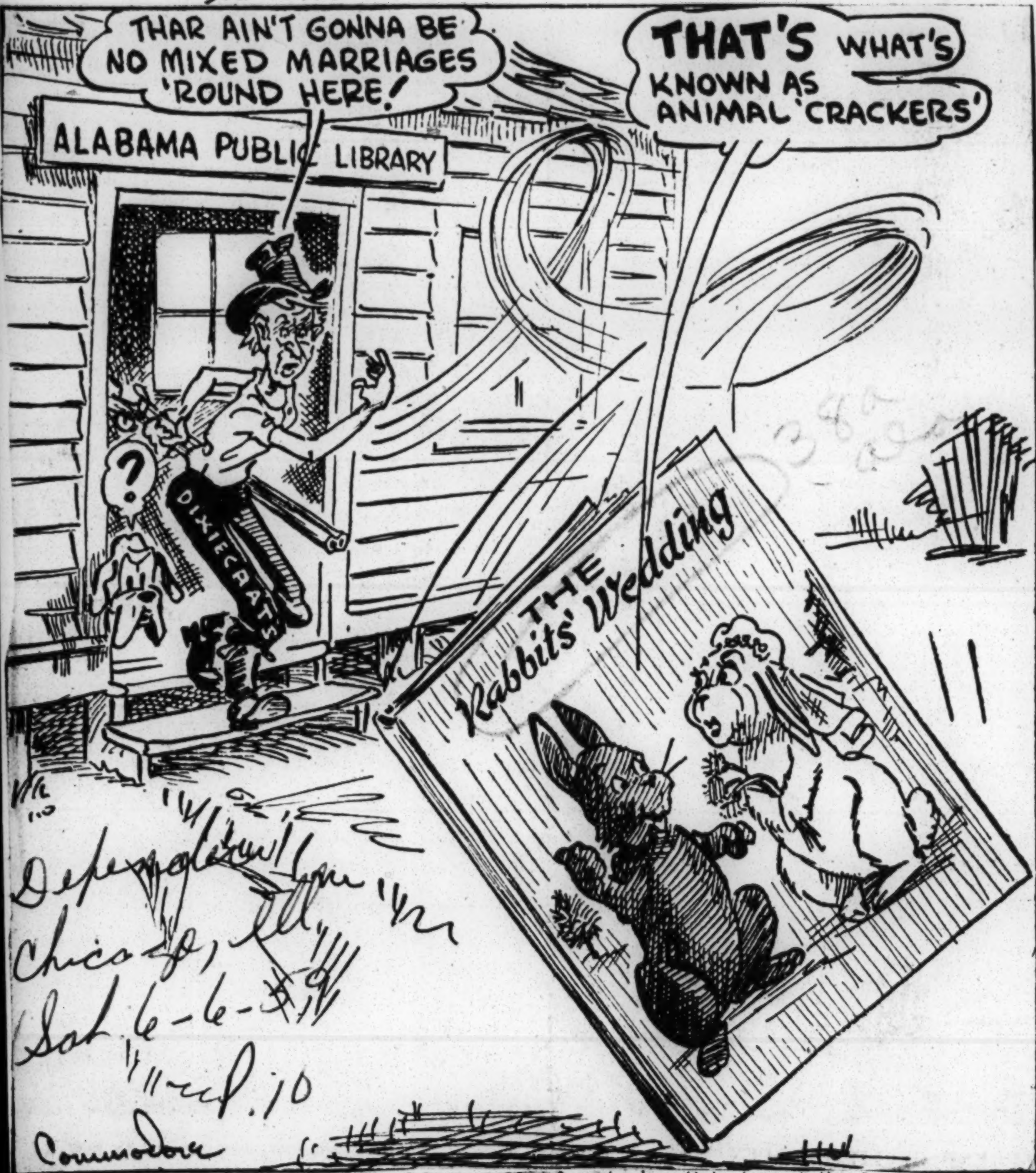
U.S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne will hear the motion for special permission in June or July.

Jackson said the integration suit covers golf courses, playgrounds, swimming pools, parks and tennis courts.

Jackson said several lawyers turned down his request to join in the suit before Newton accepted the binder.

He said Newton told him he was getting out of the suit because of "pressure in the nature of threats and objections voiced by other colored attorneys."

The Florida lawyer said in his motion that all Negro lawyers here have agreed that none will accept civil rights suits without a fee of $25,000 or more to employ all local Negro attorneys.


THAR AIN'T GONNA BE NO MIXED MARRIAGES 'ROUND HERE!
THAT'S WHAT'S KNOWN AS ANIMAL 'CRACKERS'
ALABAMA PUBLIC LIBRARY
DIXIECRATS
?
THE Rabbits' Wedding

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-6-59
p. 10
Commodore

Reopening Of Lake In Doubt

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Tues. 6-2-59
p. 1, 2

MONTGOMERY, June 1 (UPI)— The Dallas County public fishing lake remained closed today in the wake of two racial incidents.

Conservation Dept. officials would make no comment on when the new lake would be reopened. Department Director William C. Younger issued a flat "no comment".

The lake was closed yesterday after a group of white men took fishing permits from three Negro airmen and ordered them to leave.

It was the second incident at the lake within two weeks. Two Negroes were attacked and beaten by white men May 22 on a road near the lake.

District Conservation Director Carlisle Suttle ordered the closure after the three Negroes from Craig Air Force Base reported the incident.

Suttle said the three reported they were surrounded by the white men after they purchased their 50 cent permits at the lake's concession stand.

Only two of the Negroes were identified. They are Staff Sgt. John E. Gray of Birmingham and Airman 1/c Christopher Byrd of Monticello, Fla.

Suttle said Younger was the only one who could reopen the lake.

Federal Judge Refuses Negroes' Park Proposal

News + Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Wed. 7-22-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — A federal judge Tuesday refused an attempt by eight Negroes to have segregation outlawed in city parks without a trial.

Y.4-H

U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. denied the motion for a summary judgment.

Seeking to end segregation in city parks, the suit asks that a Montgomery ordinance forbidding integration in parks be declared unconstitutional.

The suit was filed last December and the parks were closed Jan. 1 and have remained closed.

The Negroes argued that the suit contains "no genuine issue as to any material fact." They claimed that the only issues involved regard matters of law.

Negro Fined $10 For Use Of Restroom In Courthouse

Daily Home Talladega, Ala,
Tues. 6-2-59
p. 1

A Negro youth who used a public restroom in the Talladega Courthouse Monday was found guilty of disorderly conduct by Judge J. S. Ganey in Police Court despite his plea he did not know it was reserved for whites.

The arresting officers, Talladega County deputy sheriffs, testified that the Negro did not refuse to come out of the restroom when instructed to do so, but that he moved reluctantly and told them he didn't think he was doing anything wrong.

After pleading not guilty to the disorderly conduct charge, the youth told Judge Ganey that he did not see a sign reading "White" on the outer door and said he had seen both white and Negro come out of it.

He said he saw a Negro man come out just before he went in.

"That was the janitor who was cleaning up," one of the officers broke in.

The Negro said the reason he did not move immediately when the officers ordered him out was that his clothing was disarranged.

Apparently unimpressed with his plea he had not understood the situation, Judge Ganey found the defendant guilty and fined him $10 and costs.

38a

'Different' Tone Racial Bill Eyed

Journal p. 1
Thurs. 5-14-59
Montgomery, Ala.

By FORREST CASTLEBERRY
Journal Staff Writer

Sen. Lawrence K. (Larry) Dumas, of Jefferson, has proposed what he calls "a different approach to the fight against the outside efforts to enforce integration on the people of Alabama."

The measure has been referred to the Legislature's screening committee, which sifts all proposals having to do with efforts to preserve segregation.

The bill requires a written statement as to the contribution, receipt and use of money or assistance in litigation against the state or its subdivisions in which the contributor or user has no legal or proper interest.

AUTHOR EXPLAINS

Dumas says the measure "frankly recognizes that the pressures for enforced integration originate and are deliberately stirred up, encouraged and prosecuted by outsiders, busybodies, agitators and alien influences."

"I have always felt that the great majority of our local Negroes are people of good will who want to improve their own race as a separate race and have no desire for race mixing of any kind," he says.

"It is therefore important to separate and let the public know the identity of the real disturbers of the cordial relations that have existed between the white and Negro races of the South for hundreds of years, based on a policy of segregation respected in general by both races.

"People who stir up litigation . . . in which they have no real or legitimate interest, whether they are lawyers, agitators or trouble-making busy-bodies, are required (by this bill) to disclose, by filing with the attorney general and with the court in which suit is instituted, a statement setting forth:

"Name of any contributor of money, assets or services, the amount committed or contributed, by whom contribution was made, any instructions of the contributor, and the distribution of the contribution.

"The statement must be filed when suit is filed if the contribution precedes the filing of suit.

"If the contribution comes after suit is filed, a statement must be made within 30 days thereafter.

38a

Florida Solon Asks Probe Of Lieut. Who Opposed Bias

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 8-14-59
p. 1

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — Rep. Robert Sikes of Crestview requested Thursday that Secretary of the Army Wilbur M. Brucker investigate the Tallahassee segregation bus incident which the congressman blamed on a Negro lieutenant.

Lt. James Hammond, commanding a group of white and Negro reservists who were enroute to Fort Benning, Ga., from Tampa, refused to allow the men to eat at a segregated bus terminal last week.

38a

Through local NAACP officials, the group ate at Florida A&M University without incident.

Sikes called for an inquiry into the possibility of collusion between the officer and the NAACP in staging the incident."

Sikes said in his letter to Brucker that the officer's actions "were entirely uncalled for and showed a disregard for the consequences."

He questioned Hammond's qualification to command an Army unit and said, "such incidents as the one provoked by your reserve officer are extremely rare in Florida because our people seek to avoid them in every reasonable way possible."

State law gives restaurant owners the right to set up segregated operations.

The restaurant, located in the Greyhound Bus Terminal, refused to serve the reservists in one group, and insisted that the Negroes eat in their section.

Appeal

Negroes To Attack Park Segregation

Memphis, Tenn.

Eight To Go To Court Today In Montgomery

Tue. 9-8-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 7.—(UPI)—Eight Negroes go to court here Tuesday in an attempt to have segregation in city parks declared illegal.

United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. will hear testimony from both sides with the city claiming there is nothing to be decided, since the parks are no longer in operation.

If the Negroes win, it could be a hollow victory since Judge Johnson has already ruled the Parks cannot be ordered reopened by any court. He said there was no known law which required a municipality to operate public parks.

The city's 11 white and five Negro parks have been closed since the suit was filed last December.

Negro attorneys were expected to produce a number of witnesses claiming segregation in the parks discriminated against them.

The Negroes originally asked for a court ruling without a trial on grounds the law was clear and there was no valid dispute to be argued. However, Judge Johnson ruled a hearing necessary.

MOVE IN LEGISLATURE

Compromise Agreement May Spare Librarian

Advertiser P. 1 Sun. 8-23-59

Montgomery, Ala.

By BOB INGRAM

Of The Advertiser Staff

A move in the Legislature to oust Miss Emily Reed as director of the Alabama Public Library Service Division may be aborted by a compromise plan now in the works.

It was learned Saturday from an authoritative source that an agreement is expected soon on a compromise which provides that in the future the division's "Library Notes" will be prepared locally and will not carry recommendations made by the American Library Assn.

Under the compromise, Miss Reed would not be removed from her job as had been contemplated under a bill now being drafted.

It was the most recent copy of "Library Notes"—a monthly publication distributed to Alabama libraries — which prompted the move to fire Miss Reed.

Listed in the publication as one of the "notable books of 1958" was "Stride Toward Freedom," an account of the Montgomery bus boycott written by Negro integration leader Martin Luther King.

The book was described as a "compassionate approach to the integration problem" in which "a dedicated Negro clergyman describes the non-violent strike against segregation."

The circulation of this copy of "Library Notes" brought an immediate protest from Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo, who earlier tangled with Miss Reed about a children's book which related the wedding of a black rabbit to a white rabbit.

Eddins, in a speech on the Senate floor Aug. 12, took Miss Reed to task on her segregation views.

"I asked Miss Reed if she believed in integration and she refused to tell me," Sen. Eddins declared. "She said that had nothing to do with running a library."

Several days later Eddins appeared before the Segregation Screening Committee and urged that it draft a bill specifying that the library director be Alabama born. This would oust Miss Reed as she was born in North Carolina.

The committee agreed to have such a bill drafted, but his measure apparently will be dropped if the compromise now in the works is agreed upon.

The final decision is expected to be made here Sept. 16-17 when the Public Library Service Division board meets. The board will meet with the screening committee at that time.

The Advertiser source said Miss Reed "will probably be reprimanded" and that in the future the state board will exercise more control over the publication of the "Library Notes."

State Librarian Scored

Journal

Mont. Ala.

Thurs. 8-13-59

P. 1 D

Director Emily Reed of the Alabama Public Library Service is back on the hot spot with some legislators because of recognition given a new book dealing with integration.

"Stride Toward Freedom," which concerns the Montgomery bus boycott, is included on two lists of notable books published in the agenc'ys monthly newsletter, "Library Notes."

The book was written by the Rev. Martin Luther King, a Montgomery Negro minister and a leader of the boycott.

It drew criticism from Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo, who has questioned the library service's policy in circulating other books previously.

In a speech on the Senate floor Wednesday Eddins said he hed asked Miss Reed, who was born in Asheville, N. C., if she believed in integration and that she refused to answer.

"I think it is of interest to members of the Legislature because everyone of us here is putting forth every effort to keep from having integration," he said.

Miss Reed declined comment on the senator's statements.

The Marengo senator recalled that the library service removed a controversial children's book, "The Rabbits Wedding" from its shelves after it provoked a controversy.

Eddins said even though he had been given credit for stirring up the ruckus, it was Miss Reed's decision and that he never made a complaint to her about the book.

The library service director said Eddins did ask about the book but that it was after she had it removed from the shelves and held on a request-only basis.

According to report—

Committee studies bill to ax librarian

News

B'ham, Ala.

Tues. 8-18-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 18 —(AP)—A proposed bill which reportedly would legislate Alabama's sometimes controversial Public Library Service director out of office was to be considered by a legislative committee today.

This measure, which hasn't been introduced yet, was up for discussion at a special meeting of the Legislature's screening committee which passes on legislation affecting race relations.

P. 25

MISS EMILY REED, director of the Public Library Service, has been caught in a legislative crossfire recently because of policies of her agency on selection or recommendation of books for Alabama libraries.

The proposed bill would require that the director of the Library Service division be a native of Alabama and a graduate of either Auburn or the University of Alabama.

Miss Reid was born in Asheville, N. C. and grew up at Culver Ind., where her father was head master at Culver Military Academy.

She received her A.B. degree at Indiana and finished library school at the University of Michigan.

SEN. E. O. EDDINS of Marengo County took the Senate floor last week to level new criticism at Miss Reed.

His action was prompted by distribution of the Library Service's monthly newsletter, "Library Notes," which listed "Strides Toward Freedom," a newly published book dealing with the Montgomery bus boycott, as one of the notable new books.

The book was written by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery Negro minister and a leader in the protest against segregated city buses.

38a

MISS REED said the notable books lists were prepared by committees of the American Library Assn. and were included in the newsletter for the information of librarians.

She said it did not constitute an endorsement of any of the books.

Eddins told the Senate he had asked Miss Reed if she believed in integration and that she refused to answer, saying that her personal feelings had nothing to do with the way the agency was operated.

38a 1959

REPORTER'S ROW

The 'Honest John' Tag

Sparkman Wore Label In '52, But Look At Him Now

By Samuel Hoskins

Afro American Baltimore Md

Sat. 4-18-59

P. 2

WASHINGTON

Part of the Lyndon Johnson build-up as a Democratic presidential hopeful is he is "an honest Southerner."

This was one of the arguments given three weeks ago by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) who said he is considering coming out publicly in Johnson's behalf.

The same "Honest John Southerner" argument was used in behalf of Senator John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) seven years ago when he was campaigning for the Vice Presidency.

THE ALABAMAN was the running mate of Adlai Stevenson, who at that time had not been afflicted with the "moderation" malady.

The Weekly Press went for the "Honest John" bait hook, line and sinker.

One enterprising Philadelphia editor coined this pro-Sparkman slogan:

"I like Adlai over Ike, because Sparkman is better than Nixon."

* * *

LOOKING BACK, 1952 was never so far away as on last Thursday when "Honest John" Sparkman appeared before a Senate Constitutional Subcommittee.

Sir Sparkman, to the astonished embarrasment of the Democratic National Committee, took the lonely position that come September the Civil Rights Commission should be abandoned.

Said he: "It should be allowed to die a quiet death."

* * *

ALTHOUGH THE Commission has received over 250 sworn voting complaints, the Alabama senator said it has held only one voting rights hearing because apparently it is not needed.

He also testified he is opposed to all pending civil rights bills because such bills are "unnecessary."

Senator Sparkman is either dishonest, or he doesn't know what is going on in his own state.

* * *

AT ABOUT the same time he was testifying in Washington, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham was asking the FBI to investigate the abduction and beating of a minister.

A few hours before (about 2 a.m.) a masked mob with drawn guns swooped down upon the Rev. Charles Billups, placed a blindfold over his eyes and carried him off to the edge of the city where he was tied to a tree and lashed with chains.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth, who also has been the victim of both mobs and dynamite tossers, says the gang which beat the Rev. Billups undoubtedly is linked with the Ku Klux Klan and/or the West Alabama White Citizens Councils.

* * *

THIS ATROCITY is no isolated incident.

It was in Alabama (Montgomery) where the Rev. Martin Luther King was arrested and manhandled by police as a common criminal.

It was in Alabama (Birmingham) where, last fall, two Montgomery ministers visiting the Rev. Shuttlesworth in his home were picked up and jailed without cause.

It was in Alabama (Bessemer) where a union leader was convicted and sentenced to a chain gang on a charge of "disturbing the peace."

His crime? Well, he ordered a sign painter to paint a sign urging colored people to register and vote.

* * *

IT WAS ALSO in Alabama where the Civil Rights Commission was defied by voting officials, judges and the State government.

Now comes the senator from Huntsville, which also is in the State of Alabama, arguing that neither the Commission nor civil rights bills are necessary.

And this happens at the same time some other politicians are trying to palm off another "Honest John" Southerner (Lyndon Johnson) as a presidential candidate.

* * *

IT SHOULD be remembered it was Johnson who spearheaded the political compromise which resulted in the weak 1957 civil rights law responsible for whatever dilemma the rights commission now finds itself.

This was why Roy Wilkins told the same Senate Subcommittee, this time, "It is better to have no bill at all than to have the Johnson bill."

This is why Senator Wayne Morse, also a Democrat, is critical of the Democratic majority leader's alleged interest in civil rights.

This is why the "Honest John" Southerner label is nothing less than a political hoax — counterfeit and worth less than nothing.

I know. You see, I was the Philadelphia editor who coined the pro-Sparkman slogan in 1952.

Negro Ministers Hit By Resolution

Commercial Appeal p. 24

Some Are 'Abandoning Gospel' To Preach Integration

Tues. 6-16-59

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 15. —(UPI)— A Negro organization has accused some Negro ministers of substituting "integration and other social doctrines" for religious instruction in their sermons, it was reported Monday.

Memphis

ALABAMA

The Birmingham chapter of the Southern Negro Improvement Association of Alabama, which claims 15,000 members, adopted a resolution during the week end condemning the number of homicides in Jeffers County.

38a

It said that murder was "a compound sin and a shame when self-styled ministers abandon the gospel and substitute integration and other social doctrines as a basis for the sermons they preach."

Samuel H. Moore, head of the local chapter, said that "such agitators are substituting political issues for religious doctrines."

The resolution urged more vigorous prosecution of those murder cases involving Negroes and also requested the selection of Negro jurors, "especially where one Negro has murdered another."

Ala. pastor given six mos. in jail

Afro-Amer P. 1

Sat. 1-24-59

38a

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A Baptist minister here, last week, drew six months in jail and was fined $500 because he preached against segregation.

Immediately after entering an appeal in the case and being released from custody in $1,000 bond, the Rev. Calvin W. Wood, pastor of Peace Baptist Church, told the AFRO:

"We're not angry about the decision. It merely serves as a stimulant causing us to fight harder for equality.

* * *

"PEOPLE striving to hold onto their way of life could not have done any differently than to convict me.

"But the conviction has helped colored persons in Birmingham. It has jolted them into unity with high aims.

"I think they are beginning to realize that the South does not belong to the white or colored man. It belongs to all Americans."

* * *

ARRESTED for eight hours and released under $500 bail last November on charges of urging his church congregation to boycott this city's segregated buses, the Rev. Mr. Wood declared after his conviction by County Criminal Court Judge Francis Thompson:

"We must not stop at this point. We must continue until every remnant of discrimination is removed. The South belongs to no one race of people.

"Colored Americans are stirred up by this conviction. There are many that have protested segregated bus seating of the Birmingham Transit Company and many have stayed off buses.

"I think more people will stay off buses in the future."

Afro Amer

The Rev. Mr. Wood said he was jailed on the complaint of five of his former church members.

Sat. 1-24-59

"THE WOMEN testified that I told them to stay off of the buses," Mr. Wood said, adding:

"I counseled my people against segregation and I still do. If we can wash the dirty clothes of white persons and tend to their children, we can also ride buses.

"To be first - flass citizens, we must do first class things."

* * *

SHORTLY BEFORE he was jailed last Nov. 25 on the boycott charge, the Rev. Mr. Wood, directing the statement to two white detectives in his church audience, stated:

"Dear white brethren, when you get to heaven, we'll be there." The detectives, part of a city-wide team assigned to spy on gatherings of colored persons, were identified as O. V. Vance and L. T. Laney.

The officers were ordered by Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Conner to attend meetings at the church.

"I urge individuals to comply with what is just," the Rev. Mr. Wood told the AFRO shortly after his November arrest. He added:

"But whatever they do, they should keep in mind that the word of God should be their chief foundation and cornerstone."

* * *

THE REV. MR. Wood said he preached against segregation on Nov. 2 in his church, but made the "dear brethren" talk at a mass meeting on Nov. 15.

"I have not yet been informed when my appeal in this case will be heard," the minister asserted, "but I am happy that the conviction has stired up people here."

He said last Sunday three carloads of policemen watched his church and that "officers are still taking notes at weekly mass meetings of colored persons."

Asked about the effectiveness of a bus boycott here that is minimized so far, the Rev. Mr. Wood, said:

* * *

"THE PROTEST has been felt. We do not consider it a boycott. Americans are merely protesting an injustice that should not exist.

"I might add that we plan to continue the protest."

The Asbury Howard Case

World
Birmingham, Ala.
3-4-59
P. 6
38a Ala

There seems to be something strange in the case in which Asbury Howard is currently serving a jail term for allegedly violating a city ordinance of doubtful constitutional application. The Circuit Court judges in Bessemer have ruled that the appeal was defective. It is not yet established whether the legal minds handling the case made a slip up or whether the appeal process has been customarily loosely followed.

Even stranger than the appeal debacle is the arrest of a white artist along with Mr. Howard in a situation where there is alleged violation of a law which there seems to have been no act of violation. A poster, we understand, was being reproduced by a sign painter from a newspaper cartoon, and a register-to-vote punch line added. The poster, we hear, had not been completed. It was never distributed. Yet the artist who was reproducing the cartoon and the labor leader who authorized its reproduction were arrested, subsequently tried, convicted and imprisoned.

Under the Bessemer interpretation of this law, we fear, that a picture of Jesus Christ being crucified would also offend its ordinance on incitement to civil commotion. That the Negro group under the existing political practices in some parts of Alabama are in suffrage shockles and economic chains is incontestable. Little he has left but prayer.

What is happening in Bessemer tends to imperil, we think, basic freedom. It is something which should shock the conscience of decent people. The whole process of the Asbury Howard case is disturbing.

Yet there should be a full airing of the facts surrounding the appeal failure. Certainly the lawyer or lawyers handling the case knew the mechanics and procedure for making an appeal in Recorder's Court. Let us have all of the facts on this point. We do not believe that the public has been given the necessary facts demanded by the importance of the issues involved.

The ~~Asbury Howard Case~~ should do more than the poster for which he was sent to jail would have dane to stimulate non-voters to add their names to the poll rolls. Freedom issues have to be eventually settled at the polls.

The issue now is not what one thinks of Asbury Howard, but what he thinks of the processes of legal justice in Bessemer, Ala. The issue is not what some one assumes to be a man's political views but what he thinks of freedom of speech, even when it is expressed by a poster. The issue narrows to the right to advocate voter-registration. It borders closely on the right of free association.

No man can afford to be silent when another man's freedom is at stake on shaky and dubious grounds unless he would jeopardize his own freedom. The attack on Mr. Howard when he left a city courtroom in Bessemer adds to the suspicious nature of this case. The fact that only the person, in this instance his son, who came to his rescue, was arrested, further beclouds this case.

We would like to suggest that the Mayor of Bessemer use his office to probe the attack on Mr. Howard. We should like to have him look into the manner in which appeals are usually made in lower court cases in Bessemer. We are interested in the facts no matter what they will reveal. The Mayor of Bessemer has a noble opportunity to let the nation know that he is concerned by Bessemer's good name.

The Asbury Howard case is not going to be allowed to rest. When a man is sent to jail because of faulty appeal; when he is convicted under circumstances of doubtful constitutionality validity; when it would appear that he is a marked man because of his freedom views, those things tend to keep spotlight on the case.

Howard arrest brings protest over rights

News
Birmingham, Ala.
4-8-59
P. 10

NEW YORK, April 8—(AP)—A group of religious leaders, educators and others have asked the U. S. attorney general to step into the case of Asbury Howard, a Negro jailed in Alabama.

The 52-year-old Negro was sentenced to six months in jail in February on a charge of breach of the peace.

He had ordered a painter to reproduce a newspaper cartoon for display on the wall of the Bessemer Voters League, of which he is president.

Howard also is international vice president of the Mine-Mill Smelter Workers Union.

The cartoon, taken from The Kansas City Call, showed a Negro in chains saying "Lord help all Amercians to see that you intended human beings to have the same rights."

HOWARD HAD asked a white sign painter to add a line reading: "Vote today for a better tomorrow."

The sign painter was given a similar sentence.

A letter sent to Attorney General William P. Rogers yesterday charged that Howard's conviction was a "flagrant violation of the First Amendment."

The letter was signed by some 60 persons, including Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Norman Thomas, Nobel Prize Winner Emily Blach of Cambridge, Mass.; Henry Steel of Amherst College, Norman Cousins, editor of The Saturday Review and former U. S. Sen. Frank Graham of North Carolina.

THE LETTER SAID Howard suffered "a grievous violation of civil liberties" when he was beaten.

Howard said about 40 white men beat him outside the Bessemer City Hall just after he was convicted.

The protests follow similar ones from Southern integration leaders, including the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham.

Howard has been active in Negro voting campaigns in Bessemer for years. He also had been involved in violence between members of his own union and the United Steelworkers in the Bessemer area.

Bessemer Police Chief George W. Barron said he arrested Howard and the white sign painter last January following an anonymous telephone call.

Barron said he arrested the men because the poster was of a nature that could have incited a riot and thus constituted a breach of the peace.

Signers of the letter said they joined with the American Civil Liberties Union in urging the Department of Justice to order an immediate investigation of the case.

Negro Begins Jail Term For Poster

Advertiser
38a Ala
Montgomery, Ala.
3-24-59
P. 4 B

BESSEMER (AP) — Asbury Howard, Sr., Negro union leader, went to jail Monday for his part in the production of a poster depicting a Negro in chains.

He and Albert J. McAlister, a white painter, lost their appeal in circuit court and began 180-day jail sentences. Each also was fined $105.

They were convicted last month of violating Bessemer's city code involving obscene and libelous publication.

Howard, an international vice president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, was injured in a fight outside recorder's court following his conviction.

60 Top Educators, Clergy Ask Probe In Ala. Case

Defender
Chicago Ill.
Date 4-25-59
Pg 2

NEW YORK — Over sixty leading educators, clergy, and other citizens from all parts of the country have joined in an appeal to the Attorney General of the United States to investigate the case of Asbury Howard, N.A.A.C.P. and Voters League leader in Bessemer, Ala., who was sentenced recently to six months in jail and $105 fine for ordering a canvas poster which was to be hung in the Voters League Hall.

He was severely beaten by 40 or more white men, with 15 or more police standing around, while still in the City Hall, on the floor below the court room.

The poster reproduced a cartoon showing a Negro in chains saying: "Lord help all Americans to see that you intended human beings to have the same rights." Underneath, Howard placed the legend: "Vote Today For A Better Tomorrow."

STARTS APPEAL

The appeal to the Attorney General was initiated by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, theologian and vice president of Union Theological Seminary, New York; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, minister emeritus of Riverside Church, New York; Dean Liston Pope of Yale university Divinity School; Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Rev. A. J. Muste, secretary emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Other signers include:

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland; Frank P. Graham, former U. S. Senator and president, University of North Carolina; Emily Greene Balch, Nobel Peace Prize Winner; Norman Cousins, editor, Saturday Review; J. Robert Nelson, Dean of the Divinity School of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Bishop Richard S. Emerich, Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Michigan;

Henry S. Commager, historian; Edmond Cahn, professor of law, New York University; president Herbert Gezork of Andover-Newton Theological Seminary, Newton, Mass.; Huston Smith, professor of philosophy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and President John A. Mackay of Princeton Theological Seminary.

CITY ORDINANCE

Howard's conviction for having the poster made was under a city ordinance prohibiting "The publication of intemperate matter tending to a breach of the peace, or any matter prejudicial to good order."

The signers declare their support of the American Civil Liberties Union in charging that a "flagrant violation of the First Amendment" is involved in Howard's conviction for seeking to reproduce a newspaper cartoon.

They furthermore agree with the A.C.L.U. that "a de factor conspiracy occurred when, in violation of the federal civil rights law, police officers stand by as a citizen is assaulted in the City Hall of his community while he was there under compulsory process."

Howard has lived in Bessemer for 42 years and for 41 of them has been a member of Starlight Baptist church.

"What has happened to Mr. Howard is," the petitioners declare, "a flagrant instance of the suffering to which our Negro fellow citizens, not only in the South, but elsewhere, are subjected in their efforts to abolish. . . discrimination."

They express the hope that "in spite of these afflictions" the Negro people "will continue their nonviolent struggle to achieve full citizenship" and pledge them their support.

Protested book taken off library shelves—

White, black rabbit wedding is 'annulled' after racial protests

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 22—A book for young children about a white rabbit marrying a black rabbit has drawn protests in Alabama.

It was withdrawn from general public library circulation because segregationists complained that it reflected pro-integration views.

The book is "The Rabbits' Wedding," published by Harper Bros. last year for children between the ages of 3 and 7. It was written and illustrated in color by Garth Williams.

Nw 5-22-59

The story tells of the marriage of the black and white rabbits at a moonlight wedding attended by all the other animals of the forest.

The black rabbit is male and white female.

P. 1

C

AFTER HEARING criticism of the book, Miss Emily Wheelock Reed, director of the Alabama Public Library Service Division, which lends books to local libraries throughout the state, ordered the book placed on the agency's reserve shelves.

Miss Reed said the rabbit book had not been banned, but merely withdrawn from general circulation. Librarians seeking the volume for their local libraries may obtain it by specific request.

Some still carry it on their open shelves, Miss Reed said.

She said she and members of her staff had received complaints about the book and that a member of the Legislature, Sen. E. O. Eddins, questioned it.

She said it isn't unusual to take books out of general circulation in public libraries, and that it isn't always for racial reasons. Some books, she explained, are available only by request because they might be considered bordering on obscenity.

MEANWHILE, the publishers issued a statement from the author saying the book had "no political significance."

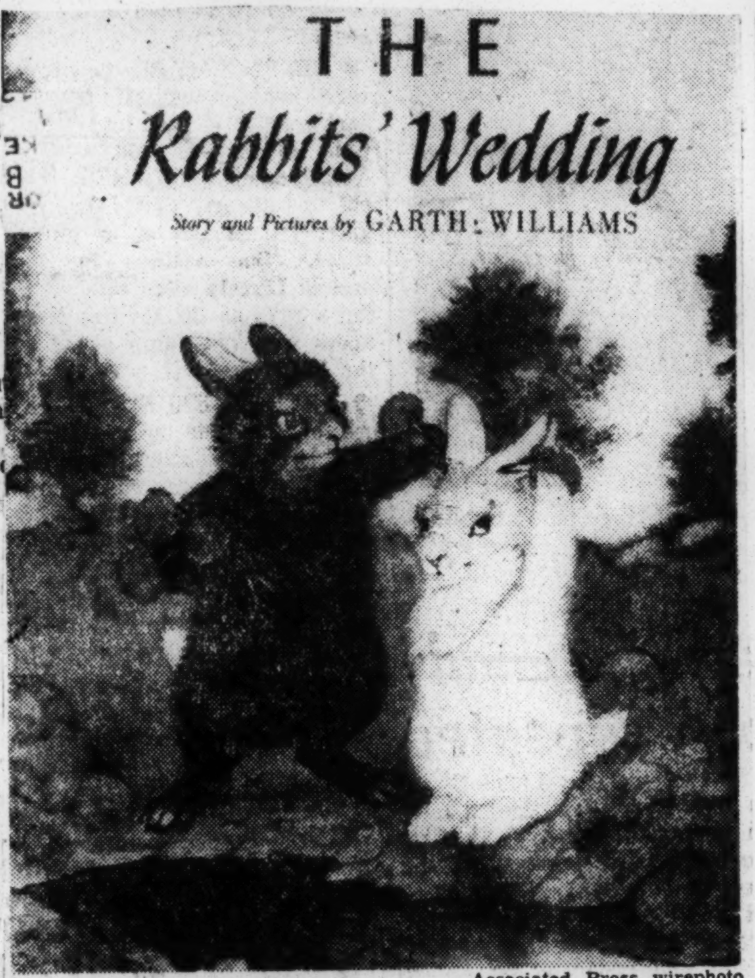
Williams, now in California,

added in the statement:

"I was completely unaware that animals with white fur, such as white polar bears and white dogs and white rabbits, were considered blood relations of white beings. I was only aware that a white horse next to a black horse looks very picturesque."

Williams said his story was not written for adults. He said they "will not understand it. because it is only about a soft furry love and has no hidden message of hate."

EMILY REED
. . . Takes heed of protests


THE
Rabbits' Wedding
Story and Pictures by GARTH WILLIAMS

Associated Press wirephoto

COVER OF BOOK THAT STIRRED PROTEST
. . . Child's story is called 'pro-integration'

State Obscures Children's Book After Protests

Journal

Depicts Wedding Between White, Black Rabbits

38a

A children's picture book about the marriage of a white rabbit and a black rabbit has been removed from the open shelves of Alabama public libraries because of segregationist criticism.

P. 1 Ala

Garth Williams, author and illustrator of "The Rabbits' Wedding," intended for children under five years old, said he was "completely unaware that animals with white fur (such as white mice, white horses, polar bears, white rabbits, white dogs and others) were considered blood relations of white human beings."

Montgomery

Williams said in a statement issued through his publishers, Harper & Brothers, that he had intended "no political significance" in the book. He gave the rabbits contrasting colors for pictorial reasons, he said.

Emily Wheelock Reed, director of the Alabama Public Library Service Division, said in Montgomery that the book had not been entirely removed from circulation.

Jr. 5-22-59

"That would not be morally right," she said. "We have put it on the reserve shelf where the public can get it by request only."

Other books on Alabama Library reserve shelves include both pro-integration and pro-segregation books and those which might be considered offensive for reasons of morality or obscenity — "Lolita" is one of those.

"The Rabbits' Wedding" joined them after it was attacked in the Montgomery Home News, a weekly newspaper.

The article was carried under the headline: "What Your Children Read — What's Good Enough For Rabbits, Should Do For Mere Humans." It made no overt criticism of the book but simply reproduced its text, and said it was "now making the rounds of polite parlor small talk in Montgomery." The publication said the "beautifully illustrated" book was "not in stock at privately owned book stores in Montgomery. It is only being promoted by the tax supported state of Alabama Public Library system."

Harpers said they had been notified of similar criticism in Orlando, Fla.

Miss Reed said she had been surprised by the interpretation placed on the colors of the rabbits, and "personally, I like the book." Her directive to librarians said that "in view of the troubled times in which we live we decided to withdraw the book from circulation."

Miss Reed said the book had been purchased for Alabama Libraries on the basis of reputable prepublication reviews and that after seeing the book her division "agreed with the review which was carried in the 'Horn Book' that said it was "A lovely big picture book for the youngest children, with really furry-looking rabbits . . .' and that the illustrations 'had the magic quality of something one might be allowed to see if one were very young indeed and out alone on mid-summer eve."

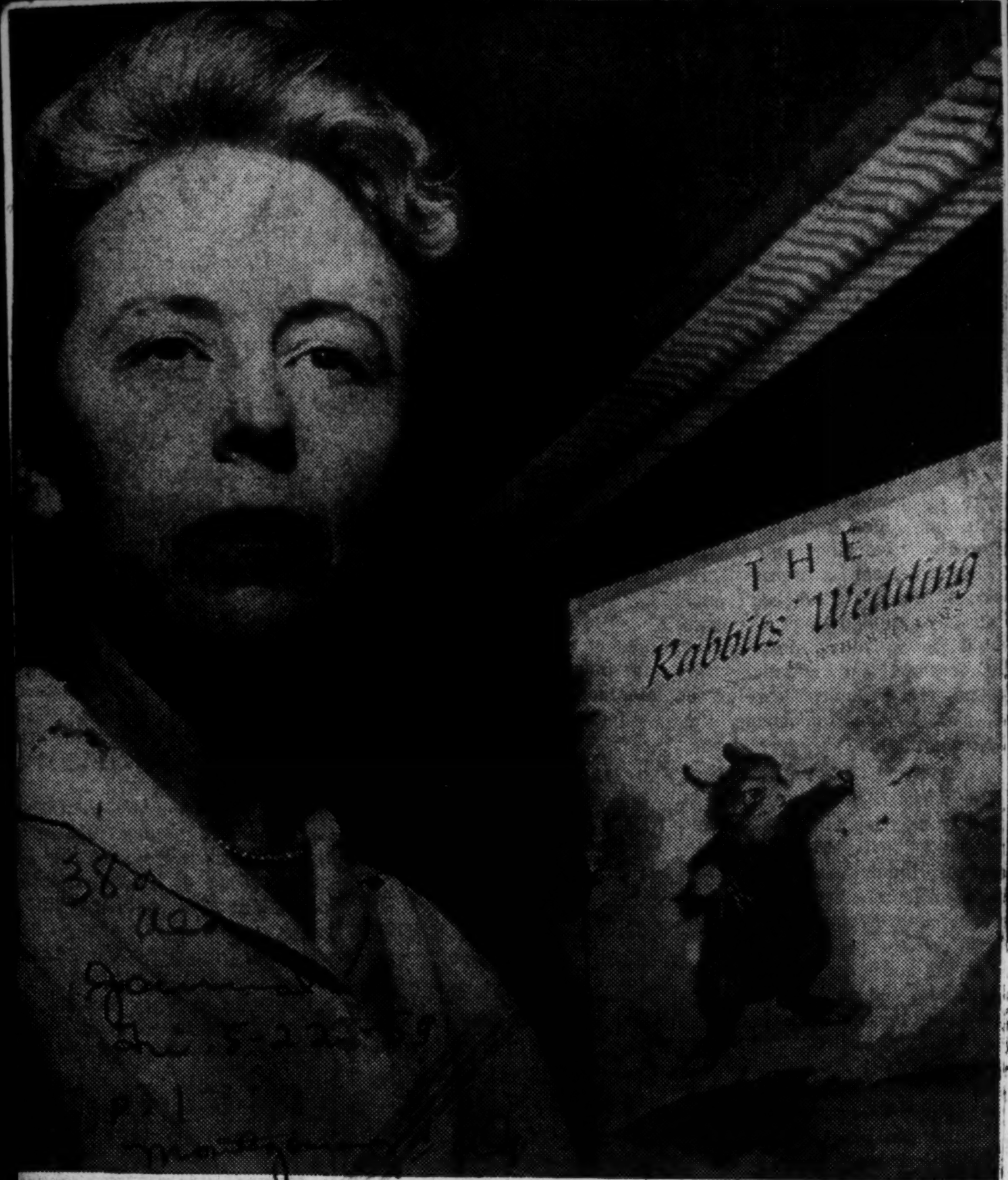
Journal

Ind. 5-22-59

The publishers said the book "grew out of a conversation between Garth Williams and his editor about the feeling children have for weddings. We have always loved his rabbits . . . and so it was agreed that it would be a rabbit wedding."

The text — one line to each page — tells of the black rabbit's proposal to the white rabbit and of their wedding, which is attended by all the other animals of the forest.

Williams said "it was written for children from two to five who will understand it perfectly. It was not written for adults who will not understand it because it is only about a soft furry love and has no hidden messages of



38a
Ala
Journal
Fri 5-22-59
p.1
Montgomery

MISS EMILY Wheelock Reed, director of the Alabama Public Library Service Division, holds a copy of the book, "The Rabbits' Wedding," which was placed on the back shelves after critics said it was pro-integration.—(Journal Photo by Haywood Paravicini.)

THE
Rabbits' Wedding

OF REF AND RESEARCH
TUSKEGEE INST
TUSKEGEE INST ALA

Advertiser
p.1
Sat 5-23-59 Ala
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BURN THAT BOOK, SAYS SEGREGATIONIST MARENGO SENATOR
Sen. E. O. Eddins Peruses The Book On Rabbits Which Roused His Ire

CHILDREN'S BOOK

Rabbit Wedding Taboo To Solon

Advertiser Sat. 5-23-59

A Black Belt segregationist has forced a children's book about the wedding of a black and white rabbit off the open shelves of the Alabama Public Library Service here.

Emily Wheelock Reed, director, said the book was put on the "by request only" shelf after inquiries from Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo and several other persons.

38a

The senator's action and remarks that this and other books on the library's shelves "ought to be burned" has provoked a worldwide reaction.

Montgomery

New York newspapers originated a story on the episode earlier this week. Harpers Bros., publishers, have issued a statement from Author Garth Williams saying the book "has no political significance."

Ala

Miss Reed appeared before the Senate Finance Committee this week in behalf of an enlarged appropriation for the library service.

p.1

Eddins renewed his questions about certain books, saying some of them ought to be burned. He did not mention the rabbit book then, nor during an earlier appearance of Miss Reed before an interim committee.

Miss Reed said the senator inquired about this book after the first hearing.

Eddins attack came, he said, because some of the library's books are "communistic and against segregation."

Miss Reed told the committee Wednesday that "a library must be the repository of all sides of a question."

Advertiser

The senator huffed, and told a reporter, "They won't get an extra cent if I can help it."

Sat. 5-23-59

The library director emphasized later that the book about rabbits was purchased on the basis of favorable reviewes and that she saw nothing objectionable in it.

Several legislators privately agreed with her, but declined to be quoted for fear of being labeled pro-integration.

Author Williams, now in California, said of the furore:

"I was completely unaware that animals with white fur, such as polar bears and dogs and rabbits, were considered blood relations of white human beings."

"I was only aware that a white horse next to black horse looks very picturesque."

Miss Reed sticks to guns—

State librarian insists people have right to read what they choose

News Fri. 8-21-59
Birmingham, Ala. P. 1

BY LYNNE BRANNEN

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 21—(AP)—A pert, high-strung North Carolina born librarian, Emily W. Reed is on the griddle again because she stands firm on her ideas about how libraries should be run.

She believes that the public has a right to read books on all sides of every issue—even the troubled segregation-integration issue.

MISS EMILY REED
. . . On book griddle

And that's one reason she is in trouble with white supremacy champions in the Alabama Legislature. She has drawn their wrath so strongly that they plan to legislate her out of her job.

But despite all the fuss, the pale, hard-working director of Alabama's Public Library Service, has remained reasonably calm and composed.

SHE DIDN'T back down an inch, when Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo County questioned her sharply about several books dealing with the racial issue which he felt shouldn't be circulated in Alabama.

Eddins, a member of the powerful Senate finance committee, picked a particularly opportune time to question her . . . during a hearing on the budget request for her agency.

Miss Reed explained at that time her philosophy of selecting books for libraries. It apparently satisfied the lawmakers for they continued the Library Service Division's present $179,695 appropriation for another two years.

"Librarians have a difficult time trying to please everyone," she said. "We can't buy all the books and we do the best we can to select those which are significant in as many fields as possible."

ALTHOUGH she was born in Ashville, N. C., Miss Reed moved to Culver, Ind., shortly afterward when her father, the late Dr. Charles E. Reed, became physician at Culver Military Academy. She was educated at a private high school at Mt. Carroll, Ill., and attended Ohio Wesleyan for her freshman and part of her sophomore year. Then she went to the University of Indiana where she received her BA degree in 1937.

She entered the University of Michigan where she worked in the college library while attending library school, finishing in 1940.

Miss Reed recalls that Culver Military Academy's faculty was made up mainly of Southerners and that most of the family friends and people she knew during her formative years were "more of a Southern than Mid-Western culture.

"I AM NOT unfriendly to problems of the South," she said. "I think the fact that I deliberately choose to accept library positions in the South should indicate that I was aware of the patterns I would have to live by.

"I have never made any effort to be a crusader in changing these patterns."

Miss Reed has been in professional library work for nearly 20 years, much of the time in the South. She was Rapides Parish librarian at Alexandria, La., from 1950 to 1957.

Fri. 8-21-59
P. 2

Before that she was on the staff of the Jefferson Parish Library demonstration branch at Gretna, La.

Briefly she was a member of the faculty of the library school at Florida State in Tallahassee in 1948. She left there to take a position in the medical library of the Wayne University College of Medicine in Detroit.

FOR TWO YEARS she was on the staff of the county library in Kauai, Hawaii, returning home because of the illness of her mother in December, 1947.

Miss Reed says she looks upon a library as a sort of intellectual supermarket.

"Like a store," she explained, "a library should have a wide selection of items which the public might want to consume or read. The librarian, like the store manager, shouldn't refuse to stock prunes just because he doesn't like their taste, or onions because he's allergic to onions.

"A library should never be used to promote any kind of social philosophy or to deny any," she added. "A librarian should make books available and leave it to others how to use them.

"WE WOULD hope that they would be put to a useful purpose, but it's not really our business to withhold any book from the public.

"Suppression or censorship isn't the way it should be done. I feel that a free flow of information is the best means to work out problems facing the South, the nation and the world."

Miss Reed says she feels that a librarian who lets personal feelings enter into selection of books or "who slants a book collection" performs a disservice to the public and the library profession.

News
Birmingham Ala

MOVE IN LEGISLATURE

Compromise Agreement May Spare Librarian

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 8-23-59 P. 1

By BOB INGRAM
Of The Advertiser Staff

A move in the Legislature to oust Miss Emily Reed as director of the Alabama Public Library Service Division may be aborted by a compromise plan now in the works.

It was learned Saturday from an authoritative source that an agreement is expected soon on a compromise which provides that in the future the division's "Library Notes" will be prepared locally and will not carry recommendations made by the American Library Assn.

Under the compromise, Miss Reed would not be removed from her job as had been contemplated under a bill now being drafted.

It was the most recent copy of "Library Notes"—a monthly publication distributed to Alabama libraries — which prompted the move to fire Miss Reed.

Listed in the publication as one of the "notable books of 1958" was "Stride Toward Freedom," an account of the Montgomery bus boycott written by Negro integration leader Martin Luther King.

The book was described as a "compassionate approach to the integration problem" in which "a dedicated Negro clergyman describes the non-violent strike against segregation."

The circulation of this copy of "Library Notes" brought an immediate protest from Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo, who earlier tangled with Miss Reed about a children's book which related the wedding of a black rabbit to a white rabbit.

Eddins, in a speech on the Senate floor Aug. 12, took Miss Reed to task on her segregation views.

"I asked Miss Reed if she believed in integration and she refused to tell me," Sen. Eddins declared. "She said that had nothing to do with running a library."

Several days later Eddins appeared before the Segregation Screening Committee and urged that it draft a bill specifying that the library director be Alabama born. This would oust Miss Reed as she was born in North Carolina.

The committee agreed to have such a bill drafted, but his measure apparently will be dropped if the compromise now in the works is agreed upon.

The final decision is expected to be made here Sept. 16-17 when the Public Library Service Division board meets. The board will meet with the screening committee at that time.

The Advertiser source said Miss Reed "will probably be reprimanded" and that in the future the state board will exercise more control over the publication of the "Library Notes."

38a 1959

ALABAMA

ATTY.GENERAL McDONALD GALLION

Gallion Asks $150,000 For Segregation Battle

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion Friday asked the Legislature to appropriate him an additional $150,000 to be used in the fight to preserve segregation in Alabama.

Gallion made the request before the interim Committee on Finance and Taxation which concluded its first week of budget hearings Friday.

"The blue chips are down, gentlemen," Gallion warned. "We are expecting an all-out frontal attack in all fields of segregation this fall. We need to be able to prepare and fight these things in courts and it will take money to do it."

TROUBLE BREWING

"The whole situation is mounting up, emergencies could break out in 25 places this fall," Gallion warned. "We already have a case in Birmingham, an effort has been made to integrate trade schools, there is talk of integrating the city buses in Gadsden and I understand trouble is brewing in Huntsville."

"Millions have been made available for highways and the old people, and I think this is wonderful," Gallion added. "But the No. 1 problem facing us today is segregation, and all I'm asking for is $150,000."

Gallion said the money would be used to employ private investigators and "undercover men" as well as special legal counsel.

"I would like to be in a position to take the offensive in the segregation fight; we've been on the defenseve too long," Gallion said. "With these additional funds we would be in a position to take the attack to the enemy."

Gallion's petition for more funds in the segregation fight came shortly after the Alabama Assn. of Citizens' Councils in a Selma meeting adopted a resolution urging the Legislature to provide Gallion with "sufficient funds" for this program.

HOSPITAL FUNDS

Dr. J. S. Tarwater, superintendent of the Alabama State Hospitals, also appeared before the finance group Friday. He asked that the appropriation for the mental hospitals be increased to $8,624,000 annually. The present appropriation is $6,8[illegible],000.

Dr. Tarwater recommended that the state appropriation be increased from $2.36 per patient day to $3 per day. Tarwater reported there were now 4,529 patients at Bryce Hospital and 2,869 Negro patients at Searcy Hospital at Mount Vernon.

His budget request is based on a projected patient load of 7,350 in 1959-60 and 7,370 in 1960-61.

Dr. Tarwater cited the "great need" for additional trained medical personnel, particularly doctors and nurses.

While the finance committee moved along at a rapid pace, the subcommittees of the second interim group—the Committee on Revision of Laws—had a light schedule.

A subcommittee looking into the problems of the small loan industry went behind closed doors to study records of loan companies supplied by Banking Supt. John Curry.

Rep. Bob Gilchrist of Morgan, chairman of the group, ordered the executive session after explaining that the loan company records were not open to public inspection under existing state law.

Gallion Blames Racial Troubles On 'Messiahs Hiding Behind Cloth'

Post-Herald

BY GENE WORTSMAN

Post-Herald Correspondent

Birmingham Ala

WASHINGTON, April 7 — Atty. Gen. McDonald Gallion last night blamed "a handful of messiahs hiding behind the cloth" for the state's racial troubles.

He said the "messiahs were trying to promote their own causes.

GALLION

Galleon spoke to Alabama Supper Club, being introduced by Ex-Rep. Laurie C. Battle of Birmingham.

Earlier, in an interview, Gallion said he will return to Washington about April 18 to testify against civil rights legislation before the House Judiciary Committee.

4-8-59

He said this will be one of the last days in which opposition testimony will be taken.

Gallion said he hopes to delay the legislation so that it will not pass this year.

In his speech to the Supper Club, the attorney general indicated that Negro Ministers Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham and Martin Luther King of Montgomery are the "messiahs" to whom he referred

Gallion warned that Negro children will suffer the most if Alabama ever ceases its public education and, he said, public education will cease on the day when forced racial mixing is thrust upon the state.

White parents, said Gallion, are planning for private schools.

Negro parents are making no such plans and, since Negro children are educated largely with tax dollars paid by white persons, the Negro children would be the ones to feel the consequences, Gallion said.

'Worse than Little Rock'—

Gallion fears strife if race mixing is tried

Birmingham News

Birmingham Ala.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 17—(AP)—The attorney general of Alabama says any attempt to integrate Alabama schools would be met with violence.

"It would make the Little Rock situation seem like a Sunday School picnic," added MacDonald Gallion here yesterday.

GALLION WAS ONE of several attorney generals from 11 Southern states who indicated that integration would be met with massive resistance, perhaps violence. The legal officials are here for the Southern regional conference of attorneys general.

3-17-59

"We will do everything within our power to keep our schools segregated," Gallion said. "The State Legislature has given the governor the necessary power to close the schools, but if the federal government wants to force us to integrate, we can also use force."

P. 1

JACK GREMILLION, attorney general of Louisiana, said his state would "fight down to its last right" before accepting integration.

C. Ferdinand Sybert, attorney general of Maryland, said "Most of the people in Maryland have accepted that integration is here."

Atty. Gen. Will Wilson of Texas said integration was a problem of local school boards.

DANIEL R. McLEOD, attorney general of South Carolina, said his state is segregated "and will stay that way."

"We have passed pupil placement acts that we hope will keep our schools segregated," McLeod said.

ATTY. GEN. Eugene Cook of Georgia said his state was "unconditionally committed to preserve segregation."

Cook asserted he thought Georgia could sustain this position within the framework of the U. S. Constitution.

"Under its constitution, Georgia is no longer required to support a complete statewide system of public schools and we have made ample provision for scholarship grants to any child who is deprived of an education by any decree the federal courts might impose on our people."

Attys. Gen. Malcolm B. Seawell of North Carolina and George McCanless of Tennessee said the sentiment of their people was overwhelmingly against integration, although there has been token desegregation in both states.

"We admitted a few Negroes to four schools," Seawall said. "Right now we have no integration suits outstanding."

COOK SAID he expected to appear before a Senate subcommittee in the next few days to speak in opposition to current civil rights proposals.

Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett of Arkansas, host to the delegates, also said he had been invited to appear before the Senate judiciary subcommittee. Hearings are tentatively scheduled to start tomorrow.

MACDONALD GALLION
Lauds Court Ruling

Gallion Hails Rights Fight Breakthrough

Advertiser

Montgomery

A smile of victory wreathing his face, Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said jubilantly Friday afternoon that U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson's decision in the Macon County case was the "greatest breakthrough so far in the fight to preserve states rights."

And from New York came a similar statement—this one from Gov. John Patterson.

The chief executive, in New York on a business trip, hailed the decision as a "victory for the people and our constitutional form of government." He added that it "reaffirms the fact that we have a government of laws and not of men."

Gallion, in a prepared statement released to the press, said the ruling was not only a "significant victory" for Alabama and the South but also "for all the states of the nation in that it upholds the basic principle of the right of the states to govern their affairs."

3-7-59

p.1

"It was a sound defeat for the South-hating Federal Civil Rights meddlers," Gallion declared. "My staff and I have worked hard and tirelessly on this case and we had splended cooperation from Ser. L. K. (Snag) Andrews."

Calling Judge Johnson's decision "well reasoned and sound," Gallion said the people of Alabama and the South "had a tremendous stake in the case decided today."

"This is the first attempt by the Federal Government under the Civil Rights Act to take over the state's affairs at the local level," he said.

Later, in discussing the case with newsmen, Gallion emphasized the important of the case.

"The Justice Department had their heavy guns focused on this case, and it just boiled down to the question of how far the federal government could go in taking over local government," Gallion said. "This was the first big test under the Civil Rights Act. If the states could be made a party to a suit which is what the Justice Department sought, then it would have had a very alarming effect."

Gallion Requests Boost In Budget

Extra Money Needed To Fight Frontal Attack On Segregation

By FORREST CASTLEBERRY
Journal Staff Writer

Journal

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion proposed today that his department's budget be boosted $150,000 a year to meet an expected "all-out frontal attack" in all fields of segregation.

At a hearing before the Legislature's interim Finance Committee, Gallion commented, "the blue chips are down . . . we might as well face it."

Atlanta Ga

He quoted the Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery integration leader, as having said there will be a mass attack on segregation this fall.

CASTLEBERRY

The attorney general said he wanted the extra funds partly for employment of special counsel needed in connection with the expected lawsuits as well as investigators for civil rights cases.

Montgomery Ala

READY FOR OFFENSIVE

Gallion said he was interested not only in holding the line in regard to segregation but to take the offensive against those seeking to force integration on Alabama.

3-6-59

For example, he said he would like to check on the accuracy of information given in voter registration applications.

He specifically mentioned the question seeking information as to whether the applicant had ever been convicted of a crime.

The attorney general said when an applicant answers this one with a "no," usually there is no further investigation and the applicant is registered if not disqualified otherwise.

p. 2-C

ATTY. GEN. GALLION

NO POLITICAL PURPOSE

"Those things are signed under oath," he said, "and I'd like to prosecute some who answer the forms incorrectly."

Gallion said he didn't want to use any extra money the Legislature might see fit to give his department for political purposes.

He said he would be happy to abide by recommendations of the Alabama Bar Assn. in hiring special counsel.

Also appearing before the committee today was Dr. John S. Tarwater, director of the Alabama State Hospital at Tuscaloosa.

Dr. Tarwater proposed that the state appropriation for his institution be raised from $2.36 per patient per day to $3.

$8 MILLION OUTLAY

This would jump the outlay of state funds from an estimated $6,352,825 this year to slightly more than eight million dollars for each of the next two fiscal years.

Tarwater said there are now 4,529 patients at Bryce Hospital and 2,869 Negro patients at Searcy Hospital at Mount Vernon. His proposed budget was based on an expected combined total of 7,350 patients in 1959-60 and 7,370 the following year.

He said chronic patients make up about 30 per cent of those in the hospitals and very little can be done about treating them because many have advanced brain disorders, strokes and the like.

Where they will do any good, he said, tranquilizing drugs are used for such patients.

Gallion Fears Violence If Schools Integrated

Journal
Montgomery
Ala

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The attorney general of Alabama says any attempt to integrate Alabama schools would be met with violence.

"It would make the Little Rock situation seem like a Sunday school picnic," added MacDonald Gallion here Monday.

Gallion was one of several attorneys general from 11 Southern states who indicated that integration would be met with massive resistance, perhaps violence. The legal officials are here for the southern regional conference of attorneys general.

"We will do everything within our power to keep our schools segregated," Gallion said. "The State Legislature has given the governor the necessary power to close the schools, but if the federal government wants to force us to integrate we can also use force."

3-7-59

Jack Gremillion, attorney general of Louisiana, said his state would "fight down to its last right" before accepting integration.

p.1

C. Ferdinand Sybert, attorney general of Maryland, said "Most of the people in Maryland have accepted that integration is here."

Atty. Gen. Will Wilson of Texas said integration was a problem of local school boards.

Daniel R. McLeod, attorney general of South Carolina said his state is segregated "and will stay that way."

"We have passed pupil placements acts that we hope will keep our schools segregated," McLeod said.

Gallion Fund Plea Chilled By Governor

Montgomery
Advertiser

By BOB INGRAM

Gov. John Patterson Wednesday threw cold water on Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion's request for $150,000 to be used in the legal fight to preserve segregation.

Gallion had asked for the special appropriation last week when he appeared before a legislative committee working on the 1959-60-61 state budget. He said the "blue chips are down' in the segregation fight and that additional funds were needed to hire counsel and investigators.

Montgomery
Ala

While insisting there would be no letup in the state's efforts to preserve racial separation, Patterson told newsman Wednesday he felt any such funds "should be under the control of the chief executive" rather than the attorney general.

3-12-59

SPECIAL COUNSEL

"It's true that the Attorney General will represent the state in many of these cases but the people of the state look to the governor to solve the problems for them—the responsibility of preserving segregation rests primarily upon the administration that's in office," Patterson said. "When problems come up where we need special counsel to assist in the litigation I think that the governor should have some voice in such employment—and the only way I could have any voice would be to control the funds."

p.1

Patterson emphasized that he was "positive" that he and Gallion will "work together closely" in the segregation light.

"If the time comes when additional counsel is needed by the Attorney General's department then money will be made available," the governor added. "We might be able to use the Governor's Emergency Fund for that purpose."

SUPPORTS HADEN

Turning to another matter, the governor gave his whole-hearted support to Revenue Commissioner Harry Haden's announced program of equalizing property taxes in Alabama.

"When Mr. Haden took his oath of office he swore to uphold the laws of Alabama, and one of those laws is the payment of property tax," Patterson declared. "Our program is aimed at assessments of 30 per cent of the market value of the property. This will produce an estimated $50 million in revenue and that to me is the long-range answer to school financing problems."

Advertiser

Patterson said the property tax assessments in Alabama are now "way low" and are not falling equally on all people.

"To have a fair tax program it must be administered equally on all people," he continued. "If property owners don't want to pay their property taxes then the working man would have the same right to refuse to pay his sales tax."

3-12-59

REACHED DECISION

The governor said it was his plans to sell $20 million in road bonds "within the next few weeks." He said he reached the decision following a trip to New York City last week to study the bond market.

The $20 million is a part of the $60 million road bond issue approved by the Legislature in the recent special session.

Patterson also gave the press a review of a cabinet meeting he had held earlier in the day. He said he had reemphasized to his department heads his determination to cut out all non-essential spending by the state.

"We are making considerable savings by central purchasing of state material and goods," he reported.

4-YEAR GAP

"I also told the cabinet I would not be content for us to merely fill out a four-year gap in state

government history," Pattersonwill be looked upon as a model
said. "I want this to be an out-in the future."
standing administration, one that

38a 1959 ALABAMA ATTY. GENERAL McDONALD GALLION

Gallion Asserts $150,000 Needed

Birmingham

MONTGOMERY, March 12 — Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion today reaffirmed the need of a $150,000 war chest by the office to combat integration.

Post Herald

He issued a statement in reply to Gov. John Patterson who yesterday said he didn't feel that the attorney general's office needed the funds and that they should be under the governor's control.

Birmingham

Gallion pointed out that the attorney general is a constitutional official elected by the people.

3-13-59

As such, he said, the attorney general is charged with the ultimate responsibility for all litigation involving the state. Gallion's statement quoted the state law setting out the duties of his office.

P. 5

ALABAMA

ALABAMA NEGROES OPPOSE INTEGRATION

38a 1959

Makes Sense

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 5-13-59
P. 10
Editorial

The Southern Negro Improvement Association in Birmingham issued a strong statement yesterday condemning action to force integration. We have no doubt that the NAACP has things in hand but maybe some Negroes—we hope many—will realize the wisdom of that which was said. To wit:

"Any attempt to integrate the public schools by force will surely destroy our public school system." Believe us, that is certain.

The group emphasized that the integration groups were out "to exploit the Southern Negro." It rightly underscored that Negroes' teaching careers could be eliminated by integration efforts. Further, the organization said that Negroes need white friends and "they cannot gain them through litigation or by court decisions."

Nothing the NAACP can say can shake the truth of such utterance.

Alabama Negroes Oppose Integration

Group Says Most Against Forced Mixing

Commercial Appeal
Memphis
Tenn.
Wed. 5-13-59
P. 9

BIRMINGHAM, May 12. —(UPI)— The Southern Negro Improvement Association of Alabama said Tuesday "the majority of Negroes" in this state opposed school integration.

"Any attempt to integrate the public schools by force will surely destroy our public school system," the group, which claims 2,000 members in Alabama, said in a statement.

The Association said many Negroes were career teachers and destruction of the school system would abolish their jobs.

"This will be done because a few hot-headed people insist on integration by force," the statement said. "Such people are agents for organizations with a program to exploit the Southern Negro.

"The Negro needs the white man more than the white man needs him . . . These people need and want white friends. They also know they cannot gain them through litigation or by court decisions."

The statement, bearing the names of five Birmingham residents, said school integration was not the "desire of the majority of the Negroes in this state."

(+) 38a 1959

ALABAMA

MR. GROVER C. HALL, EDITOR
MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER

Integrationists May Unleash 'Thug' Element, Says Editor

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

BRONXVILLE, N.Y. — Grover C. Hall Jr., editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, told a New York audience Tuesday night that "there is a clear danger that Northern politicians and the federal cops will unleash the violent element in the South.

"In every city, county and state in this country, "Hall said to the Bronxville Community Forum," there is a thug element. The Teamsters Union illustrates that point. The South's thug element is now largely held in restraint by public opinion. But if these Southern Expeditionary Forces from Washington continue to grind down, I'm afraid that public opinion in the South will become less forbidding towards violence than it is now."

38a

Hall, who was introduced by Edward Barrett, dean of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, continued:

"You wouldn't know it if you rely upon your incompetent Northern newspapers, but Montgomery, Ala. is presently a peaceful place — it never was as dangerous as Central Park. When we did have some bombing, the authorities went after the suspects with so much zeal that the forcefulness of their investigative methods was used in court in behalf of the defendants.

Ad. 1-21-59

"Public opinion in Montgomery and the South generally is still set against violence, but if the adventurers try to wad colored students into white schools the Klan and other such thug elements are going to win a new freedom. In fact, the head of the Klan in Alabama is already talking as arrogantly as Jimmy Hoffa.

P.1

"What a pity all this is. No cause, except that of the Northern politician, is well served by vain attempts to mix the schools. That won't advance the interests of the colored man. The things that work for him are his buying power, the ballot and self-respect.

Integrated Schools Won't Help

Talladega Home

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. (AP) — Editor Grover C. Hall Jr. of the Montgomery Advertiser, said last night integrated schools won't advance the southern Negro.

Talladega, Ala.

The things that work for Community Forum, "are his buying power, the ballot and self-respect."

38a

Hall declared that "no cause, except that of the northern politician, is well served by vain attempts to integrate the schools."

Wed. 1-21-59

The Alabama newspaper editor also warned that further federal attempts to force southern states to obey inegration decrees may result in violence.

P/1

"In every city, county and state in this country," Hall said. "there is a thug element. The South's thug element is now largely held in restraint by public opinion"

However, he said, "if these southern expeditionary forces from Washington continue to grind down, I'm afraid that public opinion in the South will become less forbidding toward violence than it is now."

38a 1959

ALABAMA

SELMA, ALABAMA
PUBLIC LAKE

Alabama Lake Is Closed After 2d Racial Incident

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Tues. 6-2-59
P. 4-B

SELMA, Ala., June 1 (AP) Alabama's newest public lake was closed yesterday after white men chased off three Negro airmen who tried to go fishing.

It was the second such incident in a little over a week.

"We had just purchased our fishing permits from the concession stand and walked to our car when we were surrounded by six or eight white men," said Staff Sgt. John E. Gray of Birmingham, one of the Negroes.

"One of them ordered us to give up our fishing permits. All three of us handed them over and I asked if that meant that we wouldn't be able to fish," he said.

Gray said one of the men told him, "I don't want to catch you down here any more." The airmen left.

In the first incident May 23, two Negroes were ordered from their car and badly beaten as they drove up to the lake.

Gray and his companions, Airman 1c Christopher Byrd, Monticello, Fla., and Roscoe Smith, are stationed at nearby Craig Air Force Base.

District Conservation Supervisor Carlisle Suttle said he closed the lake after conferring with Sheriff James G. Clark and Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod.

The sheriff said State Conservation Director William C. Younger informed him the lake would remain closed at least through today.

The three airmen returned to the lake with the sheriff but were unable to identify any of the men who had accosted them.

38a 1959

ALABAMA

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

King Back From India 'Inspired By Gandhi'

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 3-25-59
p 13

MONTGOMERY, March 24 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., back from India, says the influence of Mahatma Gandhi has fired him with new determination to break down segregation in this country.

He added in an interview today, that the influence has convinced him more than ever before that "non-violent resistance is the most potent weapon available to oppressed people of the world."

King returned to Montgomery Saturday night after a two-month tour of India.

He said he was impressed more than anything else by the "powerful influence of Gandhi even today," and to witness "first hand the great work he was able to do in galvanizing and mobilizing almost 400 million people into their struggle for independence."

Dr. King thrills Chicago audience

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-2-59
p 17

CHICAGO (ANP) — A Sunday evening audience which packed Orchestra Hall in Chicago heard the Rev. Martin L. King of Montgomery, Ala., deliver an impressive sermon. The famed leader of the bus strike in Alabama's capital city, taking his text from Revelations, discussed "The Dimensions of a Complete Life."

The much - travelled minister, whose name has become known internationally, arrived from Washington where he was one of the leaders in the "School March on Washington" which saw 25,000 people, mostly school children, gather to protest segregation and advocate integration.

Dr. King said he was tremendously impressed by the value of enlisting the abilities and interest of youth. There are friends who feel he might be instrumental in helping to fashion an organization which would marshal the potentialities and enthusiasm of colored youth.

Dr. King To Attend Exercises At Boston

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Wed 5-27-59
p 3-B
38a

BOSTON, Mass. (AP)—Boston University will grant 2,600 graduate and under graduate degrees to men and women at the University's 88th commencement exercises, Sunday, June 7 at 3 p.m., in Boston Garden according to Harold C. Case, president.

Dr. Lawrence M. Derthick, U. S. commissioner of education will be the commencement speaker and also the recipient of an honorary degree.

State Senator Edward C. Stone of Brookline, chairman of the University's board of trustees, will give the "Call to Order" and Dean Howard Thurman of the University's Marsh Chapel will give the scripture reading.

Dr. Martin Luther King, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, an alumnus—one of eight to receive honorary degrees at the exercises—will give the benediction.

Reddick Returns From India, Understands King

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. — "I never really understood Gandhi or Martin Luther King until I saw India," declared Dr. L. D. Reddick as he landed here last week after a month's tour of that country by plane, railroad and jeep. Stops were also made in Europe and the Middle East.

Loaded down with books - some of them rare and not obtainable in Ameica; photographs of Indian notables and their social experiments and a brief bag bulging with notes of interviews, Dr. Reddick said: "You've got to see it to believe it. This Oriental enigma is a strange mixture of mysticism and materialism. Half of India wants to be westernized and the other half barks backs to Buddha and the ancient village. It is a land where Saints lead reforms and intellectuals run the government. Problems of overpopulation and poverty are enormous but the idealism and resources of India are also enormous."

In giving his most vivid impression of the whole trip, Dr. Reddick remarked that: "For the first time, I could see the greatness and limitations of Mahatma Gandhi; also Martin Luther King's non-violence movement for America stood forth in perspective. King is better understood in India than in America. At the same time King himself, as he met with former associates and disciples of Gandhi and felt the depth of India's social revolution, began to realize some of the changes that will be necessary if his movement in the South is to wipe out racial segregation without violence and bloodshed."

Harper & Brothers is publishing Dr. Reddick's biography of Dr. King, "Crusader Without Violence."

Dr. King Goes To School

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun 3-22-59
38a Ala
p 2-B

India's ambassador to the United States. . . . compared his country's fight against the ancient caste system to the United States government's efforts to outlaw racial segregation. . . . [Ambassador] Chagla said the Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro integration leader who is now touring India, is "much admired" in India. . . .

—Saturday's *Advertiser*.

If Dr. King travels to India, to hasten dissolution of the caste system, he undertakes a task that mocked greater men, including his supposed preceptor, Gandhi. If he goes to study at first hand a compartmentalization of humans infinitely more complicated and rigid than U.S. segregation, he proceeds aright.

The *Encyclopedia Britannica* treats *Segregation* only glancingly, as a footnote to American life. It gives better than nine full pages to *Caste*. This may be considered as an accurate commentary on the relative structure of the two systems.

The census report of 1911 [says *Britannica*] defined a caste as "an endogamous group or collection of such groups bearing a common name and having the same traditional occupation, who are so linked together. . . . that they regard themselves, and are regarded by others as forming a single homegeneous community." Not only is the caste usually endogamous, but within it there are a number of smaller circles, each of which is also endogamous. Caste has come to be the chief factor in the life of the ordinary Hindu, regulating his acts from the cradle to the grave; and its influence extends to the Mohammedan masses who are descended from the more recent converts to Islam.

Hundreds of do's and don'ts regulate the relationship of Indian with Indian, but it is against the "untouchables"—the 55,000,000 persons so low in the social scale as to have no caste—that most segregation is directed.

Most Hindus have no doubt that contact with an untouchable means personal pollution. Their food, their water, even their shadows, "pollute." They live to themselves and keep to themselves. Only 3% can read and write. Despite laws, they find it next to impossible to get government jobs.

When integration is attempted, it often brings violence. In 1957, an outbreak in Madras brought death to 40 persons.

Negroes encounter a social boycott for subtle reasons. Though there is no color bar, a very dark skin is considered unesthetic in India.

But the situation of India's 50,000,000 untouchables is so unexcitable to the world that Nehru can condemn American segregation with a straight face. Segregation is supposed to sub-

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
38a
Sun 3-22-59
p 2-B

News is reporting in a series of articles, that in the vast majority of Alabama counties Negro voter applicants are accorded fair treatment. In many cases, registrars have leaned over backward to register colored applicants, even to the extent of permitting some who failed at first to take qualifying tests two or three times in a single registration period.

There are a handful of counties in the Black Belt where none, or at most a very few, of the colored applicants have been allowed to qualify. Not even Negro school teachers or others with college degrees have been accepted as voters. But these are exceptions in Alabama, not the rule.

But, as we said, we'll never convince the rest of the country that Alabama registrars administer the voter qualification laws honestly and impartially, not after the legislature passes this record-destroying law.

And in that case the result will be stronger and more unreasoning pressure for punitive action against the state. What more can we expect?

India Warm To ~~Rev. King~~, College Students Advised

38a Ala

Daily World
Atlanta Ga

An Alabama college professor who accompanied to India Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., related the tour of that country to a Sunday audience attending the 26th annual observance of College Night, sponsored by the Board of Ushers of the First Congregational Church.

Dr. L. D. Reddick, professor of History at Alabama State College and author of "Crusader Without Violence," highlighted the Sunday evening program with his interpretations of the India tour.

Reddick told his audience that Rev. King, an advocate of passive resistance and non - violence in the struggle for full Negro freedoms, was very well accepted by the Indians, who themselves once had the leadership of a non-violence proponent named Ghandi.

The Alabama professor and author of a book on the exploints of the Rev. King, Jr., urged the student members of his audience to take a trip to India when such an opportunity is available.

In other highlights, Morris Brown College won the cup given for the highest attendance of college students at the Sunday night meeting. Money raised from the gathering will be credited to Morris Brown for the United Negro College Fund.

Another interesting act that evolved from the meeting was Dr. Reddick's presentation of the fee he was to have received for his program appearance to the United Negro College Fund.

Rev. B. J. Johnson, Jr., gave the invocation; musical selections were rendered by Morris Brown College students Oteal Sloan and Reginald Carter, and Clark College student Loretta Fowlkes; the appeal for the College Fund was voiced by Herbert Williams, of Morehouse College, the trophy was awarded by Dr. Homer E. Nash and the speaker was introduced by Dr. C. A. Bacote, professor of History at Atlanta University.

Dr. M. L. Kings ends month's stay in India

By SHRIDHAR TELKAR
(Special to the AFRO - AMERICAN)

Afro
Baltimore Md

NEW DELHI, India — Dr. Martin Luther King, Southern American racial leader, left this city last week after nearly a month's stay in India during which he met and held discussions with leaders of all shades of opinion and lectured in many of India's universities, colleges and social gatherings.

Discussions held with followers of Mahatma Ghandi dealt in a large measure with problems now facing India, America and the world — particularly the racial issue and the Freedom movement in Africa.

Sat 3-28-59

TALKS ON world peace and Soviet - Western world conflict between Dr. King and Acharya Vinoba Bhave brought endorsement of the principal of disarmament by both men, although they voiced agreement that neither America nor the Soviet Union has sufficient moral courage or faith in the other to undertake unilateral disarmament.

A suggestion that India, inculcated with the tradition of non - violence advocated by Mahatma Ghandi, might undertake such unilateral disarmament was voiced by Vinoba: "Such an act of courage would be a great demonstration of the spirit of the Mahatma and would be the greatest stimulus to the rest of the world to do likewise."

Dr. King agreed that any nation that took such a brave step "would automatically draw to itself the support of the multitudes of the earth, so that any would - be - aggressor would be discouraged from risking the wrath of mankind."

KINGS IN INDIA — India Prime Minister Pandit Nehru (center) is flanked by Rev. and Mrs. Martin Luther King at Nehru's residence in New Delhi. Leader of the successful Montgomery bus boycott, Rev. King is in India on a speaking tour.

Capital Backstage

Newsweek
New York
Mon 7-27-59

WHITE HOUSE—Some of the most militant Negro-rights leaders here credit the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. with inspiring Ike's recent statement (NEWSWEEK, July 20) that segregation is morally wrong when it interferes with economic and political rights. King, leader of the successful 1955-56 Negro boycott of city buses in Montgomery, has been urging Ike, for three years, in a quiet way, to make his position known

38a 1959

ALABAMA

CLAUDE ODOM

Negro Back In Birmingham After Kidnaping, Long 'Ride'

38a Ala

Advertiser Montgomery Ala

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A frightened Claude Odom returned by bus Tuesday to Birmingham, where he said he was kidnaped, beaten, robbed and then dumped out of a car here after a wild night ride.

Odom, [illegible], stumbled into the Nashville police station early Tuesday and told his kidnaping story. The Birmingham Negro said two white men forced him into their car about 3:25 p.m. Monday, robbed him of $258 and threatened his life.

He said he "pleaded, begged and prayed to them not to kill me." After telling them, in answer to questions, that he did not favor integration, Odom said one of the men told the other, "Let's don't kill the ———, let's give him a good airing out."

They then drove him to Nashville and dumped him out of their car on the outskirts of the city during the night, Odom said, and told him they were using him "as an example" to a Birmingham integration leader.

Detectives questioned Odom for several hours and at his request keep him in custody until his return to Birmingham. Officers here said they had notified FBI agents at Birmingham and asked them to help.

Odom told police he was robbed of money hed had planned to use on vacation from his job with U.S. Pipe and Foundry Co.

Detective Chief Sidney Ritter said Odom was turned over to Travelers Aid this afternoon and sent back to Birmingham by bus.

38a 1959 ALABAMA

City petitions for dismissal of park suit

B'ham News

Wed. 11-11-59

A motion to dismiss Birmingham's park integration suit, brought by 16 Negroes last month, has been filed by the city in Federal Court here.

A hearing on the motion to dismiss the suit will be held later this month, when a motion docket is set in U. S. District Court.

THE INTEGRATION SUIT was filed here Oct. 19, seeking to integrate Birmingham's public parks and recreation facilities.

The suit names as defendents the city of Birmingham, City Commissioners and Recreation Superintendent King Sparks.

THE COMPLAINT claims the city's facilities are segregated and "divided."

It further charges that the majority of Negro recreational facilities are poorly equipped and asks that the city be enjoined from segregating parks racially.

Debate offer made in Ala. parks suit

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

11-7-59

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.— The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, challenged Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene Connor to a public debate on the suit recently filed here to desegregate public parks and recreational facilities.

The challenge closed an open letter to Commissioner Connors, in reply to an article published in the local dailies in which the commissioner urged "the decent, thoughtful" colored leadership to speak out against efforts to integrate the parks.

The commissioner said he was sure that "good" colored citizens were "saddened and alarmed" by the court action which could result in the closing of all parks if the Federal court should outlaw racial segregation in the recreation facilities of Birmingham.

* * *

WHILE PLEADING that the city was trying, with its tax money, to provide as many public facilities as possible, the "disturbed" commissioner charged that colored citizens "pay far too few of these tax dollars."

He further charged that the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth was behind the park suit for "personal exploitation."

* * *

IN REPLY, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth contrasts Commissioner Connor's plea now with his failure to even acknowledge a petition for park integration signed by more than 200 colored citizens over a year ago. It states, "there must be talk either around the conference table or in the halls of Legal justice." He added:

Colored citizens are fast learning that the things which would divide us are not nearly so important as the things which must keep us together. ...Good colored people are doing some serious thinking and are now translating their thoughts into action. . . Good citizens wonder why it is that of all the "decent, thoughtful and good colored citizens" in Birmingham... there has not been, or is there yet, one colored policeman, fireman, clerk, or secretary working for the city of Birmingham.

38a

Rev. Martin Luther King And The End To Public School Integration

Advocate

Jackson Press

38a

Sept 10, 1959

Pg 4

During a press conference in Jackson last Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Martin Luther King, who has received both national and international note, following his leadership of the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott movement, held a press conference in which he predicted that all resistance to public school integration will have ended during the next five or ten years.

We have never been among those who wildly applaude the efforts of Rev. King in the Montgomery matter, for the reason that his efforts there have succeeded in making matters worse for the masses of Montgomery Negroes, and as far as the abolition of bus segregation there from recent observation, and more recent reports there has been no change in the conditions there, a fact which makes Rev. King's, despite great national and international publicity, nothing more than a "paper victory."

We have never been among those who wildly applaude Rev. King because of our opposition to the Boycott as an effective weapon for the American Negro, he being among those who profess to be taking example from Ghandi, the sainted leader of independence for India, while we, in looking at the fact that there are some 400,000,000 Indians, in their own country, to which the British had no logical or legal claim, have been unable to find any analogy between the situation of 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States and the 400,000,000, people of India to make logical or practical the adoption of the Ghandi technique by the American Negro, who can at best say that we share this great country, the United States, with 140 million white people.

We don't believe we need attempt to elaborate on what would happen to the Negroes of the South, and the rest of the nation in the face of a serious counter-boycott on the part of white people.

In spite of our disagreement with the distinguished Montgomery, Alabamian in the above instances, we find ourself in almost total agreement with his estimate that all resistance to public school integration will have ended in five or ten years, but for entirely different reasons.

Judging from every day happenings in the matter of public school integration, such as the U. S. Appelate Court, reversing the decision of the lower U. S. Court, and upholding the Arkansas Pupil placement laws, already upheld in a number of other southern states, during the next five or ten years we can see the U. S. Courts by upholding the Pupil placement laws as so modifying, if not repealing the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court by indirection, as to make further resistance to public school integration totally unnecessary, even on the part of those now organized for that special purpose.

Furthermore. during the next 5 or 10 years. we see the great masses of intelligent Negro citizens of the South awakening to the fact that "token integration" which the public placement laws permit is worse than no integration; as well as coming to the understanding and appreciation of the fact that all of us being Americans, all other things being equal, a school with all Negro students is just as much an American school as a school with all white students, and that this is true despite the sacredness with which some people regard segregation.

Meanwhile, while awaiting this transition in history we would advise the Negro citizens of Mississippi to reassert their traditional pride in the Negro school, by making sure that those who are responsible will continue their efforts to make all things equal in providing educational opportunity for Negro youth.

Finally we express the conviction that the masses of Negroes during the next five or ten years will have become completely disgusted with the "political preachers" who have deserted the sacred command to preach "Christ and him Crucified", to stir the racial cauldron out of which come only hatred, bitterness, bewilderment and frustration for the masses of Negroes.

Yes, we are also of the opinion that in five or ten years there will be an end of resistance to public school integration.

Peaceful Suffering Advocated By King

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — (UPI) —The Rev. Martin Luther King said Saturday he hopes Southern Negroes can wear down racial prejudice by a program of "peaceful suffering."

Oct. 10-31-59

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Alabama

NEGRO'S ONLY HOPE

He said peaceful resistance is the Negro's only hope for first class citizenship.

"If the oppressors bomb the home of one Negro for his courage, then this must be met by the fact that they will be required to bomb the homes of hundreds of thousands of Negroes," King said.

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Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Tue. 9-8-59.

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — A Birmingham Negro leader Monday told Gov. John Patterson in a letter that his attack on the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. "gives many people the impression of a desperate man."

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Ala

The Governor said King's policies could lead to the closing of the public schools, which would be to the detriment of Negroes.

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Dr. King Speaks In Hawaii

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

9-26-59.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., noted religious leader, social reformer, lecturer, and author, spoke at the City Auditorium of Honolulu on Sept. 16, in a public meeting sponsored by the Honolulu Council of Churches. This marked the first time that the Negro leader made a public appearance in the new state of Hawaii.

Dr. King is the young 30-year-old minister who lead the successful year-long boycott against bus segregation in Montgomery, Ala. Preaching and teaching non-violence as the only effective way to deal with racial injustice, Dr. King has been referred to as the American Gandhi, the Moses of his people and the conscience of all people.

A Gallop Poll recently revealed that he is one of the most admired religious leader in the world.

While in Hawaii, he will speak at the Punahou School, the largest private school in the United States of America.

Rev. Martin Luther King And The End To Public School Integration

Advocate

Jackson, Miss.

During a press conference in Jackson last Wednesday afternoon, ~~Rev. Martin Luther King,~~ who has received both national and international note, following his leadership of the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott movement, held a press conference in which he predicted that all resistance to public school integration will have ended during the next five or ten years.

38a

Sept. 10, 1959

p. 4

We have never been among those who wildly applaude the efforts of Rev. King in the Montgomery matter, for the reason that his efforts there have succeeded in making matters worse for the masses of Montgomery Negroes, and as far as the abolition of bus segregation there from recent observation, and more recent reports there has been no change in the conditions there, a fact which makes Rev. King's, despite great national and international publicity, nothing more than a "paper victory."

We have never been among those who wildly applaude Rev. King because of our opposition to the Boycott as an effective weapon for the American Negro, he being among those who profess to be taking example from Ghandi, the sainted leader of independence for India, while we, in looking at the fact that there are some 400,000,000 Indians, in their own country, to which the British had no logical or legal claim, have been unable to find any analogy between the situation of 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States and the 400,000,000, people of India to make logical or practical the adoption of the Ghandi technique by the American Negro, who can at best say that we share this great country, the United States, with 140 million white people.

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Dr. Martin L. King In Forefront Of Big Humanitarian Drive

Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 11-27-59

List of Sponsors Read Like "Who's Who" In United States; Some 75 Names On Letterhead But They Are Not All; They Cite 600 Working Men Arrested Whose Families Are Suffering Economic Distress

An interracial group which reads like a Who's Who of the United States has been formed and become active to vouch safe independence and equal rights for the natives of Africa. Their headquarters are at 801 Second Avenue New York. They are raising an African Defense Fund. One of the intriguing causes they advance in their appeal is the fact that "In Central Africa this moment there are over 600 Africans imprisoned and their families are deprived of income." The committee has the Rev. Martin Luther King as one of its sponsors, and he is the author of an appeal letter being sent all over the United States saying the native Africans need our support to make the transition from slavery and false arrests peaceful and democratic.

The committee's letter head contains some seventy five names. Dr. Martin Luther King's letter is as follows:

November 3, 1959

Dear Friend:

I think I can say, as one well aware of the problems we still face in the United States, that the problems of Africa are of utmost importance in the world today. The people of Africa are struggling for independence and equal rights. There is no question that they will get them—but how? I am convinced that our future as well as theirs depends on what you and I do right now to make the transition peaceful and democratic.

In Central Africa at this moment there are over 600 Africans imprisoned, their families deprived of income. Their "crime" is that they are members of African organizations—legal at the time of their arrest—which seek greater political rights for the African majority, and an end to the color bar. The Nyasaland government (part of the Central African Federation), alleging a "massacre plot", rounded up some 1300 Africans early this year and declared a state of emergency. The British government sent in an investigating commission which reported that not only was there no evidence of such a plot, but that under present conditions Nyasaland is a police state.

Urgent appeals have come to the American Committee on Africa to help the families of these Africans who are being held indefinitely and without specific charges. A responsible channel exists for us to give help. Through the South Africa Defense Fund, set up by the Committee three years ago when 156 opponents of **apartheid** were arrested, the American Committee of Africa sent $50,000 for aid in the extensive legal costs and family hardships of the accused. Now throuh the new **Africa Defense and Aid Fund**, the needs forced by the continuing trial in South Africa and the emergencies in Central Africa as well as those described in the enclosed folder, can be met by one concerted effort.

The American Committee on Africa is the only organization in this country today which is actively trying to channel American aid in support of Africa's struggle for greater democracy. If you and every one of the people to whom I am writing would represent with a check of at least $10, the American Committee on Africa could launch the Africa Defense and Aid Fund effectively and send immediate aid to those in need. Your support will help serve justice in Africa today, and build our friendship with Africans in the crucial period ahead. **We need your help.**

Sincerely yours,

Martin L. King, Jr.

P.S. Because I am trying to reach many people with this letter, and it is very expensive to check lists for duplications, you may receive more than one. If so will you please forgive us and pass the additional letter on to a friend.

M. L. KING

SCLC Urges More Time From Dr. M. L. King

Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Wed. 11-25-59

Atlanta (ANP) — The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is urging Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., its president, to give up some of his other responsibilities and devote more of his time to the work of the coneference.

38a

This officially makes the third time the request has been made. At the organization's spring meeting in Tallahassee, Fla., the executive board passed a resolution requesting Dr. King to give "maximum time" to his duties as conference president. This resolution was not made public.

The second request came from the fall meeting i nColumbia, S. C., with full endorsement of the public, and was made public.

The third time came at the recent meeting of the administrative committee which is mapping out program strategy for 1960. The feeling among conference officials and members is that Dr. King's leadership is essential to the drive for more mass action in the desegregation struggle, and especially leadership training in non-violent resistance.

Dr. King has promised "prayerful consideration" of the request.

Dixie Leaders Put 'Pressure' On M. L. King

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-21-59

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Inc., is stepping up its pressure on Dr. Martin L. King Jr., to give up some of his other responsibilities and devote more time to the work of the conference.

38a

This pressure has been mounting for sometime. At the organization's spring meeting in Tallahassee, Fla., the executive board passed a resolution, requesting Dr. King to give "maximum time" to his duties as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Inc., but was not made public.

However, at the Fall meeting in Columbia, S. C., this resolution was re-passed with the full endorsement of the membership, and made public. Since then, the matter came up at the recent meeting of the administrative committee which met to map out program strategy for 1960.

FEELING IS widespread among conference officers and members that Dr. King's leadership is essential to the drive for more mass action in the desegregation struggle, and especially leadership training in non-violent resistance.

Dr. King has promised "prayerful consideration" of this request.

38a 1959 ALABAMA REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Cites Struggle to Save Soul of America; Warns Negro to Prepare Himself

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 11-19-59 38a

By Frances E. Hawthorne

For those of you who heard the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's speech last Thursday in Des Moines, this is not for you. For those of you who did not hear him, we are presenting his speech in full as a public service of the Bystander. Such a speech is heard rarely in a lifetime. Perhaps, you would like to clip and save it for posterity. The following is his dynamic speech given at University Christian Church. He appeared under the auspices of the Fighting Fund for Freedom committee of the Des Moines branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Ladies and gentlemen I bring you greetings from Montgomery, Ala., and the 50,000 Negroes who live there. I'm sure they join me in saying "thanks" for your prayers during the time when we were conducting the bus boycott there. It would not have succeeded had not you been concerned and prayed for us, as did people all over the world. 50,000 men and women in Montgomery succeeded because they believed that it was **ultimately more honorable to walk in dignity than to ride in humiliation.**

Momentous Time

Ladaies and gentlemen, this is a great time to be alive. Tonight I would like to speak to you on the subject, "Facing the Challenge of a New Age." The [illegible] century is one of the most momentous times of all ages . . . between the dying old age and the emerging new age. The old order is passing away and a new one is coming into being.

During the old colonialism, nations—some 800 million in India, more than 500 million in China, 200 million in Africa, another 400 million in Indonesia and Asia, and some 96 million in Japan, were dominated politically and exploited economically; many of them have broken loose and declared their independence. In Africa eight new countries in the past 25 years have declared their independence; four more will do so by 1960.

Freedom Day

Back when Ghana won her independence, my wife and I were in the country for the freedom day festivities; there were some 200,000 people and as we watched a man mounted the platform and in a voice that had not been heard before, told his people, "This is our independence day." And the people cried "Freedom, Freedom!!" in a way they had never been able to say. And in the background the old Union Jack flag was being taken down a new flag went up. An old order was going out and a new one was coming in.

Old Order, Nationally

"Not only have we seen the old order in an international way but also in a national way. It started in America back in 1619 when the first load of Negro slaves were brought to the colonies. Negroes were then looked upon as a depersonality cog in a vast machine. Then came the Dred Scott case when the courts ruled that Negroes were not persons but property to be used at will by his owner. Later, came the emancipation which gave the Negro a sort of freedom, but that was not enough. Then came another decision, "separate but equal."

Tragedy of Bias

The tragedy of segregation, the real tragedy is not only the physical inconvenience, but it does something to the soul; it distorts the personality. It caused the Negro to lose faith and to really feel that he must be inferior.

But, something happened to the Negro. There were automobiles, two world wars, his cultural life was rising and so was his economic life. They all conjoined, and caused the Negro to take a new look at himself. His religious life taught him God loves all and all men are made in His image. He had dignity.

May 17, 1954

Then came the greatest of all court decisions. On May 17, 1954 the Supreme Court said that the old separate but equal doctrine was unconstitutional. Surely, we are on the threshold of the most constructive time in history. . . . we are standing on the border of a promised land of race relations. The old order . . . is passing away.

Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs 11-19-59.

New Responsibilities

However, with each new age there comes new responsibilities and challenges. I would like to speak of a few here now. First we must rise above individuality to a broader human oneness. The age in which we live is geographically one. We must live as brothers or die as fools.

P3

Depressing Sight

When Mrs. King and I traveled to India recently, we saw a depressing sight. How can one be wholly happy when one sees millions of people sleeping on the sidewalks at night . . . seeing millions guant with hunger, without enough bread to eat . . . when the majority make only $60 a year before taxes are taken out . . . when they have no doctors or dentists to look after their medical cares. One cannot be wholly healthy . . . or happy.

38a Ala

U. S. Destiny

For the destiny of the United States is tied up with all nations of the world. We should use our resources to help . . . because I can never be what I ought to be until you are what you ought to be. I am a piece of the continent of man.

Second, we must put forth our efforts for achievements; doors are open now that were not open before. It is not enough to compete with Negroes, we must be ready to compete with people. Above, all we must have the determination to be the best. If it is a street sweeper, we must be the best street sweeper of all; so it is with doctor, mechanic, or whatever calling.

Good Will

"Third, we must enter the new age with understanding and goodwill in our hearts. To those of you have been the oppressors, you must have penitence; to those who have been oppressed, you must not indulge in bitter retaliation, but have love in our hearts. We must never use second class methods to secure first class citizenships. There is a Greek word for Love which means redemptive good will for all men. We must love all men because God does. We love the person but hate the deed.

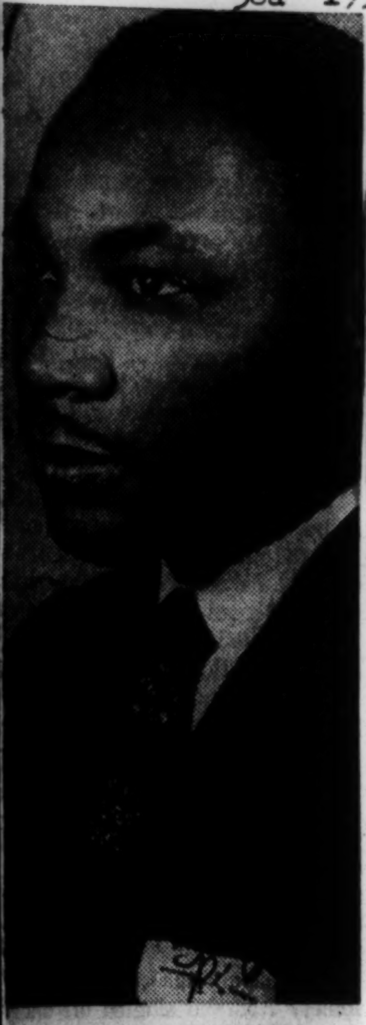
Human Progress

Now, I can tell by your faces that you have misinterpreted just about everything I have said. Most of you will go home, sit back and do nothing and wait on the inevitable. Human progress is never inevitable. It takes a lot of hard work. Segregation is still a reality even in the north where it has its subtle forms. There is segregation in employment and in housing. Because of his color, a Negro cannot buy a home where he wants to even if he has the money to do so.

No section of America can boast a clean hand in the area of brotherhood. The judicial department has done its share, but the executive and legislative branches have been apathetic and hypocritical.

And the church which has such a great opportunity to wage to the forefront, has a tragic example of high blood pressure of creeds and anemia of deeds.

The Negro must assume responsibilities for realty, he must sacrifice and suffer and save the soul of the United States. We are not merely fighting for 17 million Negroes but for all men. This is not a race struggle but a struggle against all systems of injustices.



TALLADEGA SPEAKER

Birm
5-31-59
38a
Ala

~~Dr. Martin Luther King~~ Jr., will give the commencement address at Talladega College, at ~~9:30 a.m.~~ Monday. The speaker was the recipient of his sixth honorary doctorate degree last week when his alma mater, Boston University awarded another degree to him. Between May 1956 and June 1958 he was awarded 36 awards. He was listed in 1957 in Gallup Poll as one of the most admired religious leaders in the world and by Time magazine as one of the 10 outstanding personalities of the year.

Dr. Martin Luther King After Visit To India, Sings "Non-Violence" More Than Ever

Globe Sat. 7-25-59
Nashville
Tenn
38a
Ala

Great Leader Had His Wife, Singer of Negro Spirituals, And Historian Lawrence D. Reddick, Fisk Alumnus, With Him on His Famous Visit To Nation of 400,000,000

"I left India more convinced than ever before that nonviolent resistance is the most potent weapon available to oppressed people in their struggle for freedom." The words belong to the Rev. ~~Martin Luther King, Jr.,~~ who writes of ~~"My Trip to the Land~~ of Ghandi," in the July issue of EBONY Magazine.

The man who used Ghandi techniques in leading the successful bus integration battle of Montgomery, Ala., made the pilgrimage with his wife Core'ta and biographer Lawrence Reddick. He found the spirit of Ghandi very much alive in India today and says that Ghandians praised his passive resistance experiment in Montgomery.

"They seem to look upon it as an outstanding example of the possibilities of its use in western civilization," he says. "To them as to me it also suggests that non-violent resistance when planned and positive in action can work effectively even under totalitarian regimes."

The Rev. King writes in EBONY that because of Ghandi's teachings a mutual friendship based on complete equality exists today between the Indian and British peoples within the Commonwealth. He feels that the crusade for independence and human dignity that is now reaching a climax in Africa will have a more positive effect on the world if it were waged along lines that were first demonstrated in that Continent by Ghandi himself.

"The way of acquiescence leads to moral and spiritual suicide," he writes. "The way of violence leads to bitterness in the survivors and brutality in the destroyers. But the way of non-violence leads to redemption and the creation of the beloved community."

Although he was looked on as a brother, with the color of his skin something as an asset, the Rev. King says in EBONY that he did find segregation in India. We call it race in America, he said. They call it caste in India.

Nonetheless, he points out that Indians have made more progress in their fight against caste "untouchability" than we have made here in our own country against race segregation. He says that Indian leaders "have placed their moral power behind the law and that from Prime Minister down to the village councilman everybody declares publicly that untouchability is wrong.

"But in the United States," writes Rev. King, "some of our highest officials decline to render a moral judgment of segregation and some from the South boast of their determination to maintain segregation. This would be unthinkable in India."

It would be a boon to democracy, concludes the Rev. King in EBONY, if India, one of the great nations of the world, with almost 400,000,000 people, proves that it is possible to provide a good living for everyone without surrendering to a dictatorship of either the "right" or left."

"Today, India is a tremendous force for peace and non-violence, at home and abroad," he says. "It is a land where the idealist and intellectual are yet respected. We should want to help India preserve her soul and thus help to save our own."

Why We Admire Dr. King

Globe
Nashville Tenn
Fri. 7-3-59
38a
Ala
p. 4

Many of us are able to get even more interest in the published account of ~~Dr. Martin Luther King's~~ visit to India than what he tells in his report appearing ~~in the~~ July issue of EBONY Magazine. We in Nashville are fascinated, especially because he tells of his devoted wife who accompanied him to India, having contributed to the joy of the Indians with her singing and that her principal singing contributions were what we know as the "Negro Spirituals."

These spirituals first contributed to foreign culture as a result of the famous tour to foreign lands by the Fisk University Jubilee Singers of more than a half Century ago.

In addition, Dr. King was able to get his accomplished biographer to accompany him to India. He is popular Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, one of the most noted of latter day Fisk alumni.

Ever so many of us Nashvillians remember Lawrence Reddick, and have followed his career as a teacher of history when he labored at Kentucky State College and later in his brilliant work in the New York City library.

Yes, indeed, Lawrence D. Reddick is "our boy." We in Nashville are quite proud of him.

Another matter of interest to us is that Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Ala., pastored by Dr. King, was once pastored by our noted Bible scholar, Dr. J. T. Brown, who for many years was editor-in-chief of Sunday School Literature of the Sunday School Publishing Board here, and wrote many treaties of special interest to Baptists under the auspicies of the late Dr. R. H. Boyd.

We of Nashville, quite naturally are avid readers of the writings of Dr. Martin Luther King, and glory in his success.

Negroes To Gather In Sendoff For King

The Commercial Appeal

Alabama Racist Moving His Operation To Atlanta

Memphis, Tenn
Thurs 12-3-59
p. 27
38a Ala

MONTGOMERY, ~~Ala.~~, Dec. 2. — (AP) — Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leaving for Atlanta to broaden his integration efforts, will bid farewell to his Negro followers at a mass meeting Thursday night.

The Montgomery Improvement Association, which the Negro racist heads, called the three-day assembly amid verbal attacks from an auti-King group set up three years ago in an effort to counteract the MIA's work.

King's organization has damaged relations between whites and Negroes and created new barriers between the races, charged Rev. U. J. Fields, president of the Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Association.

Under King's guidance, MIA members staged a Negro bus boycott in 1956 during Federal Court litigation. It resulted in integration of Montgomery city buses.

The successful bus boycott was easily the highpoint of the Negro minister's five-year racial stint here. He has announced plans to shift his base of operations to Atlanta Feb. 1.

As co-pastor with his father at the 4,000-member Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, King said he could carry on his Gandhi-like passive resistance against discrimination "in a more efficient manner."

King said he would work in Atlanta to broaden the scope of anti-segregation work spearheaded by the Southern Christion Leadership Conference, of which he is president.

In Atlanta, meanwhile, Gov. Ernest Vandiver said "King is not welcome in Georgia. Until now, we have had good relations between the races."

Govenor Vandiver also promised that officials "will be watching King closely, and if he is responsible for strife involving law violations he will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law," and added:

"Wherever King has been, there has followed in his wake a wave of crimes including stabbings, bombing and inciting of riots, barratry, destruction of property and many others."

Dr. King Before Des Moines Speech

38a

Ala

Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., famed civil rights leader, chats with Mrs. Clifford Bayles preceding his dynamic speech at University Christian church here last Thursday evening. Mrs. Bayles, president of the Des Moines branch of the NAACP, first contacted the Montgomery, Ala., minister during a speaking engagement at Kansas City, Mo., about three years ago.

Other platform guests last Thursday were Ike Smalls, National vice president of the NAACP; Mrs. Georgine C. Morris, president emeritus and state organizer of the state branch; The Rev. N. R. Olphin, introduced speaker, Rev. Stanley Hunt, Rabbi Jacob Nadoff, and the Rev. Warren Muir.

George Cooper, NAACP state president of Council Bluffs, wired greetings because highway conditions prevented his attendance. Roy Wilkins, National Executive secretary of New York City, phoned greetings to the branch. **Photo courtesy of Des Moines Register.**

Dr. King Resigns To Take Post In Atlanta

Birmingham World

Birmingham, Ala.

ATLANTA, Ga. (SNS)—Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., has resigned as pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery and accepted the post of co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church here with his father. He is scheduled to come to Atlanta Feb. 1.

Wld. 12-2-59.

Rev. King, Sr., said that his son has actually held the co-pastorship of the 4,000-member Ebenezer even while at Dexter. "I was over there Sunday and people were crying and upset," the elder Rev. King stated. "They may try every way possible to keep him."

P. 1.

Dr. King has been pastor of Dexter since 1954. He organized the successful protest that ended bus segregation in the city. He founded and headed the Montgomery Improvement Association and fostered a program of non-violent "passive resistance."

Ala

Dr. King is also president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Mrs. Ella Baker, executive secretary of the Conference, refused to comment on Dr. King's pending arrival and said that he will issue a statement at a board meeting Dec. 8.

"He will make known then his intentions as far as the conference request that he devote more time to its activities," she said.

The Montgomery bus protest gained international attention. Dr. King made several appearances at fund-raising meetings throughout the nation. He visited Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and Prime Minister Pandit Nehru.

He wrote his accounts of the bus protest in "Stride Toward Freedom." Dr. King is a native of Atlanta, a graduate of Morehouse College, Crozer Seminary and Boston University.

South's Goodwill Leader

38a

World Ala

Birmingham, Ala

Wed 9-5-59 p 6

We are willing to rank ~~Dr. Martin Luther King~~, Jr., the book-writing, Ph.D.-trained, world-traveling pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Montgomery at the top of goodwill in Alabama. He is a symbol of the way democracy should work and how Christianity should be practiced, it seems to us. He is providing the kind of leadership Alabama needs in these changing times, in these days of social tensions, in this era of new political demagogues and venomous propagandists.

In a certain section of the Alabama daily press there seems to be underway a planned, deliberate, adroit campaign of flagrant distortion, vicious misrepresentation and studied confusion aimed at tearing down Dr. King and spoiling the correct image of him. But that will not work because even those who are opposed to Dr. King know better. Dr. King is able to defend himself or in a strong position to ignore such seemingly designed hostile attacks on him.

All we care to do is to recognize fully what seems to be a new tactic by the pro-segregation and anti-Negro press in Alabama. For such newspapers enjoy bulky reading support from the Negro group and use this support in its advertising sales talks. Could it be that such papers think that the Negro group is all right as customers but all wrong as citizens?

We do not say, and never will say, that Martin Luther King, Jr. is above and beyond criticism or peaceful opposition. We take note of what we view as something other than legitimate criticism and proper opposition. We call attention to what we view as a specific attack aimed at destroying the South's bold, creative, dynamic goodwill leadership. It will be a sad day in Alabama if the pro-segregation press is allowed to drive away the South's top goodwill leadership. Evil days are ahead for those who would bury alive leaders who try to bring real democracy nearer to all and to apply the teachings of Jesus Christ to the actions of human beings.

No daily newspaper nor any other pro-segregation press is going to be allowed to either select or set up leadership for the Negro group either in Birmingham or anywhere else in Alabama. Nor is this newspaper going to try to assume the task of picking or appointing leadership for either the Negro group or any other group. Yet this newspaper will try to assume the responsibility expected of any newspaper committed to freedom, the democratic processes and the American credo. We expect no less of the daily press which is a pillar of the American freedom press.

In Montgomery, Dr. King and the teamwork leadership in Montgomery, have suggested to the Montgomery Board of Education that the board make known its plans to bring the public schools of that city-county in line with the constitutional stand-rd for publicly-supported schools. It certainly should not be necessary in this enlightened day, and certainly in Alabama, to have to ask any school board to change over to the new stand-rd of equality and opportunity. It would be better to conform the new standard than to close down the public schools as tragic act of mad defiance.

Closing public schools not only gets rid of segregated pub- schools, but tends to provide slow death for democracy as ll. Goodwill, good sense, good democracy and good freedom to be on the side of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Dr. King Addresses 2,500 At McKinley Auditorium, Honolulu

World Birmingham, Ala. Sat. 9-19-59 P. 1.

By HUBERT H. WHITE

~~HONOLULU, Hawaii~~ — Martin Luther King addressed 2,500 at ~~McKinley Auditorium~~ Wednesday night. His subject was "A Pastor's Hope for America Today." Dr. King addressed a joint session of the 50th state's Legislature Thursday morning at 11:00.

38a

Dr. King said that "There is hope for the South in solution of the segregation problem." He stated ~~that there are so many good white~~ people in the South who stand for what is right and he also said that there is much for the Negro to do in reflecting responsibility and intelligent behavior.

Ala

CHANGE NEVER INEVITABLE

Dr. King cautioned that social change is never inevitable, it comes only through tireless work and persistent effort on the part of dedicated individuals. Without persistent work time itself becomes an ally to the forces of social democracy which must be destroyed.

Regarding Hawaii, Dr. King said that it is one of the finest examples of integration and that it should serve as an inspiration to the other 49 states.

CHANGING SYSTEM

There is a need for more federal legislation in the field of civil rights covering housing, fair employment practices, and lynching. King added that by changing the system it is easy for attitudes to ch[illegible] It is also immoral to tell [illegible] to wait patiently and ac[illegible]tices until these attitudes [illegible]ed. Regarding the present crisis of integration, he said the extremists are in power now and that the North has too many lukewarm integrationists.

He envisioned a complete breakdown of segregration everywhere, North and South. Many questions were asked from the floor and one in particular by a local person, asking why did local papers carry want ads with "Japanese preferred," "Aole only need apply," "Filipino laborer preferred."

Dr. King answered that they were not the fault of the paper but the individuals who were running the ads. He elaborated and said that even here in Paradise it is evident that you have some problems.

On Tuesday, Dr. King also took a slap at Senator Fong's civil rights stand. He said that we should not go too hard on Senator Fong but that he did not feel that Senator Fong was familiar enough with the situation to make the statement that he made, stating that he believes Mr. Fong needs more time before we can pass judgement on him.

King ended his lecture by calling for strong moral leadership.

Dr. King has appeared on radio and TV and has been interviewed by local and national press associations. In fact he has had the royal carpet treatment by all leading citizens since his arrival.

He informed this correspondent that this trip passed his fondest expectations.

Judge Refuses To Sidetrack Racial Suit At Birmingham

Advertiser

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—Negroes seeking to end racial segregation on Birmingham city buses won a round in U.S. District Court here Thursday.

Montgomery, Ala.

Judge H. H. Grooms rejected motions by the city and the bus company to dismiss or delay the Negroes' suit.

He also temporarily turned down a motion by the city and the bus company that the suit be tried before a jury.

In refusing to hold the suit in abeyance, Judge Grooms said it probably would not be tried before a decision comes from the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals on an earlier suit attacking segregated seating on buses.

Involved in the two suits is the city's fast switch in laws dealing with seating on public buses.

The first suit was filed by 22 Negroes attacking a Birmingham city ordinance that required segregated seating. After the suit was filed the city commission repealed the law and substituted one that gives Birmingham Transit Co. authority to direct seating on buses.

The bus company promptly ruled that Negroes must seat from the rear and whites must seat from the front—as they did when segregation was required by law.

When the first suit came to trial, Judge Grooms dismissed it on grounds that the law it attacked was no longer in existence. He refused to allow the Negroes to subsitute the new law in their suit. The Negroes appealed his ruling to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

38a

Then 13 Negroes, a different group, filed suit against the new law. They contend that while it does not mention segregated seating, it adds up to the same thing and violates their constitutional rights. They also asked $100,000 damages.

The city and the bus company, co-defendants, argued that the second suit should be held in abeyance until a ruling is handed down on the first suit.

Before the 13 Negroes filed suit attacking the city ordinance that gives the bus company power to direct seating, they tested the laws by disobeying a driver's instructions.

They were arrested on charges of a breach of the peace. Two received short jail sentences and fines ranging up to $100. The other 11 were given suspended sentences and fines up to $100. All have been appealed.

Phenix Jury Acquits Negro In Fare Dispute

PHENIX CITY, Ala. (AP)—An all-white Circuit Court jury Monday acquitted a Negro of a charge he assaulted a white taxicab driver with intent to murder following a dispute over a taxi fare.

Montgomery Ala.

Will Bob Edwards testified he drove Gussie Lee Patterson from Phenix City to his home March 4. He said Patterson refused to pay a fare of $1, drew a knife and pointed it at his throat.

Patterson admitted he drew a knife but said he did so because the driver said he would "take him to a place where he would pay."

4-28-59

38a

The Negro said he paid Edwards a $1.25 fare upon entering the taxi but that the driver asked for another $3 when he arrived at the destination. Patterson said he offered another $1.25, but the driver would not accept it.

City Clerk W. P. Farrar testified the proper fare for the three-mile trip should be 85 cents.

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38a

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Montgomery Ala.

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Advertiser

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38a

Fri, 1-23-59

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Negroes ask U. S. ruling

Birmingham News

MOBILE, Ala., April 25—(AP)—Two Negroes have petitioned U. S District Court to declare Mobile's bus segregation law invalid.

The action, filed Friday, also asks that the city be enjoined from enforcing the laws, and requests a declaratory judgment against Mobile City Lines, Inc., the city of Mobile and the City Commission.

38a

Birmingham Ala.

No damages were asked in the suit filed on behalf of Norman Evans and Mathew Boney.

They charged in the complaint that they were ordered by a police patrolman to move to the rear of a bus last Feb. 22.

Mobile's segregation ordinances require Negro passengers take seats from the rear while white persons take seats beginning at the front of buses.

4-25-59

NEW GOVERNOR WARNS NEGROES

38a

States 'Agitators Aim to Destroy School System'

By STAN ADKINS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Youthful John Patterson was sworn in as governor of Alabama Monday and immediately dedicated his every effort to preserving segregation even if it means closing the schools.

New Orleans

The 37-year-old son of a slain Phenix City crime fighter, Albert L. Patterson, issued a warning to Negroes after taking the oath of office.

WILL HAVE NO SCHOOLS

"If you wish to preserve your public education system and educate your children," he said, "you should stand up and speak out against the agitators of your own race whose aim is to destroy our school system.

Times 1-20-59

"If you do not do so, and these agitators continue at their present pace, in a short time you will have no public school system at all. Our public schools once destroyed and closed down may not be reopened in your lifetime and mine."

P. 1

A four-hour inaugural parade from which Negro college and high school bands were excluded on orders of the new governor preceded the swearing in of Patterson and other constitutional officers. Outgoing Gov. James E. Folsom rode with his successor at the head of the parade.

Three former public officials were indicted for the elder Patterson's murder in the cleanup which followed his death. The crippled former state senator had been nominated on the Democratic ticket for attorney general in 1954 on a promise to clean up Phenix City.

TOOK UP DAD'S FIGHT

He was shot down outside his Phenix City law office June 18, 1954, just 17 days after winning the nomination.

Albert Fuller, a former chief deputy sheriff, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. A second defendant, ex-Circuit Solicitor Arch Ferrell, was acquitted, and the third accused slayer, former Atty. Gen. Si Garrett, has never been tried. He spent more than a year undergoing mental treatment in a Galveston, Tex., hospital after the murder.

Capital Paper Blasted For Letter Refusal

WASHINGTON —Rep. George Huddleston Jr. (D-Ala), has accused the Washington Post of betraying responsible journalism in refusing to publish as an advertisement a statement on segregation.

Charleston S.C.

Philip L. Graham, Post publisher, said through a spokesman the newspaper would have no comment on the congressman's remarks or on the Post's reasons for rejecting the ad.

Putnam, a former airlines executive, said in a letter to President Eisenhower last Oct. 13, he regards as wrong the Supreme Court's original decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

1-23-59

Putnam said the decision should be reversed and "meanwhile every legal means should be found not to disobey it, but to avoid it." He said the decision had set back the Negro's cause in the South by a generation, adding:

"He may force his way into white schools, but he will not force his way into white hearts nor earn the respect he seeks. What evolution was slowly and widely achieving, revolution has not arrested, and the trial of bitterness will lead afar."

38a

P. 14-A

Huddleston said many papers published summaries of the letter as news, while others printed it as a letter to the editor or ran it as a paid ad.

"When the Washington Post was approached on this matter, Huddleston said, "they did not consider the item newsworthy. This, of course, was their privilege. They refused to run Mr. Putnam's letter as a letter to the editor, which again was their privilege. . .

"Then when this group of citizens, through their representative, asked to buy space in the Post in order to run the Putnam letter as a paid advertisement, they were flatly refused. . .

"This attitude, this refusal, is a flagrant violation of our most sacred tenet, freedom of expression. . .those of us who are familiar with the policies of the Washington Post in its handling of the news may not be surprised at this gross betrayal of responsible journalism. But I deplore and resent bitterly this insult and lack of consideration for the views

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Negro Uprisings Bring Warning

Montgomery Police Arrest 28 After Attack

NIGHT SPOT IN DISORDER

38a

Commercial Appeal

[illegible] International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 28.—Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers promised to "take off the kid gloves" Wednesday in dealing with Negro uprisings following an attack on a white man here Tuesday night.

Memphis

Commissioner Sellers said 28 Negroes have been arrested in the incident which happened about 10 p.m. Tuesday when Negroes heaved a brick through the windshield of a white man's car.

1-29-59

The victim, Charles Roy, night watchman at a Negro housing project, managed to escape the mob of Negroes but not before his windshield was smashed. Mr. Roy quoted one of the Negroes as saying, "We don't want any white men in our section."

Action Promised

Commissioner Sellers warned that "further incidents of this type will not be tolerated" and added, "this is all the conversation needed—the next thing is action."

It was reported but not confirmed that Commissioner Sellers has ordered the police department to purchase five Thompson submachine guns.

"The police department," Commissioner Sellers said, "is equipped to handle almost any situation that arises and further incidents will not be handled with kid gloves."

Police arrested the 28 Negroes on charges ranging from disorderly conduct, loitering, concealing weapons and possession of illegal whisky following the uprising at a Negro night spot.

Officers reported finding a group of about 50 Negroes who "came out of the club and cursed us and dared us to come over where they were and try to arrest them."

Reinforcements were rushed to the club and the arrests made.

Detectives G. L. Arnette and H. F. Wilcox reported finding the club in "complete disorder."

They said the owner would not tell them who threatened the policemen.

Knives Found

"Negroes were walking through the club drinking beer, teenagers were seen drinking beer," the officers said. "We searched all the men in the club and did not find a knife on anyone, but we found numerous knives and 'dirks' on the floor and the ground outside of the club.

"We found at least 50 people under age in the club and these were asked to leave."

Mr. Roy's windshield was smashed as he was returning home after getting off work as a watchman at a Negro housing project which is now under construction.

He said he stopped his automobile when the windshield was hit "and almost had to shoot one or two of them" before he could telephone police.

"I had to back up against my car with my pistol in my hand," he said, to get away from the Negroes.

Montgomery to seek dismissal of park suit

Birmingham News

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 3—City attorneys will ask Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Wednesday to throw out a pending suit which seeks to integrate Montgomery's closed city parks.

Birmingham

The city contends the suit filed by a group of Negroes is meaningless since the parks were closed indefinitely Jan. 1.

Because the parks are no longer in operation, the dismissal motion filed by City Atty. Walter Knabe argues that the Negroes' complaint "fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted."

38a

2-3-59

THE NEGRO SUIT, filed 10 days before the parks were closed, seeks a declaratory judgment outlawing a city ordinance which prohibits racemixing in parks and other public recreation centers.

It also asks for an injunction to prohibit city authorities from enforcing segregation in the parks.

The City Commission closed all 13 city parks "to all persons, regardless of color, until further action" by city authorities. No further action has been taken.

Since the parks have ceased to function, Knabe contends the Negroes are seeking a "hypothetical and academic ruling" because, he says, the court has no authority to order the city to operate parks.

Arrest Nego Girl On White's Charge

38a

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—A 16-year-old Negro girl was turned over to Juvenile Court authorities last Friday after a white girl said she was threatened by the girl.

2-14-59

Policemen picked up Virginia Anderson on a warrant signed by Katie Cargho, charging the Negro teen-ager with disorderly conduct.

Katie told police the trouble began when she didn't "speak to" Virginia when they met. She claimed Virginia grabbed her by the shoulder and said "You had better speak when I speak to you, you . . ."

After blistering report—

Park Board backs King Sparks, staff

38a Ala

Birmingham News

Birmingham Parks Supt. King Sparks Jr. and his supervisory staff had a vote of "complete confidence" from the Park and Recreation Board today.

A former park board employe, Maintenance Supervisor Lee M. House, faces a Grand Jury investigation, however.

House yesterday dropped an appeal of his Jan. 7 dismissal after the Jefferson County Personnel Board had heard a full day of prosecution testimony Wednesday.

Birmingham

HOUSE WAS charged in his dismissal with failing to report employe absences and "payroll padding."

Circuit Sol. Emmett Perry said enough evidence was presented during the appeal hearing to warrant presenting the case to the Grand Jury on March 5.

Fri. 2-13-59

The Park Board met in a special four-hour session yesterday after receiving a blistering 75-page report from the personnel board that charged inadequate supervisory practices, poor accounting procedures, costly purchasing practices and other irregularities.

P.1

The vote of confidence in Sparks and his staff resulted from the meeting.

IN A PREPARED statement issued after the meeting, the board said it is "always interested in constructive criticism and will immediately study this report and meet as soon as possible with representatives of the Personnel Board and any members of the public who may be interested and who have constructive suggestions."

The board said it would investigate recommendations made in the report, and would adopt those found practical for the park system's seasonal type of operation "if they have merit."

"To our knowledge," the statement said, "Richard D. Tannehill, methods analyst of the Personnel Board, was making a job analysis audit of the personnel of the Park and Recreation Board.

"Therefore, we were somewhat surprised with the content of this report."

The Park Board promised a "complete report on our findings," at the conclusion of its investigations and conferences.

FOLSOM SAYS

SEGREGATION CAUSED LEASES

Daily Home

P.1 Talladega Ala.

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Former Gov. James E. Folsom said the segregation issue prompted him to lease state lands to private concerns for recreational development.

38a

Fri. 2-13-59

Folsom telephoned the comment to The Associated Press from his home in Cullman Thursday after Gov. John Patterson told newsmen he may ask grand juries to investigate some of the leases.

The former chief executive had nothing to say about Patterson's statement that other Folsom administration activities, especially in the Conservation Department, also may get grand jury attention.

However, Folsom emphasized he believes he was right in leasing property. One of the transactions at issue was the leasing of 3,000 acres of land at Gulf State Park to a Florida firm, the Tri-States Corp.

"I never would have leased them out except for the segregation issue," the ex-governor said. "I tried for two administrations to get the Legislature to make an appropriation for the parks."

This remark probably dealt with the theory that privately operated recreational facilities can be segregated without federl court interference, but Folsom declined to elaborate.

Defending the disputed Gulf State Park issue, Folsom said the state paid $12 a front foot for the land during his first term in office and leased it for $20 a foot.

Folsom also defended as a compenent employee James L. Segrest, former parks division chief who was fired Wednesday in a continuing Patterson purge of the Conservation Department.

Judge fails to dismiss suit to integrate parks

Afro American P.17

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — "Voluntary cessation of an alleged illegal action does not render the question involved moot," said U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. when he refused to dismiss a suit to desegregate city parks.

38a

Baltimore Md.

The suit was filed by eight colored resident on Dec. 22 after city officials denied their petitions calling for an end to segregation in the parks.

In an effort to counter the suit, the city closed down Montgomery parks to both white and colored on Jan. 1.

* * *

ROLAND NACHMAN argued the case for the city, substituting for his law firm partner, Walter Knabe, city attorney. Knabe was present at the hearing, but was suffering from a throat infection.

One bit of irony was injected when Nachman argued that the 14th Amendment "cannot be used to force the city to operate city parks," explaining that "this amendment" says only that persons cannot be denied access which is granted others because of race.

This revelation indicated that Nachman admitted that the city and state are openingly violating the amendment, but asks the court to close its eyes on this occasion.

Sat. 2-14-59

IN ANSWER to the attorney's pleas, Judge Johnson declared that "voluntary cessation of an alleged illegal action does not render the question involved moot."

Judge Johnson also asked the attorney if he could assure "this court that the parks would not be re-opened on a segregated basis" if he dismissed the suit. They attorney replied in the negative.

Solomon S. Seay argued the case for the plaintiffs.

No date has been set for the trial to hear the case on its merits.

Eight file suit to open public park

38a Ala

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—While New Orleans was removing the barriers of segregation and opening its city parks to all, eight persons in Montgomery were filiing a class suit in Federal court to desegregate city parks.

Afro American

P.1

Last August some 45 persons asked the Park Board to end segregation, and in September another 120 persons, including the eight plaintiffs, asked the "right of unrestricted use" of city parks.

Baltimore Md.

When the City Commission finally replied to the complainants, it announced:

"The Commission will never operate integrated parks."

Sat. 1-3-59

PLAINTIFFS IN the suit are Mrs. Gussie Carlton, 923 Tatum St., Mrs. Georgia Theresa Gilmore, 405 Dericote St.; Mrs. Sylvia Johnson, 1735 Jackson Ferry Rd.; J. C. Smith, 1160 S. Holt St.; Mrs. Mattie Cargill, 811 S. Dectaur St.; Fred Harris, 907 S. Holt St.; George Stephens, 1339 Marguerite St.; and Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, 557 Watt St.

Defendants are the City Commission, Park and Recreation Board and Parks and Recreation Superintendent T. A. Belser.

Members of the city commission are W. A. Gayle, mayor; Frank W. Parks and Clyde C. Sellers. The Parks and Recreation Board members are Mrs. James Fitts Hill, chairman; Father M. J. Rafferty, the Rev. Louis Armstrong, Florian Strassburger and Jack Hope.

* * *

SOLOMON S. SEAY JR., attorney, filed the suit on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Afro American

In addition to asking that the city end segregation in the parks, the suit also seeks a permanent injunction against the defendants or their successors to refrain them from refusing to grant the plaintiffs from exercising their rights.

Sat. 1-3-59

Further, the suit asks that the city ordinance of June 4, 1957, be declared unconstitutional. The section referred to prohibits the operation of parks or swimming pools on an integrated basis.

38a

Violation of the ordinance is punishable by a fine of not more than $100 and/or imprisonment of not more than six months.

ELLIS LABORDE, New Orleans park general manager, said he had no alternative but to end segregation in the parks after "the mandate from the U.S. Supreme Court became final on Dec. 18."

"I have no intent of violating the order of the U.S. Supreme Court," he said.

The action has been in the court since 1949, and Laborde explained that the park commissioners "reached the end of the rope."

New Ala. Governor Threatens Citizens

Stop fight plea gets no backing

38a Ala

afro

Baltimore Md

1-31-59

P. 2

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) — John Patterson, 37 - year-old former state attorney general who won election as Governor of Alabama on a race-baiting campaign featuring a pledge to continue segregation, last week was sworn into office in an atmosphere fraught with anti - integration feelings.

Plunging immediately into the integration struggle, Patterson, in his inaugural address, called upon colored people to discontinue their fight against segregation. If they did not, he threatened, they may find themselves without public schools.

* * *

PATTERSON CHARGED some colored citizens with trying to destroy the state's public school system, saying:

"If you wish to preserve your public education system and educate your children you should stand up and speak out against the agitators of your own race whose aim is to destroy our school (segregation) system.

"If you do not do so, and these agitators continue at their present pace, in a short time you will have no public school system at all. Our public schools once destroyed and closed down may not be reopened in your lifetime and mine. . ."

The governor thus indicated he will close the schools rather than permit integration.

Judging from the pitch of his speech, he ruled out integration as a means of creating goodwill between the youths of both races, although he admitted understanding is essential. At the same time, he attacked those he termed meddlers, saying:

* * *

"OUR RACE problems will never be solved by court decrees, injunctions and federal troops. They will be solved only through mutual understanding and good will between the races without outside interference and agitation."

By outside agitation he apparently meant the Federal Government.

However, colored persons are expected to turn a deaf ear on the governor's plea, in view of his pre - election campaign, and his snubbing of them in the inaugural ceremonies.

In the four - hour inaugural parade, colored college and high school bands were excluded on orders of Patterson.

The governor, therefore, gave colored citizens little encouragement to support him.

Racism due to leaders, King says

38a

Amsterdam

P. 9

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"There is no strong person in the White House for moderates to rally behind. As a result, moderates have stood silently by while misguided people acted."

With that statement, the Rev. Martin L. King Jr., famed Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott leader, scolded President Eisenhower and other leaders for not taking an early stand against segregation.

38a Ala

Baltimore Md

Dr. King's remarks came during an interview here before his address to a crowded Woolsey Hall audience, which sat in rapt attention to hear the noted clergyman declare:

* * *

"THE MORAL forces of the nation have failed to mobilize behind integration and the forces of defeat have been given the chance to organize opposition.

Jan. 1-24-59

"Federal troops might not have been at Central High School if churches, the nation's press, Congress and the President had assumed a forth-right position on integration after the Supreme Court outlawed it in public schools."

Dr. King's address was sponsored by a group of Yale University students (The Undergraduate Lecture Committee). The young minister visited the school for two days.

"Southern moderates would have a louder voice if a strong person is elected in the 1960 campaign," Dr. King said in his interview, adding in his speech:

* * *

"INTEGRATION IS coming about in hundreds of ways in border states, even while the guardians of status quo are shouting 'Never'."

Citing various instances of desegregation in transportation, education and public park facilities, Dr. King attributed the social changes to Federal court rulings and "increased sensitivity in the South to world opinion."

Emphasizing the doctrine of non-violence as a means of social change, the militant cleric defined the word to mean "Peaceful refusal to obey unjust laws or submit to unjust practices."

"We must never become bitter nor should we succumb to the temptation to return violence for violence. For if this happens, our chief legacy to the future will be an endless reign of meaningless chaos.

* * *

"THIS WILLINGNESS to suffer and refusal to hit back will soon cause the oppressor to become ashamed of his own methods," Dr. King pointed out, saying:

"Besides, we have to live together when the battle is over."

The Dexter Avenue Baptist Church pastor urged colored persons not to seek to defeat or humiliate their oppressor because "that would continue the struggle."

Drawing a parallel between segregation in the North and the same thing in the South, Dr. King asserted:

* * *

"THE ENTIRE thing is a national problem. In the North, the legal battle has been won. In the South, segregation has legal support.

"I'd like to see the whole system of segregation fall, but currently we are concentrating on school integration.

* * *

SUMMING UP, Dr. King pointed to labor as one of the most effective weapons for colored persons in breaking down segregation. Dr. King was the overnight guest of Pierson College Master Quincy Jones during his two-day stay at Yale.

King Tells India:

Discrimination Fight Has Many More Obstacles

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

38a

Ind

3-21-59

P. 10

BOMBAY, India (ANP)—The Iev Martin Luther King, young Negro minister from Alabama, was principal speaker at a meeting, held under the auspices of the Gandhi Memorial Trust.

Addressing the Indian group, Rev. King said: "We have to go a long way to achieve a measure of success in the struggle to overcome racial discrimination."

He further stated that his nonviolent struggle was aimed, not at humiliating white people, but to win their hearts.

India's former ambassador to Washington, G. L. Mehta, introduced Rev. King, who recently arrived in India. King sang Gandhi's favorite hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," during the meeting.

Patterson Sounds Warning To Solons On Segregation

'Be Prepared For Prompt Action' Is Governor's Advice On Problem

38a Ala

Alabama Journal

Montgomery Alabama

2-3-59

P. 1 B

Gov. John Patterson today warned the Legislature to be "prepared to act promptly and on a moment's notice to preserve segregation of the races."

"Recent legal developments concerning segregation in public schools is cause for alarm," Patterson said. "We must reappraise our laws and keep constantly abreast of all developments in this field."

The governor's warning came in the early part of his address to the Legislature, before he went into the road bond issue.

Patterson also promised the lawmakers an honest, well-managed administration.

That is the label which Gov. John Patterson apparently wishes to append on his administration.

He used the phrase in the early part of his address to the Legislature today, before reaching that portion dealing with the proposed road bond issue.

"It is our duty to bring to the citizens of Alabama the kind of government they are entitled to—a government that is honest, efficient and progressive," he said.

"We all understand that we are here to serve all the people of Alabama honestly, intelligently and conscientiously."

In the preliminary remarks, he also referred to what he called "mismanagement" at the state docks and "deficiencies" in the conservation department.

"Serious problems" in education also were touched upon.

Reporting an orderly transition from the Folsom to the Patterson administration, he said the various departments have changed hands with a minimum of confusion. But then added:

"We have numerous problems, some of which are very serious, which were inherited from the prior administration. We are attacking these problems with vigor and we are doing everything possible to solve them in the interests of all our citizens . . .

"Due to prior mismanagement in the state docks department the condition of that department is serious. Debts have been incurred by the prior administration possibly in excess of one and one-half million dollars, and there are insufficient funds in the department to pay the debts. One contractor alone is owed in excess of $600,000 for work already performed . . .

"We have found deficiences in the conservation department and particularly in the seafoods division. Laws pertaining to the purchase of personal property have consistently been violated in the past.

"We have taken steps to correct these deficiences, as well as others, and I feel certain that we will have all departments operating in a legal and efficient manner and carrying out their duties as required by law in a very short time.

"We have serious problems facing us in the field of public education. Teachers' salaries are inadequate and something must be done to provide adequate school facilities for our children."

Bare White Cleric's Role In Birmingham Bias Fight

38a Ala

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

Sat. 1-3-59

p. 9

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (UPI) — Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor said a white minister from Nyack, N.Y., representing the "Fellowship of Reconciliation," had been working with local Negro integration groups.

Connor said the Rev. Glenn E. Smiley, a field secretary of the "fellowship," had also attempted "to get white denominational leaders to come out publicly for integration."

He said Smiley had been questioned by police before he left Birmingham earlier this week and had told officers that two Negro integration leaders, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and J. L. Ware, had attended a retreat at Nyack for a week of "intensive training in organizational procedure."

Smiley, receiving bitter criticism from Connor, also told police before leaving that he had spoken before Negro mass meetings with a total audience of some 3,200.

Connors said, "it is deplorable that men will clothe themselves in the ministry and attempt to engage the cooperation of unsuspecting and bona fide ministers in the workings of unholy political ends and destructive organizations as the fellowship."

Shuttlesworth, president of Alabama Assn. for Human Rights, is presently under bond pending an appeal of his conviction on charges growing out of his attempt to force integration of city transit buses.

His home and church have been bombed several times and he was badly beaten by a mob of white men when he tried to enroll some Negro children in an all-white school in 1957.

Connor said he could not call Smiley's organization a communist-front group, but said its name "fits perfectly with 'co-existence,' 'human welfare' and other communist terminology."

Negro Youth Held In Race Incident Here

Montgomery Ala

38a

Montgomery Advertiser

Sat. 1-24-59

p. 8A

A Negro boy is being held here by juvenile authorities in connection with a race incident following the governor's inauguration Monday.

The boy is suspected of being part of a group of Negroes who harrassed and threatened a busload of white students from Chevala High School. One Chevala student, George Dennis Williams Jr., son of a Phenix City attorney, was slightly injured when a Negro teen-ager struck him with a stick.

Williams said that he has not been in Montgomery to attempt to identify the boy.

According to Williams, he returned to the bus parked on Bainbridge street near the capitol to find "about 150 jeering, swearing Negroes surrounding the bus."

He said that one of the Negroes brandished a knife. Others threw stones and sticks at the bus, breaking a reflector and a rear-view mirror.

He said that the incident may have been started when a Negro child fell while roller skating near the bus. Williams said that several boys from the bus laughed at the child. He then left but returned with other Negroes.

The bus was parked near some Negro apartments.

Montgomery Negroes Held For Flareups

Post Herald

p. 3

Birmingham Ala

Watchman Claims He Was Threatened At Housing Project

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 28 (AP)—Negroes were warned by a city official today that police will deal harshly with anyone arrested in racial flareups in Montgomery from now on.

Thur. 1-29-59

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers' statement came after a white night watchman complained he was molested and threatened by a crowd of 125 Negroes as he left his job in a Negro section of the city last night.

38a Ala

The watchman, Charles Roy, works for a construction company building a new Negro housing project. He said the Negroes, armed with bricks and knives, smashed the windshield of his car and told him, "We don't want any white men working around here."

Twenty-eight Negroes were arrested on disorderly conduct and other charges during a police shakedown which followed the incident. Detectives G. L. Arnette and H. F. Wilcox said that at one point the Negroes dared officers to take them into custody.

Three were fined $25 and costs in Police Court today and two were convicted of public drunkenness. The others face trial Friday.

Sellers warned that "further incidents of this type will not be tolerated. This is all the conversation needed. The next thing is action."

He said the police department is equipped to "handle most anything that arises," and promised that future racial incidents "will not be handled with kid gloves."

Roy told police the Negroes mobbed around him and added, "I had to back up against the car, with my pistol in my hand, to keep them away. I almost had to shoot one or two of them."

He said he made his way to a telephone, keeping the Negroes away from him with the gun until police arrived.

At Legion meeting—

Integration has 'no future in Alabama,' says Hanna

News

Birmingham Ala.

Maj. Gen. Walter J. Hanna yesterday told American Legion members that public school integration "has no future in Alabama."

Hanna, who has made the same prediction frequently, drew applause from the Legionnaires when he recommended a solid resistence to "Earl Warren's self-made tin justices."

Mon. 3-23-59

THE TALK was delivered at a Legion district meeting at the Gen. Walter Bare Post in Woodland.

38a

State Commander Robert Wilder of Dadeville, who attended the meeting, said voting reforms advocated by the Legion would be presented to the Alabama Legislature next week.

p. 6

The commander heads a 10-man Legion committee appointed last year to study Alabama voting laws and practices.

He declined to give details of the eight-point reform program, but said the recommendations would be placed before a joint committee of the House and Senate, Saturday.

Presiding at sessions of the district meeting were Ed Yeager of Thorsby and District Commander Harry Phelps.

Negro Pastors Ask, New Appeal Or Jail?

38a Ala

Alabama Journal

Montgomery Ala

Two Negro ministers in Birmingham have until two weeks from today to begin long jail terms or file new appeals in a case in which they were convicted of disorderly conduct.

The Alabama Court of Appeals declined yesterday to review the conviction of the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth and 12 other Negroes.

They were convicted in Birmingham in connection with an anti-segregation demonstration on the city's buses.

Convicted in Recorder's Court, they had appealed to Circuit Court, which had upheld the lower court.

Fri. 4-24-59

Two, including Shuttlesworth, a pro-integration leader, were sentenced to jail and all were fined up to $100.

p. 2A

Shuttlesworth was sentenced to 90 days in jail and fined $100, and the Rev. J. S. Phifer was sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $100.

Their attorneys said at Birmingham that they had not been notified of the Court of Appeals decision, and would make no comment until they had studied the ruling.

The appeals court said the appeal was dismissed because the transcript of trial testimony wa not filed in the time allowed b law and the court has not bee notified that any new trial motic was pending.

All others but Shuttlesworth ar Phifer were given 180-day su pended sentences and warned l Substitute Recorder's Court Jud William Conway that they had "better stay out of trouble."

They were jailed for five days after they had boarded downtown buses and sat in seats at the front of the bus.

A Birmingham city ordnance formerly directed that white persons take seats from the front while Negroes would take seats from the rear.

RIGHTS VIOLATION CLAIMED

A Negro group led by Shuttlesworth filed suit contending that the ordinance violated their civil rights and the city wiped the ordinance from its books.

A new ordinance gives Birmingham Transit Co. drivers authority to direct the seating of passengers and the company has directed that Negroes take seats beginning at the rear of buses.

The Negroes contended that while the city's new bus seating ordinance does not mention segregated seating, it adds up to the same thing and violates their constitutional rights.

Shuttlesworth and Phifer have 15 days from yesterday to either appeal the ruling or begin their jail terms.

In Montgomery racial flareup—

Guard menaced, 28 Negroes arrested

Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.
Wed 1-28-59
P.1

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 28 —(AP)—A reported attack on a white night watchman by an estimated 125 armed Negroes here Tuesday night brought a stern warning today from Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers.

Charles Roy, employed at a new Negro housing project under construction, told police the windshield on his car was smashed and he was threatened while leaving the job.

He said the Negroes, armed with bricks, and knives, warned him to stay out of their part of town.

Sellers warned that "further incidents of this type will not be tolerated," and added, "this is all the conversation needed. The next thing is action."

"The police department is equipped to handle most anything that arises, and further incidents will not be handled with kid gloves," the commissioner added.

DETECTIVES G. L. Arnett and H. F. Wilcox said they arrested three Negroes identified by Roy, and that other Negroes milling about the place dared them to take them into custody.

Twenty-five others were arrested then on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to illegal possession of whiskey.

Roy said he was driving away from work when the Negroes stopped him.

"I had to back up against the car, with my pistol in my hand to keep them away," he said. "I almost had to shoot one or two of them."

Roy said he made his way through the crowd to a pay-station and telephoned police, then kept the shouting, cursing Negroes away from him until police arrived.

THE NEGROES yelled "we don't want any white men working around here," said Roy, who is a guard at the government housing project.

Police jailed five Negroes on disorderly conduct charges and more arrests were expected.

X

Negroes In Near Riot At Montgomery

Daily Home
Talladega Ala.
Wed. 1-28-59
P.1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—About 125 Negroes, armed with knives and bricks, menaced a white guard at their housing project Tuesday night, police said.

Charles Roy, who was unhurt, told officers he was driving away from work when a brick was hurled through his car window and Negroes mobbed around as he stopped.

"I had to back up against the car, with my pistol in my hand to keep them away," police quoted Roy. "I almost had to shoot one or two of them."

Roy said he made his way through the crowd to a pay—station and telephoned police, then kept the shouting, cursing Negroes away from him until police arrived.

The Negroes yelled "we don't want any white men working around here," said Roy, who is a guard at the government housing project.

Policemen Keep Watch On Parks

Montgomery Advertiser
38a
Montgomery Ala.
Sat 1-3-59
P.1

Police are making around-the-clock periodic checks of Montgomery's closed municipal parks, Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers said Friday.

A particular close watch is being maintained on two Negro parks, Sellers said after hearing reports that some Negroes planned to violate the "no trespassing" regulations which went into effect New Year's Day.

He said a Negro officer was assigned to King's Hill Park, an eight-acre recreational area in East Montgomery, after some Negroes allegedly said they planned to continue using the park.

Anyone attempting to enter any closed park, the police commissioner said, will first be warned and then arrested if they fail to obey the warning.

He said a close watch is also being kept on Washington Park, a five-acre tract for Negroes scuth of the Mobile road.

No incidents were reported Friday as the city's 14 parks remained closed for the second day.

The City Commission closed the parks and posted "No Trespassing" signs after a group of Negroes filed a suit in U.S. District Court in an effort to end racial segregation in the parks.

Race problem is discussed by committees

News
Birmingham Ala.
Tues 3-17-59
P.20

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 17 —(AP)—Two legislative committees met behind closed doors today to discuss Alabama's racial problems.

An interim subcommittee which will recommend new pro-segregation measures to the Legislature when it convenes in May conferred with the Senate-House permanent segregation screening committee.

The subcommittee members visited Richmond, Va., last week to get a firsthand look at integrated schools.

ANOTHER subcommittee also met in closed-door session this morning to discuss small loan legislation.

Its members are trying to write a law which will stop lenders from charging excessive interest rates and still enable them to operate in Alabama.

The present law limits interest to 8 per cent a year, but provides no criminal penalty for violation. So many companies charged many times that much in interest.

Before the two committees met to talk about racial problems, Rep. Virgis Ashworth of Bibb County had said his visit to Virginia convinced him that federal courts are determined to integrate the South.

38a 1959

ALABAMA

REV. CHARLES BILLUPS

Shuttleworth's Friend Attacked

Ala. Mob Beats Pastor, Leaves Him on Highway

By REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

3S

Sat 4/18/59

ap. 9

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Another serious abduction and brutal beating of a Negro by white men took place in the Birmingham-Jefferson County area.

The Rev. Charles Billups, a worker at Hayes Aircraft Corp. (supported by Federal contracts), and two fellow-workers had just got off work and were riding home in a truck. The narrow road passes through the heart of a white group of homes.

A car stopped immediately in front of them and white men jerked open the doors and forced them at gunpoint into three cars. The men blindfolded Billups and drove away to some place where they tied him to a tree and beat him with chains, belts and sticks on his naked flesh.

■

FROM THE MIDDLE of his back down to and on his legs, they lacerated his body with their wicked instruments of punishment. Bruised prints of chain links were easily visible as we looked down on his scarred body, painfully lying on the table waiting for his wounds to be washed and treated.

The Rev. N. H. Smith, our secretary; W. E. Shortridge, our treasurer, and I were his early morning caretakers, as we rushed to his aid and did what we could to see that he got to the emergency room of University Hospital.

Here we were shocked at the sight of the bloody bruises and cuts but were extremely happy that those who laid stripes on him spared his chest and head. As horrible as the picture was, we thanked God that his head and face were unjarred and unmarked.

■

BILLUPS, A World War II veteran with total disability, having had several major operations while in service, has a solid steel plate covering in his head. He has said repeatedly, during the last three years I have known him, that there is scarcely a moment in which he is not conscious of pain.

One would never know it, though, for he is always working at some racial problem, always jovial and full of fun and enthusiasm.

In December, 1956, it was he who first laid hands on me as the press and the multitude waited to see if I was alive and could emerge from the blasted wreckage of my home that Christmas night.

He was one of the original 22 arrested bus riders Dec. 26, 1956 . . . and would have been one of the 13 arrested in October, 1958, if he had just thought we would ride again! Nobody is a more ardent and zealous worker for the Movement than Charles Billups.

■

AT HAYES AIRCRAFT plant, too, nobody gets at things and gets things done more than Charles Billups. And that is a very big part of why he was beaten. Negroes have been upgraded there because of him. He has been chiefly responsible for several Federal investigations—because of Government contracts—into the practices of segregation at the plant.

We hear that there are about 7,000 white people employed. The rumor is also that the Hayes workers have many Klansmen among them. Billups certainly could not have been their darling. He told me that his tormentors knew all details of his plant activity as well as other civic efforts.

AFTER WOUNDING him, they put him out about 18 miles from town and about two blocks off the main highway between Birmingham and Atlanta.

Policemen took him to the hospital, but, until 4 P. M., not one word was heard over radio or TV about this affair. I called A.P. and United Press wire services and the two TV stations here and gave them the story about 4:15.

It was amazing that the police had not seen to it that the city knew about this horror and the conscience of people be further mobilized against such acts. Of course, I don't know the policy of the police in releasing news, but I made sure somebody would hear.

I DEEPLY BELIEVE that every atrocity of this kind should be protested and investigated at once by the authorities, so to the Attorney General in Washington and the local FBI office went this telegram from me as president of the Movement:

"Another abduction by white men of a Negro has occurred this area last night. Rev. Charles Billups, worker at Hayes Aircraft Corp., taken and severely beaten as he left work. Would urge immediate investigation of facts as circumstances at Hayes, supported by Government contracts, combined with Klannish activities, gave rise to this action."

To Governor Patterson's mansion and Attorney General McDonald Gallion went this telegram: "Urgently request your office and Attorney General conduct thorough investigation of abduction and severe beating of Rev. Charles Billups by white men last night as they left work at Hayes Aircraft. Both the ends of good government and proper law enforcement will be served only if speedy investigation made and the guilty punished. Forthright action by you would do wonders in helping to remove Alabama's name from national shame."

38a 1959

ALABAMA

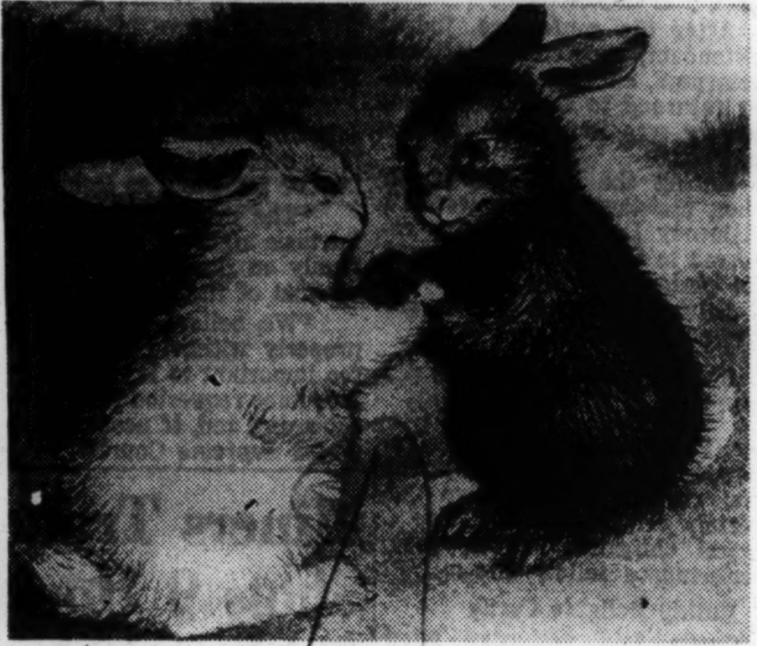
CHILDREN'S STORY BOOK
(WHITE-BLACK RABBIT)

(8)

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky
Sat 5-23-59
P2

Wedding Tale for Children

Black Rabbit-White Rabbit Story Stirs Controversy In Alabama



Associated Press Wirephoto

COURTSHIP SCENE . . . This is one of the drawings by Garth Williams in his controversial book, "The Rabbits' Wedding," showing a white girl rabbit and a black boy rabbit. Sketch is at point in story where they agree to be "all yours . . . forever and always."

Montgomrey, Ala., May 22 (AP)—A children's picture book about the marriage of a white rabbit and a black rabbit has been removed from the open shelves of Alabama public libraries because of segregationist criticism.

Garth Williams, author and illustrator of "The Rabbits' Wedding" intended for children under 5 years old, said he was "completely unaware that animals with white fur (such as white mice, white horses, polar bears, white rabbits, white dogs and others) were considered blood relations of white human beings."

AP Wirephoto

E. O. Eddins

Williams said in a statement issued through his publishers that he had intended "no political significance" in the book. He gave the rabbits contrasting colors for pictorial reasons, he said.

Emily Wheelock Reed, director of the **Alabama Public Library Service Division**, said here that the book had not been entirely removed from circulation.

"That would not be morally right," she said. "We have put it on the reserve shelf, where the public can get it by request only."

Other books on Alabama library reserve shelves include both prointegration and prosegregation books and those which might be considered offensive for reasons of morality or obscenity.

She said the book was "withdrawn from general circulation" after she and members of her staff received inquiries from several persons, including State Senator E. O. Eddins of Marengo County.

Eddins said he felt "this book and many others should be taken off the shelves and burned."

He did not mention any others by name, but said some "are of the same nature and others are communistic."

Some legislators objected privately to the restriction, and one even ridiculed it. But they declined to be quoted by name because they said their position might be misconstrued as prointegration.

"The Rabbits' Wedding" also was attacked in The Montgomery Home News, a prosegregation publication. The article was carried under the headline: "What Your Children Read—What's Good Enough for Rabbits, Should Do for Mere Humans." It made no overt criticism of the book but simply reproduced its text, and said it was "now making the rounds of polite parlor small talk in Montgomery."

Miss Reed said she had been surprised by the interpretation placed on the colors of the rabbits, and "personally, I like the book." Her directive to librarians said that "in view of the troubled times in which we live we decided to withdraw the book from circulation."

Shuttlesworth Says:

Courier 38a

Pittsburgh Pa.

By REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

Feb 6—1959

There is ayways much respect and honor due the President of the United States of America.

Many prayers should always be made in his behalf. Indeed this is the most exalted position this country can bestow upon any man. Along with this exalted position, however, goes the greatest responsibility in the world—to shape public opinion, to guide the nation in objective and constructive thinking, to shape and direct foreign policy, and to do a million other things necessary to keeping the nation healthy, economically, morally and spiritually.

But the President is not helping the cause of Human Rights in this country at all. He is doing nothing to shape, guide and direct policies which would lead to a solution of the integration problem. On the contrary, his every public utterance on the the Civil Rights issue seems to be awkward, backward, and petulant—saying what he hopes will please everybody, but in reality sets back the cause of progress.

Instead of initiative and creative thinking on the subject, it is ironic that after the Supreme Court decision of five years ago, nothing good or solid on this subject has come from the White House.

The segregationists made headlines of Ike's speech before the Civil Rights Advisory group, June 9, in which he said that he had "little faith' in the ability of laws to change human hearts or to eliminate prejudice." The President stated that in a democracy "the only energizing, motivating force is public opinion." Birmingham's morning paper the Post-Herald, carried his words in a banner headline: IKE SAYS LAWS WON'T SOLVE RACIAL PROBLEMS.

What could be of more aid and comfort to the segregationists? What is more dangerous in these times when the Ku Klux Klan is again rising with renewed determination to stop all lawful progress toward integration in the South?

Seriously, it is time for Americans to think deeply on the effect that Mr. Eisenhower's inadequate statements are having on this most critical issue. Ike was speaking to the very group that is supposed to "investigate, study, see how laws already passed effect Civil Rights, and to recommend to the President and Congress proposed remedies for problems in this area."

In effect, he was telling that group that no laws were necessary; that laws would not be effective; and that he could not be counted on to enforce laws that might be passed toward this end, notwithstanding the fact that he has curbed the efforts of both former Attorneys General, Herbert Brownell, and the present Attorney General, Mr. Rogers, to make forthright progress in enforcing Civil Rights.

Considering the bad times that this Commission has had in Alabama, and is presently experiencing with its "letters" to Louisiana registrars, and the speech of the President, it is a wonder that the Civil Rights Commission would ever do anything effective. I need not mention the delay in the Presidential appointment of the Commission in the first place, nor the unholy fact that it was Mr. Eisenhower himself who said the words which knocked Point III out of the legislation which set up the Civil Rights Commission.

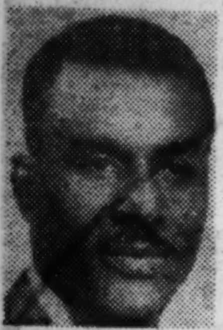
Does not his term "little faith" really mean that his basic position is the same as when he testified against integration in the Armed Forces? And how can this Democracy ever have that "energizing, motivating force" if it cannot have some sense of direction pointed out by the man who is supposed to head 172,000,000 souls?

Is not our foreign policy at its lowest ebb in the world today because of the lack of Civil Rights for Negroes and the valley of indecision and indecisiveness which continually flows through Washington, D.C.?

It has been written that it was the bungling Federal policy of not arresting persons who violated the Little Rock Injunction more than what Faubus has done—that causes Little Rock's schools to be closed today.

When the mobs of South America asked Mr. Nixon, "What about Little Rock," that was a sign of the times. God help those persons who advise the President to wake up and help the President to speak up. The nation needs a voice of clear direction for this hour.

38a 1959 ALABAMA REV. F.I. SHUTTLESWORTH



Shuttlesworth Says:

38a Ala

By REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

Courier

P. 3

Sat 3-21-59

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Although I was brought up of poor parents with extremely modest means, my mother's main doctrine to me was "Son, always be honest and you will be able to face any accuser, and you won't have to always be hunting somewhere to hide when there is nothing from which to hide."

This has been a cardinal principal in my life, and during these stressing times through which the Alabama Christian Movement and I have been struggling here in Birmingham, the undisputable fact that we have been pure in our motives and honest in our efforts has inspired our hearts and given us an unshakable faith so that we, like Christian warriors of old, can stand and face any challenge thrown at us, whether by an unrighteous Mr. Connor, or anyone else.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that Commissioner Connor was striking directly at my influence as a leader when he, after our committee had left a commission meeting last year, issued a public challenge to me through the press to submit to a lie detector test. To this date I believe he thought to frighten me into silence, and point out that I was unfit to lead the Negroes if I couldn't open up and tell all. I also believe he thought I was afraid to submit to a test. Surely he didn't think it would reach the height of publicity that it did, or raise such grave implications.

■

ACCUSING ME of making publicity for Northern newspapers and of being an agitator, he stated that he was directing the police chief to invite me to take this test, since some of the detectives believed I might know something about who bombed my home and church.

What a silly assumption, especially since we were already cooperating fully with the police. Then what fool would collaborate with such perpetrators of a dastardly crime as bombing and then deliberately be in bed directly at the point of blast when it happened? Negroes haven't learned yet to love suicide that well. It wasn't the "boys" at the department, as he said; it was Connor's purpose to take the ball and run with it.

■

BUT THE "BULL" was running toward the wrong goal post, and his forward pass to the press backfired, being intercepted by his own inability or unwillingness to kneel at the scrimmage line of truth and tell his all—as he publicly demanded of me. His challenge made the headlines, and the whole city was expectant. Special editions sold out at once and newsstands were emptied over the city all that day and the next.

Upon hearing the radio and seeing his picture on the TV screen with his dramatic dare, I immediately accepted—with the special provision that he, at the same time, also submit to a lie detector test and submit to outside impartial interrogators as I would.

■

AT THAT TIME, there had already been—mostly under his administration—about 25 or more bombings — and the police had been frequently mentioned by rumors as being directly implicated. More than this, much police brutality had been carried on toward Negroes in this city. A crime ring had been exposed among some policemen after Mr. Connor had left office.

There had been much serious speculation among honest white and colored as to just how much Mr. Connor knew of these and other shady deals in this city.

■

MY AGREEMENT and counter-challenge were based upon his agreeing to answer certain other things, among them being whether or not Mr. Connor was a Klansman or had Klan sympathies, whether or not he knew of the graft ring in the department, whether or not Mr. Connor disliked Negroes, whether or not Mr. Connor knew of police operation of, or participation in, dives or honkeytonks within Negro areas. This counter-challenge got even wider publicity, for this would at last get to the core of Birmingham's problems.

Mr. Connor could only answer in refusing to submit that no one had ever made such requirement in taking a test and he wasn't "going to oblige Shuttlesworth by doing so." My other reply was that I believed it easier to make public statements of denial (his denial of Klanship) than to talk for a lie detector and if there was nothing to hide, let's get on with the tests. I was ready any time he was ready—just more willing.

■

WELL, THE PUBLIC listened, but nothing more was heard from the "Bull." And to this date he has not responded. It would be interesting if he did. I believe most policemen and officials are, at heart, honest, but when officials make a football out of the rights issue, it is tragic for any city.

Shuttlesworth Says:

38a Ala

By REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 3-28-59

P. 3

The Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, wrote a fresh chapter in American history, gave a moral and spiritual uplift to the minds of persons fighting for freedom, and signalled the beginning of an era of adjustment in social living. There had been other decisions which called for advancement in human relations but this one struck at the heart of the matter — ruling for the first time that segregation, itself, was unconstitutional.

■

THE NAACP, the leader and real hero of the struggle, and the other groups, took fresh courage, having, now, a legal background from which to attack segregation by law on all fronts. Negroes in the South, and others who believed in equal justice under the law, felt a new Emancipation Day had come. Thus, no matter what happens in the future—whether slowly or fast, Negroes must, eternally, be grateful to NAACP, and to those who never lost faith in the vitality of democracy and kept fighting for the new day.

But this was "Black Monday" for Judge Brady and Eastland of Mississippi, Talmadge and Russell of Georgia, Byrd of Virginia, and other juggernauts of the past, whose minds travel so slowly in the area of race relations as to be entrenched, now gallantly, behind the out-moded barricades of 1860.

Unfortunately, these gentlemen have been able to fool many people and slow up the tide of progress. Even so, the battle lines have fallen in Virginia, and retreated 'way down into Alabama where Messrs. Patterson, Gallion and Connor are standing, firmly, on a rock already cracking under the stress and strains of the times. Old systems of the past always die slowly, and the champions of the new order have their work cut out for them.

■

AS WE approach May 17, 1959, it would be well to be thankful, but to temper our celebrations with the understanding that the fortress of segregation has only been breached: the number of Negroes in formerly all-white schools is extremely small; very few cities have to this point been ordered to desegregate recreational facilities; bus desegregation, popularized by the Montgomery episode, is a legal reality only in Montgomery, Atlanta and New Orleans; voting rights and privileges in the deeper South will become even more confused until the Federal Government learns to quit its ineffectual clenching and strike a knock-out blow to back up Amendments 13, 14 and 15 to the Constitution; and in the area of housing desegregation—the crux of the whole matter—people in the North have not advanced very far from the starting line, while we of the deepest South have not reached, yet, the point of starting.

■

DISCRIMINATION in job opportunities still is a very real problem in the North, East and West, while in the South, Federal money, actually, is aiding segregation on all fronts. No, this is no time to shout. We haven't gotten to the picnic yet, we're still in the fight! The main fight is in front of us.

It was, however, a pleasant experience, last week, to meet and talk to persons in Philadelphia of several racial origins, wholeheartedly engaged in the fight for first-class citizenship for all.

To see Negroes and whites working together without reservations, to see each helping and defending the rights of others, to see them visit each other's homes, eating at the same table as friends and equal brothers, made me to have just a little more faith in the words chiseled on the base of the Statue of Liberty: "Give me your poor from all lands, your huddled masses . . . etc."

Here in America, if democracy is to be real, there can be, really, no North, South, East nor West; just one big brotherhood —Americans all—throughout this great land.

Shuttlesworth Says:

38a ala

By REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

~~Courier~~

Pittsburgh

P. 9

Sat, 5-2-59

A very good friend of mine told me during a recent serious discussion of a critical matter, that I had too much optimism, and that I am always talking about light, when darkness is all around.

My reply was that I am realistic enough to view problems in their correct perspective, and to seek to find solutions commensurate with trends and times of modern-day living; but that at heart, I am very much an optimist . . . for I believe that the struggles with and over today's intricate problems will lead, surely, to a better and brighter tomorrow for us all.

It is true that many men are selling their very souls in this ultra-materialistic age for much less than a mess of this world's porridge, and so-called statesmanship in many parts of the South and the nation has become merely the pampering of whims and the exchange of expedients.

But I still believe . . . and any true leader must have absolute faith . . . that only principles will stand, majestically, long after the doers of expedients and compromise have wilted and fallen away.

■

DESPITE THE hypocrisy and shams of many, I believe in the Christian religion as the best standard, or guide, for individual belief, conduct and practice:

"As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them: for this is the law and the prophets."

Despite the sickening, eerie blasts of shattering bombs at night, and despite the untold horrors and oppressions which have been visited on me and many other Negroes in the South by those who would go to any length, and do anything to keep alive the old system of segregation, I still believe, fully, in democracy as a governmental system for men; and my faith in the ideals of the Founding Fathers has not been shaken:

"All men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We are still working hard to try and make this "one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

■

YES, WE DO live in Alabama, where the whole governmental and judicial system is devoted above all else, to maintaining a legal system already declared unconstitutional by the nation's highest courts, a system in which the color of man's skin is, for the most part, the criterion by which he is judged, a system which has become odious and obnoxious to the conscience of the 20th century and which hangs around the American neck as a dead albatross, keeping America from being the free world's leader in deed as in pious proclamations.

We see our Legislature in Montgomery, Ala., passing all sorts of laws which should be unimaginable in a sane age.

We see our police jurisdictions being so unfair as to deny equal protection to some while over-protecting others.

We notice certain of our courts straining over briefs and testimony to find legal technicalities on which to further lift whites above the line of justice while, by these same technicalities, dooming Negroes for the slightest infractions of law—as in the Ashbury Howard case.

Even as I write, I am informed that the Alabama State Court of Appeals has found certain technical points on which to dismiss our December convictions for riding the buses unsegregated. The appeal has been dismissed. Further . . . and, I imagine, swift . . . action on the part of our attorney are very necessary to keep the Rev. Mr. Phifer and me from serving jail terms of 60 and 90 days respectively.

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THIS IS NOT to malign the court. But this is fast justice—or injustice, whatever the case may be.

Our courts are supposed to be logged down with back work, yet from a December trial comes this early action by the higher court.

Much more money will be needed by our organization, for we have already expended thousands of dollars for bonds alone since October, and if we are sent back to jail or prison, only God knows what will happen.

Our friends who love us from all over the country should be ready to rally to our aid.

While we may hope for the best, experience here in Alabama has taught us to be ready to accept the worst. Even then, we are not dismayed, for we know that once the convulsions of the moment are passed, we shall all be brothers. Light is God's remedy for darkness.

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AFTER ALL THE fusillades have been thrown at us who are fighting for first-class citizenship and the laws of the land will have been upheld and tower majestically over all customs and traditions, it may be then that we shall learn to "do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God."

Shuttlesworth Says:

38a ala

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~~Courier~~

Pittsburgh

P. 2

Sat. 5-9-59

Any American in his right mind should be grossly ashamed at the continuing disgraceful acts of kidnappings, lynchings, brutal beatings by mobsters, and murders of Negro citizens in Alabama and Mississippi. Any man, with even a small degree of sight or discernment, can see that a clear pattern is beginning to take shape —especially in Alabama.

While it is nice that the headlines scream of the efforts of state, local, and FBI officers coming areas of Mississippi and Louisiana—after a mob has stormed an unguarded jail and perhaps mobbed to death a defenseless Negro, it would be much more American to hear clear-cut pronouncements by officials —backed up by positive action before such things happen, that there will be law and order. Why should a sheriff leave a jail where a man is accused of such crime . . . and in this case, picked out of a lineup? Could it be that he went to robe himself? Or did he just conveniently want to be out of the way? That should be investigated. Maybe he was really caught off guard. But the boy is gone!

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WE ALL HOPE the lynchers are speedily caught. But we cannot help feeling that this tremendous search is almost like locking the gate after the cow is gone; and may be, or boiled down to, just a window-dressing to salve the nation's conscience, and impress the outside world with our determination.

As Paul, the Apostle, might call it: "A sounding brass, a tinkling cymbal"—without the real core of "charity."

Mississippi's heart is not one of love, and this tragedy, like Emmett Till's, is the inevitable fruit of paying lip service only to brotherhood and democracy. And the pitiful whines of the Governor will not atone the defenseless blood which cries aloud from the swamps and ravines of that state.

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BUT AT LEAST the Governor of Mississippi speaks like a man sorrowful for the stains left on his domain. God only knows how black and evil is the core of Alabama's heart, when catastrophe after catastrophe keeps coming on.

Proper law enforcement and police protection seem to be terms used only in Governor Patterson's speeches; for despite several floggings and beatings, he has said or done nothing about any of them.

Telegrams to his mansion have not budged him on two occasions when brutalities occurred; but the other day he spoke of his promise of law enforcement, in telling of a raid by state officers on a Negro establishment in Tuskegee—where he failed dismally, as Attorney General, to force Tuskegee Negroes to trade where they were not wanted. Naturally Mr. Patterson would remember to do something in Tuskegee.

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A MORE SERIOUS aspect of the weaknes (or winking) of Mr Patterson's administration is the rise of the Klan without challenge. April 24 papers carried a lengthy write-up of a sign, put up by the Klan, welcoming people to Tuscaloosa, Ala. I quote: "The metal sign bears a figure of a robed horseman, and the words: 'Realm National Alabama, U. S Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klans, Tuscaloosa Klaverns No 5, 38, 103, Welcome You.'"

Some students from the University of Alabama threw paint at the sign, and the police told them: "These people," indicating the Klansmen, are on our side of the law and we're going to protect them and their sign." A student said one of the guards pointed to the latter words on the sign and said: "Son, this means all white people."

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THIS IS THE burden of America—not just Mississippi and Alabama. What is the law which all men must follow? And how can unlawful groups, or groups guilty of and dedicated to violence, be on the side of the law? Is the staunch protection of a metal sign more important than protection of precious flesh and blood? Why is there no voice from the capitals—Washington and Montgomery?

Neither will lamentable statements by President Eisenhower, after a gross tragedy, suffice in these times. Segregation is a cancer, eating away at America's jugular vein, while there is vascillation on this problem from the White House to the poor house. Moderation where and for what? Are mobsters moderate? Are state officials, judges and policemen of the South moderate?

Somebody had better wake up before men like Patterson, who distinguishd himself before the committee, as a man sounding silly trying to sound real, and as a boy who graduated with a Master's degree before he even got to school, succeed in selling America's soul for less than Judas sold the Master.

Yes, the Voice of America is voiceless tonight; and will be until this country rises to her full capabilities, in holy and righteous indignation, and sets up her standard, so that all men—white and black, native and foreign—will know that "there must be law, and there will be order."

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38a Ala

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~~Courier~~

Pittsburgh

P 2

Sept 2-59

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~~Courier~~

Pittsburgh Courier

P 2

Sept 5-57

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ALABAMA

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING
MONTGOMERY, ALA. -ATLANTA, GA.

Dr. King Resigns To Take Post In Atlanta

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga. (SNS)—Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., has resigned as pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery and accepted the post of co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church here with his father. He is scheduled to come to Atlanta Feb. 1.

Tues. 12-1-59

Rev. King, Sr., said that his son has actually held the co-pastorship of the 4,000-member Ebenezer even while at Dexter. "I was over there Sunday and people were crying and upset," the elder Rev. King stated. "They may try every way possible to keep him."

P. 1

Dr. King has been pastor of Dexter since 1954. He organized the successful protest that ended bus segregation in the city. He founded and headed the Montgomery Improvement Association and fostered a program of non-violent "passive resistance."

Dr. King is also president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Mrs. Ella Baker, executive secretary of the Conference, refused to comment on Dr. King's pending arrival and said that he will issue a statement at a board meeting Dec. 8.

Tues. 12-1-59

"He will make known then his intentions as far as the conference request that he devote more time to its activities," she said.

The Montgomery bus protest gained international attention. Dr. King made several appearances at fund-raising meetings throughout the nation. He visited Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and Prime Minister Pandit Nehru.

He wrote his accounts of the bus protest in "Stride Toward Freedom." Dr. King is a native of Atlanta, a graduate of Morehouse College, Crozer Seminary and Boston University.

Bus boycott leader to leave Montgomery

The Birmingham News

P. 1.

Birmingham

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 29 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader, announced last night he will move from Montgomery to Atlanta to expand his anti-segregation work.

Ala.

Mon. 11-30-59

"The time has come for a bold advance of the Southern campaign for equality," said King in disclosing he will leave the city where he led a successful Negro boycott against segregated buses.

The Negro integrationist said he will go to Atlanta Feb. 1 to become co-pastor with his father at the 4000-member Ebenezer Baptist Church. His successor as pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church here has not been determined.

KING SAID HIS new location will give him a "wider base of operations" for his post as president of the integrationist Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"A full-scale approach will be made upon discrimination and segregation in all its forms," King said.

Asked his reasons for the move, he said, "I am convinced that the psychological moment has come when a concentrated drive against injustice can bring great intangible gains to it." He did not elaborate.

King came here in 1954 from Atlanta and founded the Montgomery Improvement Assn., which spearheaded the mass Negro bus boycott three years ago.

He fostered a program of "passive resistance" among Negroes. A number of bombings of Negro churches and homes followed court - ordered abolition of segregation aboard the buses.

MOVING TO ATLANTA

Alabama Journal

King Plans To Expand Integration Activities

Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 11-30-59.

Dr. Martin Luther King, the world-famous Negro integration leader, will leave Montgomery Feb. 1 for Atlanta.

He said he will expand his anti-segregation work.

"The time has come for a bold advance of the Southern campaign for equality," King said last night.

In Atlanta, he will become copastor with his father at the 4,000 member Ebenezer Baptist Church. He has been pastor at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church since 1954.

King said his new location in Atlanta will give him a wider base of operations for his post as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a group which promotes integration.

He said an expanded program for the SCLC will soon be announced. "Not only will it include a stepped-up campaign of voter registration, but a full scale approach will be made upon dislent resistance. We must employ new methods of struggle involving the masses of our people.

At the same time, we must realize that our crusade for citizenship is also for integrity. We cannot lay the whole blame for our shortcomings upon those who oppose us.

P. 2A

"Atlanta is perhaps the most strategic location for the headquarters of this expedition. We intend that it shall reach the far corners of every state of the South. I hate to leave Montgomery but the people there realize that the call from the whole South is one that cannot be denied," he added.

King arrived in Montgomery from Atlanta in Septemer, 1954. Here, he preached "social justice and urged them to "passive resistance" in the struggle against segregation.

The Negro leaders spearheaded the Montgomery Improvement Assn., of which he was president, in the boycott move against segregated buses. He said he plans to remain associated with the MIA.

King, minister, has been arrested twice here; once on a charge of violating Alabama anti-boycott laws and the other for reportedly refusing to obey the order of a policeman.

He was sentenced to a 386-day jail term for violating boycott laws, but the decision was reversed by a federal court in 1957. On the second charge he was fined $14 in Recorder's Court in September, 1958. Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers paid his fine after King expressed his willingness to go to jail.

When buses were finally integrated, four Negro churches, three homes and a taxicab stand were damaged by bombings.

King himself became a target of terrorists. His home was bombed during the early weeks of the boycott and later a shotgun charge was fired through his front door.

King was autographing copies of his book, "Stride Toward Freedom, the Montgomery Story," in a Harlem department store Sept. 20, 1958, when a Negro woman suddenly stabbed him in the shoulder with a letter opener.

He survived the stabbing and returned to Montgomery where he threatened to attempt to enroll Negro students in public schools the fall term of 1959. He later called off the project.

King Ponders Leaving Job

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery Negro integration leader, confirmed reports Saturday that he is considering resigning as pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

11-29-59

The Negro minister, who led the bus boycott here in 1955-56, stressed that he had not yet reached a decision.

P. 1

Reports indicate that Rev. King, who came to Montgomery from Atlanta in September, 1954, may accept a position in another state.

King refused to comment on these reports, declaring that he preferred to wait until he reached a decision.

"I have had offers made," he said, "but, as I have said, I have not reached a definite decision. I should know in about a week."

One report said King will announce his decision at a mass meeting next week.

Rev. King Moving to Atlanta

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

The Negro leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott said Monday he will move to Atlanta Feb. 1 to set up a "wider base of operations" for his attacks on segregation practices in Dixie.

Tues. 12-1-59

P. 5

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., pastor of Montgomery's Dexter Street Baptist Church, said he will become co-pastor with his father of the 4,000-member Ebenezer Baptist Church here.

King, who went to Montgomery from Atlanta in 1954, fathered a mass Negro boycott of city buses that cracked segregation on buses in the Alabama city three years ago.

He also called for "passive resistance" on the part of Montgomery Negroes in the segregation fight that saw several Negro churches and homes bombed after the buses were integrated.

As for his proposed move to Atlanta, King said:

"I'm convinced that the psychological moment has come when a concentrated drive against injustice can bring great intangible gains."

Gov. Vandiver Set To Fight Atlanta Plan

The Montgomery

ATLANTA (AP) — Plans submitted by the Atlanta Board of Education to meet federal court-ordered integration were rejected Tuesday by Gov. Ernest Vandiver and attorneys for the Negro parents seeking to desegregate the city's schools. P. 2A

The plans are patterned on the Alabama pupil placement law and call for gradual integration beginning at the 12th grade level. They undoubtedly would result in at least token integration if the schools are allowed to remain open. Wed. 12-2-59

Vandiver in a prepared news conference statement indicated he would fight any attempts to allow Negroes into white schools.

VIEWS SAME

"The people of Georgia overwhelmingly elected me governor on a platform which, among other things, made my views upon school segregation well known, clear and unmistakable," Vandiver declared. "Those views have not changed."

During his campaign last year—and since—Vandiver has continued to declare that there would be no school integration in Georgia as long as he is governor.

Vandiver also told newsmen that "we will be watching" the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery, Ala., Negro minister who has been in the forefront of integration battles in Alabama. King has announced that he plans to move to Atlanta to expand his anti-segregation work.

ATLANTA PLAN

The Negro attorneys, who said they will object to the Atlanta plan at a hearing before U.S. District Court Judge Frank A. Hooper Dec. 14, said they regard it as inadequate.

In his comments on King, Vandiver said, "Wherever M. L. King Jr. has been, there has followed in his wake a wave of crimes including stabbings, bombings, inciting of riots, barratry (inciting law suits), destruction of property and many others. For these reasons he is not welcome in Georgia."

The governor said that until now there have been "good relations between the races" in Georgia.

Dr. King of Montgomery Plans Move to Atlanta

The New York Times

The Rev. Dr. M. L. King Jr.

The New York Times

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30 (UPI)—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Negro Integration leader here, will move to Atlanta in the hope of expanding the fight for integration in the South. P. 23 C

Dr. King, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, said he would leave for Atlanta on Feb. 1. Tues. 12-1-59

The leader of the 1955 bus boycott said that "the time has come for a broad, bold advance of the Southern campaign for equality."

Dr. King said that in Atlanta he would serve as co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church with his father. The position was expected to give him more time and a better location to direct the Southern-wide campaign of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which he heads.

FAREWELL TALK

The Montgomery Advertiser

King Pledges School Mixing Suit

Montgomery, Ala.

By DICK HINES

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., speaking before an emotionally charged crowd of 900 Negroes, declared Thursday night that "we have no alternative" but to file a suit in federal court to force integration in Montgomery's schools. Fri 12-4-59 P. 14

The Negro leader, who plans to broaden the scope of his racial activities by moving from Montgomery to Atlanta, Ga., said the white people of Alabama, like those of Arkansas and Virginia, would accept token integration in schools before they would be willing to abandon the public school system.

King also told the capacity crowd attending the "Fourth Annual Institute of Non-Violence and Social Change" that there will be "no compromise' which would allow the re-opening of city parks on a segregated basis; gave the Montgomery Improvement Assn. credit for defeating two candidates seeking reelection to positions on the City Commission this year, and called on the "moderates" of the white South to help Negroes in their "struggle for freedom."

During the three-hour meeting, six members of the board of directors of the MIA, an organization King founded during the bus boycott days in 1956, were re-elected to three-year terms while a seventh incumbent was replaced.

E. D. Nixon, a former state president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, lost out in the election to Robert Nesbitt, a Negro insurance man.

379 BALLOTS CAST

A total of 379 MIA members cast ballots on which 10 names were listed.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, who presided at the mass meeting, led the ticket with 370 votes. He has been serving as vice president of the MIA under King and is expected to head the organization next year.

The board, containing 21 members, will select the officers early in January, according to reports.

Re-elected in addition to Abernathy were the Rev. Robert E. DuBose Jr., the Rev. H. H. Hubbard, C. W. Lee, the Rev. A. W. Wilson, and the Rev. B. D. Lambert.

Listed on the ballot but failing to gain a board seat were Nixon, Mrs. Idessa Williams and Mrs. Beautie M. Johnson.

The mass meeting began at 7:30 p.m. but the church was full of hymn - singing, foot - patting and shouting Negroes long before that time. Some arrived as early as 3 p.m.

DERISIVE REMARKS

Attendance did not appear to have been hindered by the threatened boycott of the meeting by the Montgomery Amelioration and Restoration Society, a rival organization to MIA. Abernathy and other speakers who shared the platform with King drew laughter from the audience with derisive remarks about the failure of the boycott.

In the hectic bus boycott days, mass meetings called by King to protest segregated seating on public buses attracted crowds estimated at four to five thousand.

King reviewed the school desegregation decision of the Supreme Court and said that in the ensuing five years "no discernable move has been made towards integrating the schools of Montgomery, Ala."

Three months ago, he said, the MIA asked the local board of education to "announce its plan of integration" in keeping with the court decision and "it has not even given us the courtesy of an answer."

'NO ALTERNATIVES'

"It seeems now that we have no alternative but to carry this issue into the federal courts," King declared. "We have said all along that we would make the courts a last resort, and this we sincerely meant.

"But when the school board absolutely refuses to acknowledge your letter and act on your request, the last resort stage has already emerged," he added.

Later, King said in an interview with reporters that an exact date for the filing of a suit to force school desegretation has not been determined.

EGROES FORCED TO LEAVE

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Race Incident Closes Dallas Lake

Mon. 6-1-59

SELMA (AP) — The controver-ial Dallas County public lake was closed temporarily Sunday ollowing another racial incident.

District Conservation Supervisor Carlisle Suttle said he closed the lake after a group of white men took fishing permits from three Negro airmen stationed at Craig Air Force Base near Selma, and ordered them off the eservation.

p.1

Staff Sgt. John E. Gray, Biringham, said he and Airman 1st lass Christopher Byrd, Monticel-o-Fla., and Roscoe Smith were ced to leave the lake.

Gray said they had purchased ir 50-cent fishing permit from e concession stand and walked their car when they were surounded by a group of six or ight white men.

"One of the men ordered us to e up our fishing permits. All us handed them over, and I sked if that meant we wouldn't e able to fish," said Gray.

He quoted one of the men as ying "You'll find out. I don't nt to catch you down here any ore."

Gray emphasized that there was threat of violence. "They did threaten us or our automoile," he said. He said they left the lake reservation without further protest.

Martin W. Williamson, operator the lake, said "I was inside concession stand and saw thing."

Williams protested the closing the lake, claiming that it vioes his contract with the state. uttle said he acted on the adce of Circuit Solocitor Blanchard Leod and Dallas County Sheriff ames G. Clark.

He said final decision as to ether the lake would be reened would be up to State Conervation Director William C. Younger.

Two other Negroes said they re attacked and severely beat by a group of white men on a leading to the lake reservation May 22. The Negroes said they were told to leave the area and not to return. p.2

Advertiser

Gray said he had been stationed at Craig for seven years and this is the first racial incident in which he has been involved.

Mon. 6-1-59

Williamson said he had issued permits to at least one other group of Negroes Sunday, and that "as far as I know they are still on the lake fishing."

Suttle ordered the lake closed at 3:45 p.m.

(X)

Dallas Lake Still Closed—Victim Of Racial Tension

Advertiser Tues. 6-2-59

Montgomery Ala.

SELMA (AP)—Alabama's newest public fishing lake remained closed Monday, a victim of racial strife.

Sheriff James G. Clark said deputies made periodic checks at the lake but no fulltime guard was posted.

p.1

There was no indication from state officials when the lake would be re-opened.

Carlisle Suttle, district conservation supervisor, closed the lake to the public Sunday after three Negro airmen from nearby Craig Air Force Base said white men took their fishing permits from them.

One of the Negro airmen, Staff Sgt. John E. Gray of Birmingham, said there were no threats of violence.

"We had just purchased our fishing permits from the concession stand and walked to our car when we were surrounded by six or eight white men," he said.

"One of the men ordered us to give up our fishing permits. All three of us handed them over and I asked if that meant that we wouldn't be able to fish."

Gray said one of the men told him, "You'll find out. I don't want to catch you down here any more."

He said he and his companions, Airman 1 C. Christopher Byrd of Monticello, Fla., and Roscoe Smith, left without protest.

William C. Younger, state conservation director, said at Montgomery he was investigating the incident. He declined further comment.

Advertiser

Three Negroes were beaten by white men only three days after the lake was opened to the public last May 20. There have been no arrests.

p.2

Tues. 6-2-59

Negroes have fished in other public lakes in Alabama without incident.

Dallas County Lake Closed After Incident

Post-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

3 Negro Airmen From Craig Field Report White Men Took Permits

Mon. 6-1-59

SELMA, May 31 (AP)—The controversial Dallas County public lake was closed temporarily today following another racial incident.

District Conservation Supervisor Carlisle Suttle said he closed the lake after a group of white men took fishing permits from three Negro airmen stationed at Craig Air Force Base near Selma, and ordered them off the reservation.

p.1

Staff Sgt. John E. Gray, Birmingham, said he and Airman 1st Class Christopher Byrd, Monticello, Fla., and another Negro who was unidentified were forced to leave the lake.

Gray said they had purchased their 50-cent fishing permit from the concession stand and walked to their car when they were surrounded by a group of six or eight white men.

"One of the men ordered us to give up our fishing permits. All three of us handed them over, and I asked if that meant we wouldn't be able to fish," said Gray.

He quoted one of the men as saying "You'll find out. I don't want to catch you down here any more."

Gray emphasized that there was no threat of violence. "They did not threaten us or our automobile," he said. He said they left the lake reservation without further protest.

Martin W. Williamson, operator of the lake, said "I was inside the concession stand and saw nothing."

Williamson protested the closing of the lake, claiming that it violates his contract with the state.

Post-Herald

Suttle said he acted on the advice of Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McCleod and Dallas County Sheriff James G. Clark.

He said final decision as to whether the lake would be reopened would be up to State Conservation Director William C. Youngerman.

Mon. 6-1-59

Two other Negroes were attacked and severely beaten by a group of white men on a road leading to the lake reservation May 22. The Negroes said they were told to leave the area and not to return.

p.2

Gray said he had been stationed at Craig for seven years and this is the first racial incident in which he has been involved.

Williamson said he had issued permits to at least one other group of Negroes today, and that "as far as I know they are still on the lake fishing."

Suttle ordered the lake closed at 3:45 p.m.

Body Found Near Lake—

Negro's Death Laid To Natural Causes

Post-Herald p. 1
Birmingham, Ala.

SELMA, May 29 (AP)—An elderly Negro man whose body was found near where two other Negroes were beaten by a group of white men last Saturday died of natural causes, a state toxocologist said today.

The body of Horace Bell, 72, Montgomery, was found in a field on the Dallas County Public Lake Reservation earlier today. The body was found after a wide search had been instigated following complaints from Montgomery Negro leaders.

Sat 5-30-59

Dr. C. J. Rheling, a state toxicologist, said Bell apparently had died of a heart attack. Rheling said he and Z. V. Pruitt, an associate toxicologist, performed an autopsy at the scene where the body was found.

Rheling said Bell fell face downward, across fishing equipment that he was carrying and a knapsack still was hanging at his side.

L. B Carroll, 29, and John Foster, 17, both of Montgomery, told officers they were dragged from their automobile Saturday on a road leading to the lake and beaten by a group of white men. Carroll suffered a broken arm and Foster was injured less seriously.

The victims said they were unable to describe their attackers or to say how many there were.

Bell had been reported missing late Saturday but Sheriff Jim Clark said he talked with members of the family in Montgomery who told him that the elderly Negro often disappeared for several days at a time.

Post-Herald

Clark said the family expressed no concern over his disappearance and he dropped the search.

About 20 persons, including highway patrolmen, searched the huge lake reservation today before the body was found face-down in a field about 100 yards from the edge of the lake and about a mile from the concession stand.

P. 2
Sat 5-30-59

Asking Gov. John Patterson and U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers for an investigation were three Montgomery Negro leaders. They were the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr., of The Montgomery Improvement Assn.

Race Trouble Closes Public Fishing Lake

Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
Mon. 6-1-59
P.1

SELMA, Ala. (AP)— State officials have ordered Alabama's newest public fishing lake closed temporarily because of disputes between Negroes and white persons.

District Conservation Supervisor Carlisle Suttle said the lake was closed Sunday fter a group of white men ordered three Negro airmen from the lake site.

The three Negroes were Staff Sgt. John E. Gray, Birmingham, Airman 1. C. Christopher Byrd, Monticello, Fla., and Roscoe Smith. They were stationed at nearby Craig Air Force Base.

The incident followed the beating of two other Negroes May 23.

Gray emphasized that there were no threats of violence in Sunday's incident.

"We had just purchased our fishing permits from the conoession stand and walked to our car when we were surrounded by six or eight white men," he said.

"One of the men ordered us to give up our fishing permits. All three of us handed them over and I asked if that meant over and I asked if that meant that we wouldn't be able to fish," he added.

Gray said one of the men told him "You'll find out. I don't want to catch you down here any more."

But Gray aded "They did not threaten us or our automobile. We left the lake reservation without further protest."

The three later protested to Sheriff James G. Clark and they returned to the lake with the sheriff but were unable to identify any of the men who had accosted them.

Martin W. Williamson, operator of the lake, said "I was inside the concession stand and saw nothing."

Williamson protested the closing of the lake as a violation of his contract with the state.

Suttle said he closed the lake after consulting Clark and Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod.

Clark said State Conservation Director William C. Younger had informed him that the lake would remain closed at least through today.

Reached at his home in Montgomery, Younger declined comment.

The Dallas County lake is one of a number of such recreation areas operated by the state. It was opened to the public May 20. Three days later two Negroes were beaten severly by a group of white men on a road leading to the lake site. There have been no arrests.

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Dallas Lake closed after race incident

News
B'ham, Ala.
Mon. 6-1-59
P.1

SELMA, Ala., June 1 — Dallas County Public Lake will remain closed indefinitely following a Sunday racial incident at the state-operated fishing facility.

A State Conservation Department official indicated that the lake will not be reopened until "the atmosphere clears." The spokesman who asked that his name not be used, said he assumed the reopening order would come from Conservation Director William C. Younger.

Reached at his home in Montgomery, Younger declined comment.

District Conservation Supervisor Carlisle Suttle ordered the lake closed yesterday after a group of white men ordered three Negro airmen from nearby Craig Air Force Base from the lake site.

Suttle said he took the action after consulting with Dallas County Sheriff James G. C k and Solicitor Blanchard McLeod.

The lake was closed, Suttle said, "purely as a safety matter."

"WE HAVE no interest in the matter except to protect everyone and to avoid any trouble," he added. "We are not siding with any group."

The three Negroes were Staff Sgt. John E. Gray, Birmingham. Airman Christopher Byrd, Monticello, Fla., and Roscoe Smith.

The incident followed the beating of two other Negroes, May 23.

In reporting the incident yesterday, Gray emphasized there were no threats of violence against the trio.

"We had just purchased our fishing permits from the concession stand and had walked to our car when we were surrounded by six or eight white men," he said.

News
Mon. 6-1-59

"ONE OF THE MEN ordered us to give up our fishing permits," he added. "All three of us handed them over and I asked if that meant that we wouldn't be able to fish."

P. 4

"You will find out. I don't want to catch you here any more," Gray said one of the men told them. Gray said he and his two companions left without protesting.

The three Negroes later returned to the lake with Sheriff Clark, but they were unable to identify any of the men who had accosted them.

P. 4

Meantime, Col. Frank Wood, deputy commander of Craig, said that the incident "will be investigated."

Martin W. Williamson, operator of the lake, said he was inside the concession stand at the time of the alleged incident and that he "saw nothing."

WILLIAMSON protested the closing of the lake as a violation of his contract with the state.

Sheriff Clark said that the main entrance gate to the lake has been closed, and that deputies are making periodic checks at the lake. No guards are posted at the lake today, Clark said.

Dallas County Public Lake is one of a number of such recreation areas operated by the state. It was opened to the public May 20.

Three days after the opening, two Negroes were beaten by a group of white men on a road leading to the lake site. There have been no arrests in connection with the beating.

Negroes fish in other public lakes over the state and there have been no incidents of racial violence reported until the Dallas facility was opened.

SEGREGATION:

Tickets for Negroes?

Newsweek
Mon 6-15-59
P. 19

Georgia's Richard Brevard Russell is one of the most respected men in the U.S. Senate. As chairman of the Armed Services Committee he plays a key role in the nation's defense. As the leader of the Southern bloc he has been an eloquent pleader of its cause but never a rabble rouser. It was largely his decision that averted a general Southern filibuster against the civil-rights legislation of 1957.

Last week Richard Russell came up with a proposal that drew quick charges of rabble rousing. He planned to reintroduce a ten-year-old bill that would provide government financial aid to Negroes who wanted to move north and also to any white people who wanted to move south. Its purpose, he explained, was to achieve "a more equitable distribution of the two largest racial groups."

Russell could hardly have expected such a bill to have any chance of passage. But in the form of an amendment to new civil-rights legislation it could be a sticky thorn for Northern liberals and possibly a bargaining point. It would also strengthen Russell's political appeal to Georgia's rabidly segregationist rural voters who in the past have been mistrustful of his intellectual approach and coolly patrician manner. They didn't like his refusal to filibuster. And Russell is up for re-election in 1960. But the greater significance of the proposal was that it came from a man of Russell's standing. Northern liberals argued that the South, in its battle to preserve segregation, was approaching the point of desperation.

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The three later protested to Sheriff James G. Clark and they returned to the lake with the sheriff but were unable to identify any of the men who had accosted them.

Martin W. Williamson, operator of the lake, said "I was inside the concession stand and saw nothing."

Williamson protested the closing of the lake as a violation of his contract with the state.

Suttle said he closed the lake after consulting Clark and Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod.

Clark said State Conservation Director William C. Younger had informed him that the lake would remain closed at least through today.

Reached at his home in Montgomery, Younger declined comment.

The Dallas County lake is one of a number of such recreation areas operated by the state. It was opened to the public May 20. Three days later two Negroes were beaten severly by a group of white men on a road leading to the lake site. There have been no arrests.

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Dallas Fishing Lake Closed By Officials Due To Race Trouble

Journal

Montgomery Ala.

Jun 6, 1959

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District Conservation Supervisor Carlisle Suttle said the lake was closed yesterday after a group of white men ordered three Negro airmen from the lake site.

At Montgomery, Conservation Director William C. Younger said his office is studying the situation which brought about the lake closing but declined comment otherwise.

There was no indication when the lake will be re-opened.

The three Negroes were Staff Sgt. John E. Gray, Birmingham, Airman 1.C. Christopher Byrd, Monticello, Fla., and Roscoe Smith. They were stationed at nearby Craig Air Force Base.

The incident followed the beating of two other Negroes May 23.

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PROTEST TO SHERIFF

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Journal

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"ACUTELY NEEDED"

Miss Reed assured the senato that the books the money wi buy are acutely needed and wi be bought as soon as the pape work clears. She said some book mobiles have gone out withou new books because of the delay.

Earlier, Sen. Eddins attacked book, "The Rabbit's Wedding" which tells of the marriages of black and white rabbit. He said should be burned because it integration propaganda.

Rogers' Aid Sought To Free Jailed Negro In Bessemer

Montgomery

Montgomery Ala.

NEW YORK (AP) — Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Norman Thomas and some 60 religious leaders, educators and others Tuesday joined in an appeal to the U.S. attorney general to step into the case of Asbury Howard, Negro jailed in Alabama.

Howard, president of the Bessemer, Ala., Voters League, was sentenced to six months in jail on a charge of breach of the peace. He had ordered a painter to reproduce a newspaper cartoon for display on the wall of the league's meeting hall.

The cartoon, taken from the Kansas City Call, showed a Negro in chains saying "Lord help all Americans to see that you intended human beings to have the same rights."

SIMILAR SENTENCE

Howard had asked the sign painter to add a line reading: "Vote Today for a Better Tomorrow."

A white sign painter also received a similar sentence in the case.

The letter sent to Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers charged that Howard's conviction was a "flagrant violation of the first amendment."

The letter said Howard also suffered "a grievous violation of civil liberties" when he was beaten. Howard said some 40 white men beat him outside the Bessemer City Hall just after he was convicted.

15 POLICEMEN

"There were 15 or more policemen in the vicinity of the attack," the letter said. "The only arrest they made was of Mr. Howard's son who sought to protect his father and who was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. The son has subsequently been sentenced to a year's imprisonment."

Signers of the letter said they joined with the American Civil Liberties Union in urging the Department of Justice to order an immediate investigation of the case.

"What has happened to Mr. Howard," the letter said, "is a flagrant instance of the suffering to which our Negro fellow-citizens, not only in the South but elsewhere, are subjected in their efforts to abolish various forms of discrimiation . . .

NON-VIOLENT STRUGGLE

"We are deeply grieved by the sight of these afflictions. We hope that in spite of them the Negro people will continue their non-violent struggle to achieve full citizenship and pledge them our support."

The committee initiating the letter included Dr. Fosdick, minister emeritus of Riverside Church; Dr. Niebuhr, vice president of the Union Theological Seminary; Listen Pope, dean of the Divinity School of Yale University; socialist leader Thomas, and A. J. Muste, secretary emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist group.

Other signers included Nobel Prize winner Emily Balch, of Cambridge, Mass.; Amherst College historian Henry Steele Commager; Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review; former U. S. Sen. Frank Graham, now president of the University of North Carolina; and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland.

Most of the other signers were ministers, divinity school teachers and professors or officials of colleges across the country.

Union enters fight to free Ala. Negro

DENVER, Col.. — The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, with headquarters here, has stepped forward to fight for the release of Asbury Howard, Negro member of the union's local in Bessemer, Ala., Sunday School superintendent, and NAACP vice president, who is serving a six months sentence on the Alabama chain gang for trying to reproduce a cartoon which showed a Negro in chains, asking God to "help all Americans see that you intended human beings everywhere to have the same rights."

John Clark, president of the union's International, has termed Howard's imprisonment an "outrage" and a "fantastic perversion of justice," and has appealed to unions in the United States and abroad, the United Nations, church groups, civic organizations, and prominent individuals to protest to President Eisenhower. The unions also said it has sent details of the case to senators, congresmen, and government officials.

The union appeal asked that letters or telegrams be sent to President Eisenhower, Attorney General Rogers and Governor Patterson, of Alabama. He has been on the chain gang since Washington's birthday.

"What preceded this outrage," the union appeal declared, "was a fantastic perversion of justice and an outburst of mob violence in the very precincts of the courthouse where the victim was sentenced."

Howard, 52-year-old native of Bessemer, a city near Birmingham, had as president of the Bessemer Voters League, hired a painter to reproduce a cartoon as a poster urging his fellow Negro citizens of Bessemer to register and vote. The cartoon originated with a white church group in the South and appeared in many Negro newspapers last year. It showed a Negro clasping his hands in prayer, with the caption, "Hands that can still pray," and it had the figure saying, "Lord, help all Americans to see that you intended human beings everywhere to have the same rights." To this, Howard had added the legend, "Vote Today for a Better Tomorrow."

The poster was never seen by the public. It was confiscated by Bessemer police and the white sign painter was arrested with Howard under an ordinance prohibiting the issuance of 'obscene and libelous material'.

"At a trial Jan 24, Howard was convicted and sentenced to six months in jail and fined $105.

Leaving the courtroom, Howard was attacked on the first floor of the City Hall by a mob of white men. He was struck a blow on the head which necessitated 16 stiches. Police standing by would not interfere and Howard was defended only by his son, Asbury Jr., who in turn was attacked by the mob and then arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

The American Civil Liberties Union entered the case on Feb. 19 with a call for a federal investigation by the Justice Department.

On Feb. 23, when Howard attempted to appeal his conviction, it was promptly denied, bail was revoked and Howard was removed to the streetso f Bessemer as a member of the prison work gang, where he is now.

His attorneys have been vainly seeking relief in the higher courts. Attempts to have the appeal set for hearing have been blocked. Writs for habeas corpus have been denied. Attempts to secure Howard's release on bond have been turned down.

Alabama Division On Bills Expected

Commercial Appeal

Cumulative Poll Tax Is Due Stiff Opposition

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 4.—(UPI)— Alabama lawmakers, convening in regular session Tuesday are expected to focus sharp attention on maintaining the state's segregation barrier.

Most of the segregation proposals are expected to be pushed through both houses and signed into law with little or no opposition, but at least two measures probably will bring about sharp division among the lawmakers.

5-5-59

They are proposals to return the state poll tax to its original cumulative status, and to stop welfare payments to mothers of more than one illegitimate child.

P. 38A

Opponents of the poll tax proposal, including the League of Women Voters, say it would eliminate too many "good white voters." Its backers say "it will eliminate more of the other side."

The measure would make the poll tax $1.50 a year "cumulative from age 21 to '45." That would mean if a person did not vote until age 44 he would have to pay a tax of $34.50 before he could cast his ballot. Present law makes it cumulative for just two years.

Senator L. K. (Snag) Andrews of Union Springs, author and backer of most of the segregation measures, admitted the bill was aimed directly at Negroes, who supposedly would not be able to afford the cumulative poll tax.

Opponents of the bill to stop welfare payments to mothers of more than one illegitimate child say the measure would harm the children and the state has no right to punish children for the mother's wrongdoing.

38a 1959

ALABAMA

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING
TRIP- RUSSIA, INDIA
(AUSPICES-AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE

King Will Visit Russia, India

Montgomery Advertiser

Dr. Martin Luther King will preach at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church on Sunday morning for the last time before he and Mrs. King leave the country next week for a two-month sojourn in India and Russia where they go under the auspices of the American Baptist Convention and the American Friends Service.

Montgomery Adv.

Members will return Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. for a bon voyage party at the church in their honor under the direction of the Women's Council headed by Mrs. Thelma Hill Anderson.

Music for the Sunday service will include the anthem "The Lord is My Light" by Merchant, with Mrs. Essie P. Smart as soprano soloist.

Sat. 1-24-59

Special attention will be given to the day as "YMCA Sunday in the Church," and the bulletin for the service will carry the picture of a Dexter family, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Taylor Jr., and their three children.

P. 4B

At 5:30 p.m. the Essie M. Jette Circle of the Woman's Missionary Society presents in tenor recital, Robert E. Williams, voice teacher at the local college. An overflow crowd is expected. A social hour will folow.

Monday night, a mass meeting will be held at the church and the January Club, Mrs. Thelma Austin Rice, is sponsoring its birthday dinner at the J. T. Alexander residence on South Union street. Meetings during the past week have been held at the residences of Dr. J. T. Brooks, Curtis Gilbert, Lucious Smiley, Dr. Zelia Evans, Mesdames Janie Williams, Emma Blandon, Rebe E. Harris, and Thelma A. Rice.

The church family expresses sympathy to Dr. and Mrs. S. Q. Bryant in the passing of her sister, and to Mr. and Mrs. Epevel Davie and Eprevel Davie Jr. who lost a sister-aunt during the week.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Gordon who presently live in Birmingham will be saddened at the news of the passing of his mother this week. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are teachers in the Birmingham school system where he directs the band at Western-Olin High School. They may be addressed at 605 Maple Ave., Pratt City, Birmingham (8).

King Postpones Planned Visit To Soviet Union

Atlanta Daily World

Dr. Dr. ~~Martin Luther King~~, Jr., announced Monday that he will not visit the Soviet Union following his visit to India as he had earlier announced.

38a Ala

He said that although he has made excellent progress since he was stabbed, the state of his health and the urgency of the racial conflict in the South indicated that the trip to the Soviet Union must be reluctantly postponed at this time.

Dr. King will arrive at New Delhi on February 7 at the invitation of the Gandhi Trust, accompanied by his wife and Dr. Lawrence Reddick of Alabama State College, Montgomery, and will meet with such Indian leaders as Prime Minister Nehru and Vinoba Bhave. Dr. King had planned to spend several weeks consulting with Christian leaders in the Soviet Union following his stay in India.

Tues 2-3-59

P. 1

Funds for the trip to Russia had been donated last December by the American Baptist Convention in keeping with a resolution passed at the denomination's 1956 annual meeting. The resolution called for the establishment of Christian fellowship across national boundaries as a step toward understanding and peace in our troubled world.

Mindful of the importance of the quest for peace, Dr. King plans to visit the Soviet Union at a future date when his health and conditions in the South permit his doing so.

Wed [illegible] 3-59

Dr. M. L. King To Do Gandhi Study in India

38a Ala

Courier

PHILADELPHIA — Dr. and Mrs. ~~Martin Luther King~~ will leave Feb. 3 on a Quaker-sponsored trip to India, where they will study the Gandhian non-violent movement.

Pittsburgh

During a month in India they will meet with top leaders of the government as well as the Gandhian movement. Mrs. King will be particularly interested in examining the role of women in the Indian independence movement.

Pa.

Sat. 1-31-59

The American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) has been planning the trip for several months. James Bristol, the committee's representative in Delhi, and Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of Howard University, have been making arrangements in India.

P. 23

Dr. Martin L. King Is Impressed With India's Passive Resistance

Black Dispatch

P. 1

Oklahoma City, Okla.

"I left India more convinced than ever before that non-violent resistance is the most potent weapon available to oppressed people in their struggle for freedom." The words belong to the Rev. Martin Luther King jr., who writes of "My Trip to the Land of Ghandi," in the July issue of Ebony magazine.

Fri. 7-10-59

The man who used Ghandi techniques in leading the successful bus integration battle of Montgomery, Alabama, made the pilgrimage with his wife Coretta and biographer Lawrence Reddick. He found the spirit of Ghandi very much alive in India today and says that Ghandians praised his passive resistance experiment in Montgomery. "They seemed to look upon it as an outstanding example of the possibilities of its use in western civilization," he says. "To them as to me it also suggests that non-violent resistance when planned and positive in action can work effectively even under totalitarian regimes."

The Rev. King writes in Ebony that because of Ghandi's teachings a mutual friendship based on complete equality exists today between the Indian and British peoples within the Commonwealth. He feels that the crusade for independence and human dignity that is now reaching a climax in Africa will have a more positive effect on the world if it were waged along lines that were first demonstrated in that continent by Ghandi himself.

"The way to acquiescence leads to moral and spiritual suicide," he writes. "The way of violence leads to bitterness in the survivors and brutality in the destroyers. But the way of non-violence leads to redemption and the creation of the beloved community."

Although he was looked on as a brother, with the color of his skin something of an asset, the Rev. King says in Ebony that he did find segregation in India. We call it race in America, he said. They call it caste in India.

Black Dispatch

Nonetheless, he points out that Indians have made more progress in their fight against caste "untouchability" than we have made here in our own country against race segregation. He says that Indian leaders have placed their moral power behind the law and that from prime minister down to the village councilman everybody declares publicly that untouchability is wrong.

Fri. 7-10-59

"But in the United States," writes Rev. King, "some of our highest officials decline to render a moral judgment of segregation and some from the South boast of their determination to maintain segregation. This would be unthinkable in India."

P. 12

It would be a boon to democracy, concludes the Rev. King in Ebony, if India, one of the great nations of the world, with almost 400,000,000 people, proves that it is possible to provide a good living for everyone without surrendering to a dictatorship of either the "right" or "left."

"Today, India is a tremendous force for peace and non-violence at home and abroad," he says. "It is a land where the idealist and intellectual are yet respected. We should want to help India preserve her soul and thus help to save our own."

REPORTER'S ROW

Paging Drew Pearson

38a aa

Columnist Asked To Expose Horrors Of "Bull" Connor's Birmingham

By Samuel Hoskins

Afro American
Baltimore Md.
Sat 3-21-59
P3

WASHINGTON

Dear Drew,

The burden of this piece is twofold: to pose a question and to plead for help for a courageous American urgently in need of help.

I write this as one newspaper man to another and, if you please, as columnist to columnist.

I sincerely hope the response will be in keeping with the tradition of a free press dedicated to truth and public service.

* * *

TOO, THIS letter is in accordance with the newsman's credo which once caused me to call you one night at home and say: "Drew, I got some hot information which I can't use without exposing my source, but as a newspaperman I just can't stand by and see a good story go to waste."

Remember? You checked it out, found the information straight and devoted two columns to the subject.

Now for the question. Why has the daily press (this applies especially to the syndicated columnists) gone deaf, dumb and blind regarding the Asbury Howard case?

* * *

AS YOU undoubtedly know, Howard is the Alabama union organizer who was mobbed in the courthouse at Bessemer because he tried to get fellow citizens registered as voters.

He was knocked down and mercilessly blugeoned by 40 hoodlums while the police, sworn to uphold law and order, looked on in apparent approval.

The astounding and unwarranted attack occurred after Howard left a courtroom where he had been convicted on a charge of "disturbing the peace."

He "disturbed the peace" because he ordered a sign painted and reproduction of a newspaper cartoon. The caption stated: "Vote Today For A Better Tomorrow."

* * *

THE CARTOON depicted a man in handcuffs saying: "Lord, help all Americans to see that you intended human beings everywhere to have the same rights."

The amazing thing about the disturbing-the-peace charge is that the sign was never taken from the shop where it was painted.

Yet, Howard was convicted, fined and sentenced to six months in jail.

Subsequently, he was subjected to the humiliation of being forced to work on a chain gang along the same streets where he had sought to get his fellow citizens to register as voters.

* * *

HOWARD, a Korean War veteran, sums up his actions in this manner:—

"I am a man, a human being. . . . I pay taxes and union dues. I go to church. I want my children to have a good education. I crave dignity. I also want to vote. . . . We are encouraging our neighbors to get registered."

Now, I ask, is wanting these things a crime?

Of course, you and I don't think so. Millions of other Americans don't think so. But in Alabama the climate is different.

* * *

I KNOW. On assignment in Birmingham last January I saw Confederate uniformed marchers goose - stepping through the streets.

I heard top officials of the state administration practically call for a rebellion against the Federal Government, the President and the United States Supreme Court.

I saw how wanting to register as a voter, refusal to submit to racial segregation on buses and street cars and even freedom of speech — under current Alabama law — may be adjudged criminal.

* * *

I SAW CHURCH meetings invaded by detectives personally assigned by the police commissioner.

Eugene (Bull) Connor, the commissioner, boastingly told me: "Down here we don't give a damn about the law — we make our own law."

Now for the No. 2 purpose of this letter.

The American public doesn't know about the Howard case.

It doesn't know what is happening today in Alabama under the Patterson Englehardt Gallion regime.

The reason is there surrounds this case what appears to be conspiracy of silence.

* * *

PROTESTS HAVE been made to President Eisenhower, the Justice Department, the Civil Rights Commission and even to the United Nations.

Yet Howard and his son who was arrested because he sought to protect his father from the mob, still languished in an Alabama jail.

Somewhere, somehow there must be a means of correcting this injustice, of preventing Alabama from becoming the South Africa of these United States.

I believe, like you must believe, Drew, that the answer is an aroused public opinion which will require Federal authority to step in to protect the constitutional rights of all citizens.

* * *

THE WEEKLY PRESS has been banner-lining this story since its inception. But we can yell only so loud and only once a week (twice weekly in some instances).

We and Howard need an assist from those whose voices carry much further, namely, from the dailies and the syndicated columnists.

This is why I am appealing to you.

How about showing us that the majority American Press still is a free press, that it is concerned about freedom at home as well as abroad?

That exposing political corruption and injustice in Bessemer is just as important as turning the light of truth on Dave Beck, Jimmy Hoffa and labor racketeering?

All right, how about it, Drew.

SAM HOSKINS

P.S. — This week the Weekly Press is observing its 132nd anniversary. In his message of congratulation, President Eisenhower states:

"The credo of the negro Press is part of the credo of America. We believe that each citizen has the right and duty to contribute his best efforts to the life of the nation. As our newspapers help our people achieve these highest goals of freedom, they perform an essential service for us all."

Ala. Group Plans Park Bias Fight After Legal Bout

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Roving Reporter)

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 5-2-59
P4
38a
aa

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—As soon as the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights can untangle a legal snarl that prevents its attorney, Ernest D. Jackson Sr. of Jacksonville, Fla., from filing a suit in local Federal Court, the movement will enter that suit to end segregation in local parks.

- **The snarl has brought out charges and countercharges as movement heads accuse local Negro lawyers of collusion in trying to keep Attorney Jackson from bringing suit in the local Federal Court, as well as asking fees which movement leaders say are higher than they can pay, to handle some cases.**

There are five local lawyers currently handling cases for the movement. This reporter talked with several of them last January, after Attorney Jackson had filed the school segregation suit in Federal Court here. At that time they expressed some feeling about the appearance of the outside lawyer here, but none openly expressed resentment. Movement Treasurer W. E. Shortridge said local lawyers have already been paid at least $25,000 in court fees.

■

ATTORNEY JACKSON cannot file the suit against parks segregation in Federal Court here unless he has a local attorney associated with him. That is due to an order issued last Feb. 13 by Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne of the Middle District of Alabama, in whose court Attorney Jackson filed the school segregation suit last year.

Judge Lynne's order to the clerk of the U. S. District Court orders the clerk not to accept any suit filed by attorneys from outside the jurisdiction on behalf of plaintiffs unless a local attorney is associated with him. The order also says outside lawyers may practice before the court "when properly introduced and sponsored by a member of the bar of this court."

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the movement, told The Courier that at a second meeting between movement officers and local lawyers last Monday, the local lawyers insisted on withdrawal of Attorney Jackson from the picture.

■

THE SUIT against parks segregation has been ready for filing since last March. Petitioners actually signed last January, some in this reporter's presence. But when Attorney Jackson came here in March to file the papers, he was turned down by the clerk of Federal Court, acting under Judge Lynne's order signed some two weeks previously.

Movement leaders feel that the judge's order was issued purposely to stop Mr. Jackson from making his move. They also inferred their belief that local Negro lawyers had influenced Judge Lynne's decision to issue the order.

On the first point, this reporter was told at Judge Lynne's office that there had been a "rash of outside lawyers filing suits" here and it was decided to issue the order for the benefit of the court. Asked if Negro lawyers had influenced the judge's action, Atty. Arthur D. Shores—who is handling two cases for the movement — said: "No pressure could be ought on a Federal judge."

Mr. Shores did tell this reporter, however, that just after the school segregation suit was filed by Attorney Jackson, he was called from the Federal Court and asked if he was associated with the case.

■

THAT CASE, Mr. Jackson's first here, appears to be a crux around which the fee situation revolves. The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said local Negro lawyers wanted $25,000 "in front" to handle the suit, half when they took the case and the other half when the suit went into court. The movement couldn't afford such a fee, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said.

Treasurer Shortridge—a member of the AME Judicial Council and responsible for bringing in Attorney Jackson, who handled the case of Bishop D. Ward Nichols—said: "It isn't our desire to use out-of-town counsel. We're satisfied with the local lawyers, but we can't pay $25,000 for a case like that." He continued: "They haven't gotten too outstanding results from the cases they've had."

■

ATTORNEY SHORES admitted local lawyers had asked a $25,000 fee, but he said it was to include the services of six lawyers and would cover costs all the way to a final decision by the U.S. Supreme Court. Attorney Jackson took the case for less than a third of the local bid.

When the parks segregation suit was approved by the movement, local Atty. Orzell Billingsley was approached. He asked a fee of $6,000 to handle the case. Then Mr. Jackson was called in, and he agreed to handle the case for $4,500. When Mr. Jackson found himself stymied in filing the suit, he sought to comply with the court order by securing a local associate counsel.

Atty. Demetrius C. Newton was brought into the case as an associate and was paid $500, movement officials say. The brief was already prepared and only needed filing, they pointed out. But later Attorney Newton asked for—and was given—an additional $1,000.

■

AFTER SOME consultation with other local attorneys, Mr. Newton withdrew from the associate role. Questioned by this reporter, Mr. Newton admitted he agreed to associate, but he said it was with the provision that he be allowed to "hire others to associate." He said movement officials insisted on Attorney Jackson and that he finally decided not to associate.

Mr. Newton admitted the movement had paid him some money which he intended to refund. He also admitted talking with other lawyers about the case, and the $6,000 figure was reaffirmed.

Mr. Billingsley admitted he had given the movement the $6,000 fee figure and they had looked elsewhere to get counsel. The local lawyers took the position that the movement was "shopping around" for a lawyer, in getting a fee quotation from one local lawyer, then citing that figure to Mr. Jackson who could offer a lower figure and get the case.

■

THE LAWYERS also charged movement officials with failing to consult them before "setting up" a case. "They would set up the case, then call in the attorneys," one attorney said. Movement officials countered with comment that local lawyers would ask a substantial fee for such consultation.

Local attorneys handling movement cases are Oscar W. Adams Jr., Peter A. Hall, Shores, Newton and Billingsley. Commenting on the $25,000 fee asked for the school suit, the attorneys cited the costs of hiring guards for their homes after the suit was filed, as an extra risk involved.

Mr. Shores said Negro lawyers actually lose through taking civil rights cases. It causes them not to be treated in court as they should, he said. "We've still got white juries to contend with," he observed.

To get over the roadblock halting filing of the parks suit, Attorney Jackson was to file a motion asking permission to file, setting forth his efforts to secure local counsel and the entry and later withdrawal of Mr. Newton after being paid. Judge Lynne has approved the filing of such a motion, it was said.

To resolve the impasse, both the local lawyers and movement executives agreed to hold closed-door conferences to seek a clear understanding and work out some agreement.

■

ONE FOUR-HOUR conference was held April 18, and harmony was thought to be on the way. A second parley on April 20, however, resulted in a complete breakdown, and the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth told The Courier the movement would proceed to back Attorney Jackson's effort to get the park segregation suit into court.

At a closed executive board meeting of the movement after the April 20 mass meeting, the board unanimously voted to proceed to try to get Mr. Jackson into the local court. The Courier was told the local attorneys had insisted on April 20 that Mr Jackson withdraw from the picture.

Cases in the hands of local attorneys include Attorney Adams, the Rev. Calvin Woods (boycott preaching) case; Attorney Hall, the Harvey Kelley (handing out boycott literature) case; Attorney Shores, the first bus segregation (arose in 1956) case, now before the Fith U.S. Sircuit Court of Appeals; Attorneys Billingsley and Shores, the new bus segregation (last October's mass arrests) case, 14 separate cases; Attorneys Adams and Newton, the Terminal Station (railroad waiting room segregation) case, and Attorney Billingsley, the police employment (race has been removed from application forms) case.

News of Interest You Should Know

Afro-American
p. 6

BIRMINGHAM — A Federal grand jury last week refused to indict Birmingham's police commissioner, **Eugene Connor,** and two other top city police officials for civil rights violations in connection with last October's arrest of three ministers on vagrancy charges after a police raid on the home of the **Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth,** then under arrest for connection with a protest demonstration against bus segregation.

Birmingham World

BIRMINGHAM — The Birmingham Transit Co., last week denied allegations that its employees had acted in concert with the Birmingham city commissioners in enforcing bus segregation as is charged in a $1 million suit filed by 13 Birmingham residents.

Sat. 3-7-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Justice Department told U.S. District Judge **Frank M. Johnson** last week that the resignation of Grady Rogers and E. P. Livingston as Macon County vote registrars was a "transparent device" to circumvent Federal action against denial of voting rights to colored residents of the county. Judge Johnson took under advisement a motion of Ala. Atty. Gen. **MacDonald Gallion** for the quashing of the suit.

38a

* * *

WASHINGTON — According to a Science Service report, about 5 percent of the adult male population of the United States suffers from inguinal hernia, a puncture which usually affects young men in the sixteen to twenty-five-year-old age group. Its correction in the case of young adults, is considered a rather simple surgical procedure.

* * *

PINE BLUFF — **Eugene Shelton,** 48, sought in connection with the shotgun slaying of his mother-in-law, 71-year-old Mrs. Rosie Henderson, on Friday night, was found Saturday dead of a shotgun wound which police said was self-inflicted. Shelton had been convicted previously of murder in 1938, but had been paroled from prison. He reportedly fired eight shotgun blasts into his mother-in-law's home after she refused to tell him of the whereabouts of his estranged wife.

Judge denies Negro request in park suit

News p.1

Birmingham, Ala.

Fri. 6-19-59

Federal Judge Seybourn H Lynne today denied a Jacksonville Fla., Negro attorney's request that he waive a Federal Court rule here to allow the attorney to file a park integration suit on behalf of several Birmingham Negroes.

38a

Judge Lynne told Ernest D. Jackson Sr. that the rule, which requires an attorney who is not a member of the bar of the District Court here to associate with an attorney who is a member of the bar before he may file a case in the court, was "in process long before you appeared on the scene."

"The rule has been applied in a number of cases of all types," Judge Lynne explained. "And I don't expect to waive it at any time," he said.

Jackson said the reason he was asking the court to waive the rule was that he was unable to get a local attorney to associate with him in this case without hiring all of the Negro attorneys in the area.

Jackson said he had been told that it would cost $25,000 to retain all of the local Negro attorneys in this case.

JACKSON SAID he was basing his request not on any constitutional right because he said he realized this was a matter of discretion for the court. He said his request, however, was based on circumstances which he believes should be brought to the attention of the court.

After the hearing, the attorney said he would make another attempt to get a local attorney to associate with him in the case before taking any other action.

Fri. 6-19-59

THE ONLY WITNESS called to appear at the hearing was the Rev. R. L. Shuttlesworth, a Negro minister who is one of the plaintiffs in the proposed suit.

Shuttlesworth told the court that a "committee" had attempted to hire a local lawyer before going out of state. He said the committee contacted attorneys in Birmingham, Bessemer, and Mobile but none could be persuaded to take the case without charging a prohibitive fee.

Shuttlesworth said the "committee" had had similar dificulty before hiring Jackson to represent it in a suit against the City Board of Education last year.

JUDGE LYNNE explained to Jackson the reason he had been allowed to represent the plaintiffs in the suit against the Birmingham Board of Education without associating with a local attorney.

38a

The judge said when Jackson had appeared to file the suit, the clerk of the court had informed him that there were no local rules governing this procedure.

He said after Jackson left the clerk brought the suit to him and asked what should be done. The judge said he instructed the clerk to contact Jackson to inform him of the rule.

WHEN JACKSON could not be contacted, Judge Lynne said that he, U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Richard T. Rives, and District Judge H. H. Grooms decided to allow it to be filed.

The judge explained to Jackson that the rule was intended to prevent such administrative problems as the court being unable to contact out-of-state attorneys.

Gallion Likely Will Get Funds For Segregation

38a Ala —

By HERSCHEL CRIBB
Of The Advertiser Staff

Advertiser

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion appears likely to get some money from the upcoming Legislature for his special fund to keep up the segregation fight.

He said he would make it available from his emergency fund.

However, lawmakers point out that Patterson had such a special fund of his own when he was attorney general during the Folsom administration. He asked for $30,000 a year and got $5,000.

Lawmakers asked, "What would Patterson have done under Folsom if he'd had to depend on a hostile governor?"

P. 10 C

SEPARATE OFFICE

The attorney generalship is a separate constitutional office, not subject to the governor.

Theoretically, he can do what he will—within the law—whether the governor likes it or not.

But the governor has much more power to bend the Legislature to his ways than does the attorney general, and thus the latter officer faces real curbs.

Despite Gov. Patterson's attempted veto, Gallion is still pushing for a special fund in some amount.

He seems virtually certain to get it.

The interim committee on Finance and Taxation didn't officially approve any such money in its general appropriation bill.

Montgomery
Ala.

But some individual members have indicated they think Gallion should have such a fund, though perhaps not as much as he has asked.

The attorney general requested $150,000.

Gov. John Patterson promptly opposed Gallion's request, saying any money need for special attorneys or investigagors in segregation matters should come from his office.

2-26-59

Gallion Likely Will Get Funds For Segregation

38a Ala —

By HERSCHEL CRIBB
Of The Advertiser Staff

Montgomery Advertiser

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion appears likely to get some money from the upcoming Legislature for his special fund to keep up the segregation fight.

The interim committee on Finance and Taxation didn't officially approve any such money in its general appropriation bill.

But some individual members have indicated they think Gallion should have such a fund, though perhaps not as much as he has asked.

Montgomery
Ala.

The attorney general requested $150,000.

Gov. John Patterson promptly opposed Gallion's request, saying any money need for special attorneys or investigagors in segregation matters should come from his office.

2-26-59

He said he would make it available from his emergency fund.

However, lawmakers point out that Patterson had such a special fund of his own when he was attorney general during the Folsom administration. He asked for $30,000 a year and got $5,000.

P. 10 C

Lawmakers asked, "What would Patterson have done under Folsom if he'd had to depend on a hostile governor?"

SEPARATE OFFICE

The attorney generalship is a separate constitutional office, not subject to the governor.

Theoretically, he can do what he will—within the law—whether the governor likes it or not.

But the governor has much more power to bend the Legislature to his ways than does the attorney general, and thus the latter officer faces real curbs.

Despite Gov. Patterson's attempted veto, Gallion is still pushing for a special fund in some amount.

He seems virtually certain to get it.

38a Ala

Montgomery Advertiser

FLOWERS AND GROUNDS BUT NO PEOPLE

Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 3-23-59

P. 1

No one will enjoy spring's profusion of flowers and sweeping green vistas at Montgomery's Oak Park this year. Apparently though, the old park does not miss the throngs of children and adults who made a regular habit of turning out in droves there at Easter time in past years. The Montgomery showplace is as beautiful this spring as any in the past. City officials closed the park several months ago in order to head off an integration attempt by Montgomery Negroes.

BY APRIL 27:

Johnson Calls For Briefs In Parks Segregation Case

Journal 38a Ala

Montgomery Ala

Fri 4-17-59

A motion by eight Negroes asking for a summary judgment of their suit to end segregation in Montgomery's city parks will be decided after attorneys for both sides submit written briefs.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. has directed the attorneys to submit briefs stating their arguments on the Negroes' motion by April 27.

The motion, filed by Atty. Solomon S. Seay Jr., April 3, seeks a ruling to end park segregation without the process of a trial.

The Negro plaintiffs claim they are entitled to a summary judgment as a matter of law because there is no genuine issue of fact which would necessitate a trial of the case.

The suit seeks to nullify the local park segregation ordinance and to gain an injunction to end segregation in the parks.

All city parks have been shut down since Jan. 1 when the City Commission closed them shortly after the suit was filed.

Judge Johnson later denied a motion to dismuiss the action by City Atty. Walter J. Knabe who claimed the closing of the parks ended controversy on the matter.

Montgomery parks may be sold, mayor declares

Birmingham News 38a

Birmingham Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 1 —(AP)—Montgomery's closed public parks may not be leased to block integration efforts, but Mayor W. A. Gayle said they might be sold.

Gayle's statement yesterday was in reply to a private organization's offer to lease one of the 13 city parks, ordered closed beginning today to head off a possible integration decree.

THE CITY COMMISSION decided to abandon the parks after eight Negroes filed suit in federal court earlier this week seeking to integrate them.

Gayle, ruling out the lease possibility, referred to a Supreme Court decision in a similar case in Richmond, Va. A park there had been leased to a private group after being ordered desegregated.

Thurs. 1-1-59

THE LEASE proposal came Tuesday from Montgomery Lodge 254, Loyal Order of Moose. The group offered to rent Oak Park, the city's largest, for $2000 a year.

P. 1

Gov.-Elect John Patterson was consulted before city commissioners voted to close the parks, Gayle said. He added a conference was held Monday with Patterson, the outgoing attorney general, and Atty. Gen.-Elect MacDonald Gallion.

Violence looms in mixing tries, governor says

News p. 1

B'ham Ala

Wed. 5-27-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 27—AP—Gov. John Patterson said today there is grave danger of violence over integration efforts in Alabama, but he promised to do all in his power to prevent it.

Patterson's comments came in a conference with CBS Commentator Richard C. Hottelet.

THE GOVERNOR told Hottelet "the only severe dynamiting there has been in Alabama since I took office (1st January) has been in labor disputes."

38a

But, he continued, there are people who will use dynamite "and if they become aroused over integration, you're going to have trouble."

And, he asked, "How are you going to watch every schoolhouse in the state 24 hours a day?"

PATTERSON ALSO told the commentator Southern officials would have to resist integration even if they personally believed otherwise, because "the people insist on it."

"For some reason," he added, "the people in Washington can't seem to get it into their heads why public officials down here don't knuckle down to the Brown decision (the 1954 Supreme Court ruling against school segregation."

"If they did bow down to it," the governor said, "it would be their last term in office."

Racial Incident Closes Lake In Selma, Ala.

News + Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Mon 6-1-59

P. 5-B

38a

SELMA, Ala. (AP) — A controversial public lake was closed temporarily Sunday following another racial incident.

District conservation supervisor Carlisle Suttle said he closed the lake after a troup of white men took fishing permits from three Negro airmen and ordered them off the county reservation.

Staff Sgt. John E. Gray, Birmingham, said he and A.1C. Christopher Byrd, Monticello, Fla., and Roscoe Smith were forced to leave the lake.

Gray said they had purchased 50-cent fishing permits from the concession stand and walked to their car when they were surrounded by six or eight white men.

"One of the men ordered us to give up our fishing permits. All three of us handed them over, and I asked if that meant we wouldn't be able to fish," said Gray.

He quoted one of the men as saying "You'll find out. I don't want to catch you down here any more."

The Negroes are stationed at nearby Craig Air Force Base.

Suttle said he closed the lake on the advice of solicitor Blanchard McLeod and Sheriff James G. Clark. He said final decision as to whether the lake would be reopened would be up to State Conservation Director William C. Younger.

Two other Negroes were severely beaten by white men on a road leading to the lake reservation May 22. The Negroes said they were told to leave and not to return.

Way Cleared For New Bus Suit In Birmingham

World p. 1

B'ham, Ala.

Wed. 6-3-59

With the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling against the plaintiffs in the first of two suits challenging the constitutionality of Birmingham's bus seating laws, reliance will be placed on a new suit pending before U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, who is representing the open-seat bus-riding plaintiffs in both cases, indicated May 30 that there would be no further litigation of the 1956 court suit.

38b

Birmingham city officials switched bus-seating laws between the time the initial suit was filed and when it was heard on its merits. Bus operators were empowered to regulate seating on a segregated basis. Judge Grooms ruled that since the 1956 litigation was brought under the old construction of the ordinance that the new framing of the law rendered the case moot.

Ala

It was this ruling by Judge Grooms which was upheld by the U. S. Court of Appeals. In ruling without prejudice in the case, Judge Grooms left the way open for a new suit, which would allow the new law to be tested as it is applied by the bus operators.

The road has been cleared for this case to be heard on its merit when ever it is placed on the docket, probably at the October session of the district court.

Meantime, there are a group of cases in the state court growing out of efforts to set up a testing situation of the local bus-seating laws. Some of the cases are pending before the state court of appeals.

Under the revised seating laws white passengers are seated from front to rear while Negro passengers are seated from rear to front.

Birmingham is one of the few cities in the South of its population class which has racial division bus-seating laws. Atlanta, New Orleans, Nashville, Little Rock, and Atlanta are among big population Southern cities which have discarded; or seen knocked out by the courts, old standard bus seating laws.

In Mobile, a suit is pending which seeks to blot out double-citizenship seating laws. The federal courts threw out Montgomery's racial seating laws. In the Alabama Tri-Cities old-style bus seating laws and patterns were discarded without litigation or prodding.

In Birmingham, the Negro group represents heavy traffic on the busses. This riding power of the Negro segment has been pointed to often by civic leaders as a factor of emphasis in discussing the bus seating issue.

Segregationist Hits NAACP And Supreme Court

Kansas City Mo.

Fri 6-5-59

DALLAS. — A young student expelled from the University of Alabama for leading the 1956 demonstrations against Autherine Lucy, last week blasted the U. S. Supreme court, the NAACP, Communists and "fat and lazy" Americans.

P. 13

38a

Leonard Wilson, boasting that it took the NAACP four years to get the Negro girl into the university and four days for the students to get her out, declared that the South "is a long way from being defeated" in the fight for segregation.

Ala

His speech followed two verses of "God Bless America", one of "Dixie," the pledge to the flag and a salute to the Confederate flag at a "states' rights meeting" of the White Citizens for America in Lee Rark.

Bare White Cleric's Role In Birmingham Bias Fight

Chicago Defender

Chicago Def

Sat. 1-10-59

P. 9

38a

Ala

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (UPI) — Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor said a white minister from Nyack, N.Y., representing the "Fellowship of Reconciliation," had been working with local Negro integration groups.

Connor said the Rev. Glenn E. Smiley, a field secretary of the "fellowship," had also attempted "to get white denominational leaders to come out publicly for integration."

He said Smiley had been questioned by police before he left Birmingham earlier this week and had told officers that two Negro integration leaders, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and J. L. Ware, had attended a retreat at Nyack for a week of "intensive training in organizational procedure."

Smiley, receiving bitter criticism from Connor, also told police before leaving that he had spoken before Negro mass meetings with a total audience of some 3,200.

Connors said, "it is deplorable that men will clothe themselves in the ministry and attempt to engage the cooperation of unsuspecting and bona fide ministers in the workings of unholy political ends and destructive organizations as the fellowship."

Shuttlesworth, president of Alabama Assn. for Human Rights, is presently under bond pending an appeal of his conviction on charges growing out of his attempt to force integration of city transit buses.

His home and church have been bombed several times and he was badly beaten by a mob of white men when he tried to enroll some Negro children in an all-white school in 1957.

Connor said he could not call Smiley's organization a communist-front group, but said its name "fits perfectly with 'co-existence,' 'human welfare' and other communist terminology."

Rev. Smiley gets taste of gestapo

Afro American

Sat. 1-3-59

Baltimore

Md.

P. 1

38a

Ala

NYACK, N.Y. — "They fingerprinted and photographed me as if I were a common criminal.

"I have held more than 35 workshops on non-violent means of combatting racial segregation in the South and I plan to go ahead with more wherever I am invited.

"The Fellowship of Reconciliation stands for non-violent means of social change."

Recently arrived in Nyack after being detained, fingerprinted and photographed by Birmingham, Ala. police where he lectured, the Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary of the fellowship, made those statements last week.

* * *

THE REV. MR. Smiley, a white Methodist clergyman, was detained two hours without benefit of counsel after two Birmingham detectives entered his Redmont Hotel room, searched his suitcase — and hauled him off for questioning under "threat of force."

The minister had been invited to Birmingham to lecture on ways to resist segregation without violence. After his brush with police he spoke at a Baptist church on the theme, "The Power of Non-Violence as a Means of Achieving Social Change."

"I believe my civil rights have been violated by the Birmingham police. Our attorney has advised that the Fellowship and I have grounds for suit.

"We are refraining from court action, but not ruling it out.

* * *

"**IT HAS** been the tradition of the Fellowship to leave issues such as this to the conscience of the people in the area rather than go into the courts. But I think we have a good court suit.

Retracing the Birmingham incident to the AFRO, the Rev. Mr. Smiley stated:

"I was invited to the city to give a lecture and had been there only a short while when Police Capt. George Pattie and another detective entered my hotel room.

"Under a threat of force, they searched my suitcase and demanded that I go with them to the police station.

N Y Clergyman Quizzed And Finger Printed

Informer

38a

Houston

Texas

Ala

Sat. 1-3-59

P. 7

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP) — A white minister from New York who conducted workshops for Negroes in connection with the Montgomery bus boycott was finger printed, photographed and questioned by the police here.

The minister, the Rev Glenn Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a national pacifist organization, in turn reported the incident to the FBI.

The interrogation came about when the Rev Smiley accepted an invitation to lecture before the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. The movement is headed by a Negro, the Rev F. L. Shuttlesworth.

Rev Smiley said he had conducted workshops and had spoken to Negro groups in the area previously on how to resist segregation without violence.

He stated that two detectives called on him on Jan 14 at his hotel room and insisted that he go to a police station where he was questioned about two hours.

Afro American P. 17
Baltimore, Md.
Apr. 4, 59
38a

'Our democracy is on trial,' says Alabama protest leader

By STEVE W. DUNCAN

TRENTON — "Our democracy is on trial and the world is awaiting the verdict. Today the world says of America, 'put up or shut up.'"

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery (Ala.) Improvement Association, made this assertion here during a speech at Hotel Stacy Trent Wednesday.

The Montgomery bus boycott leader was guest speaker at a testimonial honoring the Rev. S. Howard Woodson, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, and a candidate for election to the City Commission on May 12.

Sponsors of the affair were members of the Allied Citizens Committee, a group of 35 organizations working for the election of the Rev. Mr. Woodson.

* * *

URGING THE capacity audience to support the election of the minister, the Rev. Mr. Abernathy said:

"Let us stick together; let us come together, and let us elect an individual who will go down to city hall and fight for our problems."

He told the responsive audience that "every victory you make here is a victory for us (in the south), and we are looking for you to do the job."

* * *

UTILIZING a slow, deliberate delivery, the Rev. Mr. Abernathy reviewed the circumstances surrounding the bus boycott in Montgomery which brought international attention to himself and the Rev. Martin Luther King, currently touring India.

The boycott, he said, is a classical example of what can be accomplished "if somehow we can come together."

The boycott, started on Dec. 21, 1956, came to a successful end after 381 days of non-violent protest to the segregated riding pattern in Montgomery.

"Somehow we must convince America that the colored people intend to be free in all forms of American life," the Rev. Mr. Abernathy emphasized. "There comes a time when people get plain tired of being pushed around."

"We can't vote in Alabama," said the Rev. Mr. Abernathy, noting that of 35,000 potential colored voters in Montgomery, only 2,500 are on the voting rolls.

He related that when the Civil Rights Commission came to investigate charges of discrimination by checking registration records, "Alabama said, 'no.'"

The Rev. Mr. Abernathy, pastor of First Baptist Church, which was severely damaged during the boycott, was approximately two hours late for the engagement because of plane difficulties.

* * *

AMONG THE special guests at the testimonial were Mayor Donal J. Connolly, Mercer County Freeholder Richard Coffee and Sheriff John W. Condon.

Dr. Charles A. Broaddus, eastern regional vice president of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, was master of ceremonies.

Mrs. Catherine Kelsey, a member of the sponsoring group, presented an orchid to Mrs. Woodson, while Mrs. L. R. Savage, dinner committee chairman, presented a drawing autographed by persons in attendance to the Rev. Mr. Woodson.

Ira Daniels, administrative aide to Governor Meyner, was chairman of the coordinating committee for the dinner.

* * *

OTHER SPECIAL guests attending the testimonial were:

Rabbi Joshua Haberman of Har Sinai Temple; Dr. Arthur L. Thomas Jr., president of the Trenton Branch NAACP; Samuel Williams, president of the New Jersey State Conference of NAACP Branches;

Also, the Rev. J. O. Wilson, pastor of St. Phillips Baptist Church; the Rev. R. P. Means, pastor of Newark's Abyssinian Baptist Church; Judge George Pellettieri; Leon Higginbotham, attorney.

Also, Mrs. Pauline Berry of the Modern Beauticians Association; Anthonio Zuccarello, Charles Kovacs, Mrs. Bessie Nelms Hill, the Revs. Samuel Key and John Hester, and Dr. Thomas L. Williams, vice president of the Allied Citizens Committee.

38a 1959 ALABAMA MR. ASBURY HOWARD

orney General Asked To p Into Case Of Alabama gro Sentenced To 6 Months

Daily Home

alladega Ala.

38a

4-8-59

YORK (AP) — A group of s leaders, educators and ave asked the U. S. attor- eral to step into the case ry Howard, a Negro jail- labama.

2-year-old Negro was sen- to six months in jail in ry on a charge of breach peace.

d ordered a painter to re- newspaper cartoon for n the wall of the Besse- ters League of which he ident.

rd also is international esident of the Mine, Mill Workers Union.

cartoon, taken from the City Call, showed a Ne- chains saying "Lord help ericans to see that you in- human beings to have the ights."

rd had asked a white sign to add a line reading: today for a better tomor-

sign painter was given a sentence.

tter sent to Attorney Gen- illiam P. Rogers Tuesday d that Howard's conviction "flagrant violation of the nendment."

letter was signed by some sons, including Dr. Rein- Niebuhr, Dr. Harry Emer- Fosdick, Normal Thomas, prize winner Emily Blach nbridge, Mass. Henry Steel herst College, Norman Cou- ditor of The Saturday Re- nd former U. S. Sen. Frank n of North Carolina.

letter said Howard suffer- grievious violation of civil es' when he was beaten.

Howard said about 40 white men beat him outside the Bessemer City Hall just after he was convicted.

The protests follow similar ones from Southern integration leaders, including the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham.

Howard had been active in Negro voting campaigns in Bessemer for a number of years.

He and his family escaped injury last year when a dynamite bomb damaged their home slightly. There have been no arrests n the bombing.

Bessemer Police Chief George W. Barron said he arrested Howard and the white sign painter last January following an anonymous telephone call.

Barron said he arrested the men because the poster was of a nature that could have incited a riot and thus constituted a breach of the peace.

Signers of the letter said they joined with the American Civil Liberties Union in urging the Department of Justice to order an immediate investigation of the case.

The letter said in part:

"What has happened to Mr. Howard is a flagrant instance of the suffering to which our Negro fellow-citizens, not only in the South but elsewhere, are subjected in their efforts to abolish various forms of discrimination . . .

"We are deeply grieved by the sight of these afflictions. We hope that in spite of them the Negro people will continue their nonviolent struggle to achieve full citizenship and pledge them our support."

It continued:

"There were 15 or more policemen in the vicinity of the attack. The only arrest they made was of Mr. Howards' son who sought to protect his father and who was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. The son has subusequently been sentenced to a year's imprisonment."

The younger Howard is 30, and worked as a field representative for Johnsons Publishing Co., Chicago.

Union Leader Still In Jail Pending Review

38a

38a

Defender

Chicago Ill

Sat. 3-7-59

p 3

BESSEMER, Ala.—(UPI)—A Negro union leader Wednesday had served about half of a jail sentence although he was still awaiting a state supreme court review of his case.

Asbury Howard, vice president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, was found guilty Jan. 14 on charges of possessing literature calculatedt o incite civil commotion. The Bessemer division Circuit Court on Feb. 25 dismissed his appeal.

Howard was fined $105 and sentenced to 180 days in jail.

His appeal was denied by Judge Gardner Goodwyn, who ruled that his court had no jurisdiction "because no valid appeal has been filed in this court."

Albert J. McAllister, a white sign painter accused of painting the poster which caused Howard's arrest, was also jailed.The poster depicted a Negro man in chains and shackles.

Howard claimed he and his son, Asbury Jr., were beaten by a group of white men inside the Bessemer city hall following his arraignment. He claimed that Bessemer city police watched the white men beating him.

But Bessemer city police said the beating occurred out side the city hall and only Howard and his son were there when officers arrived.

The labor official was re-elected by the union membership while he was being held in jail here.

Commission Denies Promising Negroes

Mobile Officials Say No Deal Made For Golf Course

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 31. — (UPI)—Mobile City Commission Wednesday declared it had made no promise to Negroes that they would be allowed to play at the municipal golf course as claimed in a Federal Court hearing on a suit to integrate the facility.

Three Negroes filed suit April 11 seeking "forever" to open the municipal golf course to use by Negroes. They claimed there was no course available for them and they have been forced to travel 65 miles to Pensacola, Fla., to play.

John H. Sawyer, Samuel L. Andrews Sr. and Charles S. Goodman contended Tuesday in United States District Court that city officials had promised they would be permitted to use the golf course when restroom facilities were provided.

Thur 1-1-59

P 38

Mayor Henry R. Luscher and Commissioner Charles F. Hackmeyer said they had given no promise of the kind and Mr. Hackmeyer said, "I told them the golf course would remain segregated."

Commissioner Joseph N. Langan, who was mayor when the group first approached the commission March 12, said, "we told them we just couldn't talk about their using the course at that time, because it was in such shape that we didn't even have restroom facilities."

Mr. Langan said, apparently, the Negroes reached the conclusion they had been promised use when the facilities were available.

Federal Judge Daniel H. Thomas took under advisement a request by the Negroes to issue a summary judgment. He did not indicate when he might rule.

If Judge Thomas ruled for a summary judgment it would mean the city would be told to open the course. If he ruled against the motion, a court trial would be necessary to settle the suit, which also asks $5,000 damages.

Birmingham Negro Cleric Hands Officials Ultimatum

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—A Negro leader said Tuesday he will file suit in federal court unless he gets a firm indication by Friday that the city commission is willing to discuss integration of recreation facilities.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth said he notified the three-man city commission of his intentions by telegram.

38a

Mayor J. W. Morgan, a member of the city commission, said only "I haven't any comment and never will have any comment on Shuttlesworth."

Commissioners Eugene Connor and J. T. Waggoner were not available for comment.

Shuttlesworth said in his telegram that if the commission fails to act—or even discuss with Negro leaders—plans for integration by Friday, it will be convincing evidence your positions . . . are negative."

Wed 1-21-59

He added that this would "leave us with the alternative of seeking relief in court" with a suit charging civil rights restriction.

Shuttlesworth referred in his telegram to "duly signed petitions by over 200 citizens requesting Negroes be allowed free and unrestricted use of all public recreational facilities in the city."

The petitions were sent to the commission last Oct. 8, he said.

When no reply was made, telegrams urging action on the petitions were sent to the commission on Nov. 18.

"Your honors have neither acted nor extended the petitioners the courtesy of a reply or a conference," he said in his telegram.

P 5-B

In announcing his intentions, Shuttlesworth said "We don't relish filing a suit. We would rather integrate with good will."

City Rejects Negroes' Park Job Proposal

Advertiser

City commissioners Friday flatly rejected a proposal by a group of Negroes that a member of their race be appointed to serve on the city Parks and Recreation Board.

38a

Montgomery, Ala.

At the same time, they reiterated their stand against integration in public parks.

The city closed all public parks Jan. 1 following the filing of a suit by eight Negroes in U.S. District Court seeking a court order against an ordinance requiring segregation of recreational facilities.

Sat 1-17-59

A petition asking that a Negro be appointed on the parks board and outlining other proposals to "equalize" park facilities was received by the commissioners Friday. The petition was signed by four Negroes, W. J. Mills, Cliff Lee and William J. Burke, all employes of the Parks and Recreation Department, and J. J. Israel, vice president of the Montgomery Restoration & Amelioration Assn.

P 1

In a separate memorandum to the eight plaintiffs in the federal court suit and their attorney, Solomon Seay Jr., the petitioners asked withdrawal of the suit.

Advertiser

'PEOPLE CAN SOLVE'

Saying that "there is no practical problem existing among Montgomerians that the people themselves cannot solve," the petition called on the city to reopen closed parks, build two swimming pools for Negroes, establish a zoo in the Houston Hill (Negro) recreation area, provide athletic lights at another Negro playground and hire additional recreational leaders.

Sat 1-17-59

Mayor W. A. Gayle said the petition was sent to City Hall. "We have not met with any committee of Negroes," he said.

When Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers asserted that "I certainly am not going to appoint a Negro to the Parks & Recreation Board," Mayor Gayle and Commissioner Frank W. Parks seconded the statement.

Montgomery Motion Dismissed

38a

Daily Home

Talladega Ala

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — A suit seeking to integrate Montgomery's closed city parks remains pending in federal court. A motion to dismiss it was denied Wednesday.

U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. overruled the request of city attorneys but set no hearing date on the suit filed by eight Negroes.

The city contended the suit is meaninless and should be thrown out because public parks have been closed to white persons and Negroes alike since Jan. 1.

City commissioners shut the 13 parks after the Negroes filed suit Dec. 22 seeking to have a park segregation ordinance ruled unconstitutional. They also want an injunction forbidding segregated parks.

Thurs 2-5-59

Johnson said there was no assurance the parks would not be reopened on a segregated basis.

The city also argued that no controversy existed because the eight Negroes had not tried to use the parks. Johnson replied, "Isn't it obvious that if they had tried, they would have been denied entrance?"

P 1

The federal judge also rejected a suggestion to dismiss the suit but retain jurisdiction should the parks be reopened on a segregated basis.

City Fails In New Try To Halt Suit

Montgomery Advertiser

In a sharply worded order which left little room for doubt, U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. unequivocally denied that he has any intention of forcing the city of Montgomery to operate public parks.

38a

The denial came in an order rejecting a motion by City Atty. Walter J. Knabe to "stay any further proceedings" in a Negro suit seeking an end to segregated parks in the city "until such time as the plaintiffs, by appropriate application to this court, are able to show to this court that any rights accorded them under the Constitution of the United States are being presently violated by any of the defendants."

Montgomery Ala

Wed 2-4-59

The motion asked that the case be retained on the docket and that further action by the court be stayed pending such an "appropriate application." Repeating the claims of an earlier motion to dismiss the injunction which was denied by Judge Johnson last week, the motion contends that the Negroes have no "real, actual, justifiable case or controversy" since all city parks have been closed to white and Negro citizens alike.

P 1

REPEATS CHARGE

It repeats the charge that the Negroes are seeking a "hypothetical and academic adjudication concerning the constitutionality of an ordinance of the city of Montgomery, Ala., as well as of certain alleged practices."

The Negroes have been denied neither due process of law nor equal protection under the law as guaranteed them by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution since no rights are being given white citizens which are not given them, the motion claims.

They have no constitutional right to the maintenance and operation by the city of public parks, the motion charges. "This court has no jurisdiction to order the defendants to maintain and operate parks in the city of Montgomery," it says.

Judge Johnson's order overruling the motion charges that a consideration of the motion "reveals it is nothing more than a motion to have this court, without hearing any of the evidence in the matter, deny the plaintiffs the relief they seek." This motion is predicated on the same grounds which have been "already considered and already rejected," the order states.

Turning to the charge that the court has no authority to force the city to operate parks, Judge Johnson said in the order that the motion "further reflects that these defendants have an erroneous idea that this court may at some future time order them to maintain public parks in the City of Montgomery."

"A study of the pleadings in this cause makes it abundantly clear," the order continues, "that the plaintiffs seek no such relief, and an understanding of the applicable law in cases such as this one makes it abundantly clear that this court would have no authority to make and enter such an order.

Advertiser

"In other words, the city of Montgomery is not required under any law known to this court to operate and maintain public parks in the city of Montgomery, Ala. Any motion and-or argument to the effect that this court should not require the city of Montgomery to operate public parks is completely extraneous to any of the issues in this case," the order states.

Wed 2-4-59

38a

In a hearing on the original motion to dismiss last Wednesday, attorney Roland Nachman, arguing the case for his law partner Knabe who had a throat condition, made reference to the right of the court to order the city to operate public parks.

Ala

"There is no question of that," Judge Johnson stated, agreeing with Nachman on that point.

The Negro suit seeks a declaratory judgment on the constitutionality of a city ordinance forbidding race-mixing in city parks. The ordinance makes any such race-mixing a misdemeanor, punishable by a six-month jail sentence.

The ordinance was not repealed when the parks were shut down Jan. 1, following the filing of the suit.

Judge Won't Order Reopening Of Parks

City Fails In New Try To Halt Suit

In a sharply worded order which left little room for doubt, U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. unequivocally denied that he has any intention of forcing the city of Montgomery to operate public parks.

The denial came in an order rejecting a motion by City Atty. Walter J. Knabe to "stay any further proceedings" in a Negro suit seeking an end to segregated parks in the city "until such time as the plaintiffs, by appropriate application to this court, are able to show to this court that any rights accorded them under the Constitution of the United States are being presently violated by any of the defendants."

The motion asked that the case be retained on the docket and that further action by the court be stayed pending such an "appropriate application." Repeating the claims of an earlier motion to dismiss the injunction which was denied by Judge Johnson last week, the motion contends that the Negroes have no "real, actual, justifiable case or controversy" since all city parks have been closed to white and Negro citizens alike.

REPEATS CHARGE

It repeats the charge that the Negroes are seeking a "hypothetical and academic adjudication concerning the constitutionality of an ordinance of the city of Montgomery, Ala., as well as of certain alleged practices."

The Negroes have been denied neither due process of law nor equal protection under the law as guaranteed them by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution since no rights are being given white citizens which are not given them, the motion claims.

They have no constitutional right to the maintenance and operation by the city of public parks, the motion charges. "This court has no jurisdiction to order the defendants to maintain and operate parks in the city of Montgomery," it says.

Judge Johnson's order overruling the motion charges that a consideration of the motion "reveals it is nothing more than a motion to have this court, without hearing any of the evidence in the matter, deny the plaintiffs the relief they seek." This motion is predicated on the same grounds which have been "already considered and already rejected," the order states.

Turning to the charge that the court has no authority to force the city to operate parks, Judge Johnson said in the order that the motion "further reflects that these defendants have an erroneous idea that this court may at some future time order them to maintain public parks in the City of Montgomery."

"A study of the pleadings in this cause makes it abundantly clear," the order continues, "that the plaintiffs seek no such relief, and an understanding of the applicable law in cases such as this one makes it abundantly clear that this court would have no authority to make and enter such an order.

"In other words, the city of Montgomery is not required under any law known to this court to operate and maintain public parks in the city of Montgomery, Ala. Any motion and-or argument to the effect that this court should not require the city of Montgomery to operate public parks is completely extraneous to any of the issues in this case," the order states.

In a hearing on the original motion to dismiss last Wednesday, attorney Roland Nachman, arguing the case for his law partner Knabe who had a throat condition, made reference to the right of the court to order the city to operate public parks.

"There is no question of that," Judge Johnson stated, agreeing with Nachman on that point.

The Negro suit seeks a declaratory judgment on the constitutionality of a city ordinance forbidding race-mixing in city parks. The ordinance makes any such race-mixing a misdemeanor, punishable by a six-month jail sentence.

The ordinance was not repealed when the parks were shut down Jan. 1, following the filing of the suit.

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Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 2-11-59

Personnel group 'vitriolic'—

Park board issues answer to critics

The Birmingham Park and Recreation Board today labeled a Jefferson County Personnel Board report of its activities as being "vitriolic and full of inuendos, insinuations and double meanings."

In an eight-page letter in answer to a Civil Service Board's report issued two weeks ago, the park board said:

"It would have been more in the interests of the Personnel Board, the Park and Recreation Board and the citizens of Birmingham, had the report been prepared a bit more objectively . . ."

"The park board regrets the criticism that has been leveled at its activities," the letter said, "and particularly the manner in which such criticism was made."

THE LETTER stated a private accounting firm "of unimpeachable reputation is making a survey of all our procedures . . . and will make recommendations."

The letter was supported by numerous commendations of the park department and its activities by college, high school, Little League, soft ball, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Red Cross and other officials.

THE PERSONNEL BOARD'S report compiled by Methods Analyst Richard A. Tannehill criticized almost all phases of the the department's operation.

Seriously criticized was the maintenance, supervision and practices.

THE PARK BOARD today adopted a new table of organization for its maintenance department that had been under study for some years. The reorganization was recommended by the Personnel Board.

The Personnel Board's report stated that the Southeastern track meet had been removed from its traditional Birmingham site this year because of the "poor condition" of the track.

The park board quoted Auburn Athletic Director Jeff Beard as saying that the "primary and overriding reason for moving the SEC track meet was the lack of spectator interest for this event in Birmingham."

Beard also was quoted as saying that "only eight people had trouble finding seats. I would consider the seating of spectators almost perfect" at any football game.

The personnel Board had criticized handling of spectators at the Auburn-Alabama football game last year.

THE ANSWER to the report included a letter from Paul Bryant, athletic director at the University of Alabama, which said the University had no complaints about the operation of the stadium or the press box during football games here.

The Park Board said a statement "concerning some personnel spending duty hours in neglect of their duties has been found to be partly true, although rather exaggerated in the audit." It added that remedial steps and reprimands have already been instituted.

A letter from a service station-cafe manager said that some recreation supervisors had at times eaten lunch in his establishment, but had never purchased or drunk any beer or whisky during the day, "and I resent any implications that they have."

The Personnel Board's report said two recreation supervisors "Have been spending most of their afternoon duty hours for the past several months in an out-of-the-way service station-cafe where alcoholic beverages are served."

IN ANSWER to criticism the department was not called on to furnish an annual budget before receiving its appropriations from City Commission, the Park Board said, "Our budget as furnished to the City Commission has been acceptable to said commission. . ."

The Park Board stated, "We believe that our recreational program will compare favorably with any city of equal size and equal budget."

The letter stated Birmingham's per capita appropriation for recreation is considerably lower than that of other cities in the South.

MANY OF THE CRITICISMS in the Personnel Board report apparently were taken care of in the dismissal of an employe two months ago, the Park Board pointed out.

The Park Board called for the Personnel Board to furnish the "ample evidence stated throughout the report, on any legal or dishonest acts in order that we may take action against any individual employes involved.

"If such evidence is not available, then we would appreciate a negative report in order that the cloud of suspicion can be removed from our loyal and honest employes.

"The Park and Recreation Board stands ready now and at any time in the future to discuss any constructive criticisms which will help us to make our recreational facilities the finest in the South," the letter said.

Birmingham, Ala.

B'ham News

Wed.

2-25-59

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Alabama Governor Pledges Support To Senator Kennedy

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn. p. 15
Tues. 6-16-59

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senator John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) cracked the South Monday in his drive for the Democratic presidential nomination as he picked up an unqualified pledge of support from Gov. John Patterson of Alabama.

The Alabama executive, the first Southern governor to disclose his choice, announced support of the Massachusetts Democrat after a bacon-and-egg breakfast at the Kennedy home here.

"He's a fine young man with a progressive point of view," he said. "I intend to do all I can to help his cause.

"It seems clear to me that Senator Kennedy is not only the leading candidate for the presidential nomination but is also the only nationally recognized candidate wh ohas friendly connections and interests in the South."

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He's Sympathetic

Governor Patterson said Senator Kennedy "is a man who is sympathetic to our problems in the South and particularly in Alabama."

Also attending the breakfast meeting were Ed E. Reid, executive director of the Alabama League of Municipalities; State Finance Director Charles Meriwether; Ralph Smith, the Governor's legal counsel; Joe Robertson, his executive secretary; State Highway Director Sam Englehardt, who is a former leader and spokesman for the Alabama Citizens' Councils, and Hubert Baughn, publisher of South Magazine.

Mr. Reid, a longtime friend and supporter of Senator Kennedy, arranged the meeting.

The Deep South Governor was a major catch for the Kennedy forces. Governor Patterson's support demonstrates Senator Kennedy has substantial backing in the South. And the Alabaman's announcement also is a blow to hopes for solid South support for Senator Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Texas).

Had 1956 Support

A majority of the Alabama delegation supported Senator Kennedy for the 1956 vice presidential nomination in preference to Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.). But at the time this was attributed more to general hostility to Senator Kefauver than to any liking for Senator Kennedy.

Senator Kennedy's voting record in Congress is not pro-South. In 1957 he voted for the civil rights bill, and also for the notorious "Part III," since repudiated by President Eisenhower, which would have provided for enforcing school integration with Federal injunctions backed by contempt of court powers. He voted for a jury trial amendment, which was favored by Southerners.

Rep. Brannan, differs with OK of Kennedy

News
Tues. 6-18-59
Birmingham
Ala. p. 46

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 18—A veteran Alabama legislator and member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, who differed with Gov. John Patterson in his support of Sam Engelhardt for committee chairman, today differed with the governor over Patterson's backing of U. S. Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts for the Democratic presidential nomination.

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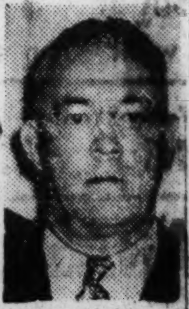

BRANNAN

State Rep. L. W. Brannan Jr. of Baldwin declared himself strongly for U. S. Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Democratic majority leader, for party standard-bearer.

"I have no quarrel with Gov. Patterson for his support of Sen. Kennedy," said Rep. Brannan, who was a delegate to the 1956 Democratic National Convention and who said he would be a candidate for delgate to the party's national convention at Los Angeles next year.

"As the governor says, everyone has a right to be for who he pleases.

"But my No. 1 choice for the Democratic presidential nomination is Sen. Johnson, and my No. 2 choice is U. S. Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri.

REP. BRANNAN, Foley attorney, pointed out that Sen. Symington "comes from a conservative part of the country and wouldn't be as subject to racial minority pressure as someone like the very liberal senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Kennedy."

Brannan emphasized that "it seems to me that it behooves us in the South to consider supporting such an outstanding Southerner as Sen. Johnson first and then such a senator as Symington.

BRANNAN ALSO pointed out that Alabama's delegation to the next Democratic National Convention "will be in a better bargaining position than we were heretofore, now that we have discarded the Democratic Party loyalty oath binding us to choices of the national party for president and vice president."

The Baldwin legislator said that "at the present time I couldn't support Kennedy. But actually, it's too early in the game to say who you would vote for for president."

Governor Due In Washington

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Gov. John Patterson will fly to Washington Thursday to testify on behalf of a proposed constitutional amendment to take schools out of federal court jurisdiction.

p. 1
Thurs.
5-14-59

The governor is scheduled to appear at 10 a.m. Friday before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on constitutional amendments. The group is headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn).

Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga) is sponsor of the proposal to prevent federal court intervention in public school problems.

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Accompanying the governor to Washington will be Press Secretary Harry Cook and Executive Secretary Joe Robertson.

Alabama Senate Ends Work, Faces Uncertain Adjournment

Daily Home Talladega, Ala. Fri. 8-21-59 P. 1

MONTGOMERY (AP) — The Senate passed the last two remaining bills on its calendar today, then waited for the House to decide what to do about adjourning the special session.

One measure approved by the Senate and sent to the Governor brings the state's use tax in line with the recently increased tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products.

The other broadens a 1945 law governing the use of state funds to provide college training i specialized fields not available in state schools. The law has been used chiefly by Negroes.

MONTGOMERY (AP) — The House, shunning a record vote, insisted today on prolonging the special session until Monday even though no bills are left on the House or Senate calendar.

Gov. John Patterson stepped into the adjournment dispute and asked the legislature to meet again Monday to give him time to check the newly approved educational appropriation bill and the 100 - million dollar school bond issue.

Only 19 of the 30 senators answered the rollcall when the session started earlier than usual this morning, and the first attempt to pass the college training measure was abandoned until more members arrived.

Because it wasn't included in the call for the special session, the bill needed a minimum of [illegible] votes. It finally got through [illegible].

After finally agreeing on such [illegible] issues as taxes and school spending, the House and Senate wound up in a dispute over when to adjourn the special session.

The dispute centers on whether to end the special session for school needs today, as the Senate wishes, or to follow the House plan and stay on until Monday-with $30 a day for each of the three days.

House members might use a law requiring consent of both houses for adjournment as a way to prolong the session's life over the weekend.

They may simply ignore the resolution, returned from the Senate rewritten so as to close the session today, and recess until Monday without even bringing it up.

Alabama politics—

Added days for lawmakers said in 'deal'

News Birmingham, Ala. Sun. 8-23-59 P. B1

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22—Although Gov. John M. Patterson "supposedly is all out for upholding and improving Alabama's segregation laws, legislators say it appears he may have a few reservations on the subject.

SPARROW

Developments during the week have caused some legislators to wonder about the governor.

What the governor reportedly has done is this:

During the week he is said to have called a number of House members to his office and insisted they help him block final action on Senate Joint Resolution No. 8, introduced the first day of the now expiring special session.

That resolution provides a way for strengthening the hands of the Coordinating Committee which passes on all legislation relating to segregation and other racial problems. The Senate, incidentally, gave the resolution unanimous backing.

Besides passing on pro-segregation and related matters when the Legislature is in session, the committee, under the resolution, would be authorized to sit from time to time when the Legislature is in recess.

These sittings would be to devise further ways for strengthening and improving "the laws and procedures for maintenance of peace and order in the state."

The resolution adds House Speaker Charles Adams and Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell to the committee. Also it authorizes expenditure of up to $25,000 a year by the committee.

Centers on House rules committee

PATTERSON'S EFFORTS to prevent adoption of Senate Joint Resolution No. 8 have been centered chiefly on the House rules committee, composed of legislators close to and largely under obligation to the governor.

It has been reported, moreover, the governor has conferred with other House members in addition to those on the rules committee.

Reportedly the governor promised to use his influence to keep the special session alive until Monday in return for the legislators' helping to block action on the joint resolution.

That reported offer was supposed to appeal to those legislators who wanted the special session to continue until the very last possible day, which would be Monday.

The Legislature could have adjourned the special session sine die Friday. Continuation of the special session over the week-end until Monday, however, meant for senators and representatives an extra $90 apiece.

Legislature agrees on extension

THE LEGISLATURE did agree to meet again Monday, thus assuring the three days additional pay. Apparently the governor helped because one of the reasons given by Patterson floor leaders for meeting again Monday was that it would give the governor additional time to check the $100 million bond issue bill for possible last-minute executive amendments.

What's more, the administration-controlled House rules committee refused to act on the resolution strengthening the Coordinating Committee.

House Speaker Adams said the governor is opposed to the resolution because it would permit the Coordinating Committee to spend as much as $25,000 a year when the Legislature is not in session.

Proponents of SJR 8, on the other hand, said that economy talk sounds strange coming from a governor who promised economy but wound up by imposing more than twice as much new taxes on the people than any other Alabama governor.

Members of coordinating committee

MEMBERS OF THE COORDINATING Committee as it is now constituted are:

Rep. Sim Thomas, Barbour, chairman; Sen. L. K. Andrews, Bullock, vice chairman; Reps. Woodrow Albea, Calhoun; James Branyon, Fayette; E. K. Hanby, Etowah; Ralph L. Jones, Monroe; Hugh Locke Jr., Birmingham; Sam C. Nettles Jr., Wilcox. Ira Pruitt, Sumter; Luke Reynolds, Madison, and Sens. Ryan deGraffenried, Tuscaloosa; Vaugh Hill Robison, Montgomery; R. G. Kendall Jr., Conecuh; Walter Givhan, Dallas, and Larry Dumas, Jefferson.

Some legislators see a similarity in the somewhat dual position the governor occupies regarding stronger segregation laws and his position in 1956 when his decision to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court from a lower court injunction greatly accelerated a final decision in favor of Negroes in the Montgomery bus boycott case.

On one hand the governor now insists that segregation will be eliminated in Alabama only over his dead body.

At the same time it develops that he is equally determined to defeat a measure intended to strengthen hands of the Coordinating Committee in its fight to safeguard Alabama's segregation laws.

Fought NAACP in 1956

IN 1956 PATTERSON as attorney general fought the NAACP tooth and nail in Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, court in a move to outlaw the controversial pro-Negro organization.

As attorney general, Patterson was the top lawyer in opposition to efforts to invalidate Alabama's bus segregation law.

Early in the Summer of 1956, Judge Jones granted an injunction against any attempted integration of Montgomery's buses.

Negro litigants in turn filed a counter move in the U. S. District Court here. Acting in response to the Negro petition, a three-judge panel held the bus segregation laws unconstitutional and enjoined officers against interfering.

The court, however, gave the defendants—the bus company, the City of Montgomery and the state—30 days to file notice of an appeal.

Appeal decision made by Patterson

AS ATTORNEY GENERAL, the decision was up to Patterson. If no appeal had been taken, there would have been no final ruling in the Montgomery bus case. There would have been a state injunction on one hand and an opposing injunction by the U. S. District Court on the other.

Patterson told this reporter before announcing a decision he was well aware of the strong probability the U. S. Supreme Court would uphold the lower court's decision in the Negro case and knock out bus segregation laws once and for all.

At the same time he said the bus company wanted the state to appeal.

His decision was to appeal. Within two months, victory went to the NAACP, the Rev. Martin Luther King and other Negro agitators.

Probably, if the bus segregation laws had not been outlawed on the appeal from Alabama, the U. S. Supreme Court eventually would have invalidated bus segregation laws in cases later on.

The Patterson decision to appeal, nevertheless, gave the court a very convenient opportunity to deal the South another blow.

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Birmingham Ala

8-23-59

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The Patterson Record So Far

It is now approximately eight months since the smooth-cheeked young man named John Patterson, top-hatted and beaming in the bright sunlight which showered over Dexter Avenue, raised his hand and accepted under oath the responsibility of being governor of the state of Alabama.

During the first eight months the governor has been a center of controversy.

He has allowed himself to get entangled in national politics—the business of Sen. Kennedy—in a way to make him criticized.

He has spoken abruptly at times and has not enjoyed the best press.

Criticism has come to his door not only from major daily newspapers, but out in the country where disillusionment with the "man on the horse" grew.

His projected tax equalization program brought loud yowls.

It was being said that the "little man" he referred to almost monotonously had a calculating eye on him. And it was said too that "big money" which he'd found not too hard to get for his campaign was now "agin him," disappointed in him. His "gotrocks" and "big mules" cliches uttered from Folsom ground salt into the wound.

First Day On The Job

But after those eight months candor requires that it be said that Gov. Patterson has won from a sometimes turbulent Legislature much of what he wanted. True, the governor seemed repeatedly to skitter, issuing calls for legislation only to leave it in a short time and adopt some new appeal. He tussled with some legislators and they tussled back. The battle seemed to be over who was going to be "it," Legislature or governor. The struggle still isn't fully decided.

But with the Legislature having sat in a special session over a highway bond issue, a portion of the regular session, and now in a special education session, the record is undeniably one of achievement.

In the road-building session, the governor won a $60 million revenue bond issue. He had to beat down calls for general obligation bonds for this purpose—bonds which would have cost less in interest. But the governor plainly wanted the money quickly and he didn't want to bother with a vote of the people. He managed to hammer his bill through.

He next called for general appropriations. Though there was tugging and pulling on this, he won out without too much trouble and a $74 million general appropriations bill was passed which seemed, on the whole, to meet with approval in the various departments concerned.

In the special education session, he has now won from the Legislature $304 million, to be spent over two years. This was an increase of considerable margin, and it has been added to in the form of a $100 million revenue bond issue for school improvement. To help finance school development, further, the governor managed to win a sizable adjustment in revenue from the sales tax. He began with one plan, ran into a compromise necessity, but managed to survive that with a gain greater—through elimination of exemptions and raising some rates above compromise offers — than otherwise he might have gotten. This was a sometimes bitter battle and hot words came from all sides. But when the smoke cleared, Gov. Patterson had something he could point to.

All of this amounts to a record which, whatever one thinks of the governor's consistency, his often poor choice of words, his attacks and counter-attacks, is a record of impressive accomplishments. The amount of money to be produced as a consequence of these measures amounts to more than half a billion dollars.

Thus stands the record.

This paper continues to have misgivings about methods, about devices used, about the governor's sense of direction. But we would be less than candid if we did not admit that, whatever else may be said, in only eight months he has gone to work and drawn from the Legislature more than many governors have been able to do in a much longer time. This of course may be considered quite useful as political fodder in campaigns sure to come in the future. But the great body of Alabamians has gained.

Mortals All

We mortals are inclined to take ourselves much too seriously.

In an age of much-felt and often-expressed concern over man's ability to destroy man, to obliterate his own existence by harnessing the power of the universe, of his feeble probings into the limitless expanses of space, a grinding earthquake with its awesome power such as has been seen this week is an irrefutable reminder that there are some things beyond our understanding, much less our control.

We're not really as all-knowing and all-decisive as we would have ourselves believe.

Nuts!

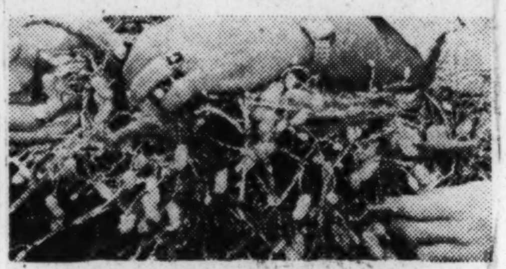
The goober has been mercilessly abused by Sen. Ken Keating of New York who in the Senate attached to a "peanut bill" a rider including a great many civil rights proposals.

The bill exempts certain peanut growers from acreage controls and marketing regulations for another two years.

Last week Sen. Tom Hennings glued a civil rights rider on still another bill.

The senators so all-fired hot to smash over civil rights legislation are due, we believe, for a solid turndown in this ridiculous effort. If civil rights bills cannot win approval on their own, then they deserve defeat, of course, and we believe a considerable majority of the senators will agree.

This is legislative shenanigans of the first water. Keating and Hennings seem to be admitting the difficulty of selling their spurious legislation. By their very action they display the hopelessness of trying to bull a batch of punitive bills through the upper house. We trust they get the solid ha-ha they so richly deserve.



Hands Off Them Goobers!

Support startles senator

News B'ham Ala.

Kennedy also baffled by Patterson

Fri. 7-3-59

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 3—Alabamians are not the only ones baffled by Gov. John Patterson's early pronouncement that he will back Sen. John Kennedy (D., Mass.) for the Democratic presidential nomination next year. Sen. Kennedy is puzzled, too.

p. 5

Not that the senator will say this publicly. He won't, nor could anyone expect him to.

When asked about the Patterson endorsement and the hubbub of unfavorable comment it has brought Kennedy (for teaming up with an ardent segregationist like Patterson), the senator smiled and said nothing.

But from other reliable sources, it is learned that Kennedy has been both startled and bewildered by Patterson's open avowal of support after a breakfast at the senator's home here on June 15.

NATURALLY, Kennedy tried to make a good impression on the Alabama governor. But the senator neither asked for, nor wanted the kind of reaction he got from Patterson.

"We didn't even discuss civil rights," Kennedy has told a number of close friends. And the governor, Kennedy has said, did not ask about the senator's voting record, or future voting plans, on civil rights issues.

Kennedy has made it plain that he will vote for new civil rights legislation; that he favors the controversial Part 3 that was cut out of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. It would have given the Justice Department the right to bring civil rights suits in behalf of individual citizens, whether they requested it or not.

The senator also has said privately that he is sure his future votes on civil rights issues will embarrass Patterson.

So far, the net effect of Patterson's I'm-for-Kennedy stand 13 months before the Democratic National Convention of 1960 has been bad for the senator. It has provoked much adverse comment on Kennedy's candidacy from church groups, particularly Methodists, and from what the Kennedy forces call "Dixiecrats" in the South.

Kennedy is not especially concerned by attacks that Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell has made upon him, due to his meeting with "Negro-hater" Patterson (as Powell called him). But Kennedy is worried that more responsible Negro politicians may be influenced by Powell's attitude.

THE SENATOR'S office doesn't like to talk about it, but Kennedy has received a number of harsh letters from the Patterson endorsement. Some of them have come from Alabama, too.

Evidently, the senator's idea about the kind of help he would like from the South are somewhat different from Patterson's. The governor said he would try to get some Alabama delegate support for Kennedy from the very first ballot to anticipated victory. Kennedy's main hope, The Birmingham News learns, is to build up some reserve strength among Dixie delegates; to pick up some second ballot votes.

If Kennedy had had his "druthers," he would have preferred for Gov. Patterson to wait and come out for Kennedy when it might do some good in the immediate pre-convention months of 1960. That way it could add to the kind of boom effect the senator will need at a crucial time. Patterson's way has been a bust, so far as Kennedy is concerned.

CROWD JAMS CAPITOL

Faubus Says Liberties 'Being Whittled Away'

Advertiser Montgomary Ala.

Sat. 6-13-59

By BOB INGRAM

p. 1

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas warned here Friday that the safeguards of the liberty of the people "are fast being whittled away by the federal government, principally the U.S. Supreme Court."

One of the largest crowds in the Capitol's history jammed the House chamber to hear the noted segregationist speak, and he was given a tremendous standing ovation at the conclusion of his lengthy, 65-minute address.

Displaying considerable oratorical talent, Faubus emphasized that the racial question was "one facet" of the conflict between federal and local government.

To back up his contention that matters of race were but one phase of the issue, Faubus cited several decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court on other matters which he said reflected the growing trend of usurpation of local powers by the federal government.

HEALTH WARRANT

He mentioned a recent high court ruling which held that health inspectors could search a home without a warrent, adding:

"All that would need to be done by any tyrannical government that might spring up in Washington is to clothe its agents in the guise of health inspectors searching for rats and cockroaches."

Surprisingly, Faubus got his best reception from the huge throng with his attacks on the national press.

"They color, slant and distort in an effort to make the story conform to their personal views," Faubus charged. "They write stories not as they are, but as they wish them to be."

Turning to the magazine field, Faubus had a choice comment on a couple of weekly publications:

"Time Magazine is for those who can't think, Life is for those who can't read."

Faubus also took time briefly to defend his actions during the long racial upheaval in Little Rock.

"I refused to transmit the order from the federal government which sought to federalize our National Guard," he said. "I would do it again."

Advertiser

Faubus said the dispatching of troops to Little Rock had been urged by some people in Little Rock who felt that a show of strength would convince him and other segregationists that all was lost.

Sat. 6-13-59

"Harry Ashmore and his crowd figured the troops would only stay a couple of weeks and everything would be alright," he said. "They were never more mistaken. And I have an idea that will be the case in many other places in the South."

p. 7-A

Faubus was introduced by Gov. John Patterson, who termed the Arkansas chief executive an "outstanding American" and a "foremost champion of states rights."

Earlier in a press conference Faubus conceded that segregation forces in the city of Little Rock proper might have lost some ground "but that is certainly not the case in the county or state."

He said it was too early for him to ascertain if the recent school board election in Little Rock had been a political setback for him. In that election three candidates backed by the governor were defeated.

Asked if he felt that token integration was inevitable for the South, Faubus replied, "No, I don't."

"I don't think there is such a thing as token integration," he added. "Once they get their foot in the door it's all over. I think to permit token integration would put us in an untenable defensive position. It won't hold water any way you look at it. If we say a little integration is alright, then how can we argue that a lot of integration isn't alright."

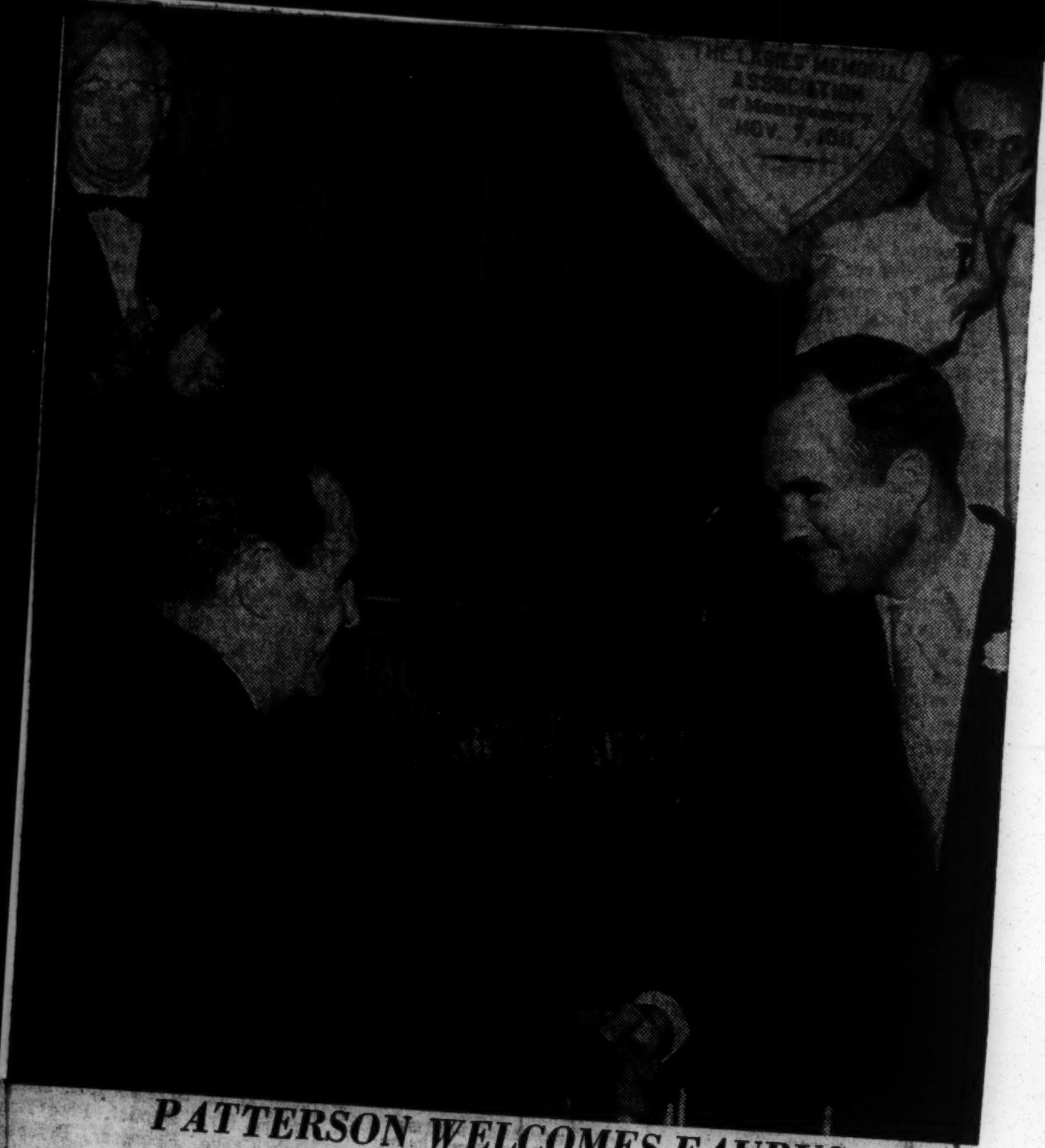
NOT CANDIDATE

Turning to the 1960 presidential election Faubus denied he was leading in any third party movement among the Southern states and he made it plain he was not seeking nor interested in the vice presidential nomination from either party.

When asked if he saw any candidate among the Democratic ranks which he thought might be acceptable to the South, Faubus replied that he did not.

"It is the most uncertain condition I have ever seen in the Democratic Party," he declared.

Faubus said he expected to go to the Democratic Convention, noting that delegates in Arkansas are named by the State Central Committee, Faubus said he had "never known a committee which didn't listen to the governor."



PATTERSON WELCOMES FAUBUS

Gov. John Patterson extends a welcome to Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas (left) prior to Faubus' address to a joint session of the Alabama Legislature. Applauding at rear are Rep. Tram Sessions of Jefferson (left) and Lt. Gov. Albert Boutwell. Sessions sponsored the resolution inviting Faubus to speak to the Legislature.

Governor, Pearson Feud Again

Ala 38a

Montgomery

The war of words between Gov. Patterson and columnist Drew Pearson was [illegible] Sunday as they exchanged another salvo of charges and countercharges.

In his regular Sunday broadcast [illegible] over radio station WETU, Pearson reiterated the charge that Patterson tried to link him to Alabama politics in an effort to throw up a smokescreen on the governor's failure to conduct an investigation in a Mobile land condemnation case.

Pearson called Patterson's tactics [illegible] the red herring side."

Mon

Patterson said Pearson is attempting "to smear me, my family and my administration."

4-6-59

Pearson had earlier aired charges that members of the Patterson administration were involved in corruption in connection with the Mobile highway land acquisition case.

p. 6

Sunday, he compared Patterson with Paul Butler, Democratic party chairman, saying that one wrapped himself with the label of integration and the other of segregation.

Patterson issued a statement blasting "that fellow in Washington named Drew Pearson who hates the South."

"It becomes more obvious every time he opens his mouth that he is the paid hireling of a gang of professional politicians here in Alabama who are determined to wreck us one way or another," Patterson said.

The governor also said that Pearson paid little attention to the crime cleanup in Phenix City, but that he became interested in Alabama affairs "after we put the NAACP out of business."

"If these individuals in Alabama who have something to say against me or my administration have any guts, they'll stand up publicly and say it here in Alabama instead of hiring a national left-wing smear artist like Drew Pearson to do it for them," he said.

PATTERSON PLANS TO SPEAK AGAINST INTEGRATION BILLS

Montgomery Advertiser

38a

Montgomery Ala.

Thurs. 4-9-59

p. 8 D

Gov. John Patterson said Wednesday his appearance before a congressional committee in Washington April 22 will give him the opportunity to "speak out against integration legislation."

"I expect to testify against what I call force bills aimed at giving the federal government and particularly the Justice Department the power to ram integration down our throats," Patterson said.

He will be one of several Southern officials to testify before the House and Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil Rights.

Patterson said a bill now pending in Congress which would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission four more years "is a terrible piece of legislation that would do nothing to help race relations in this section."

The governor also took issue with a measure offered by U.S. Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex) proposing to establish a federal conciliatory service to help resolve social problems growing out of the race question. Patterson called the Johnson bill a "professional meddlers" plan.

"We can certainly handle our problems without outside agitation," Patterson declared. "Most of the civil rights bills probably were introduced merely to curry political favor in the individual congressman's home community rather than to improve race relations."

Mississippi Sets Claim On 31st CO

Advertiser

Coleman To Defy Patterson Action, Bare Own Choice

p. 1

Sat. 5-16-59

The hassle concerning the appointment of a commander of the ~~31st National Guard Division~~ took a ~~weird twist Friday when~~ Mississippi ~~Gov. James Coleman~~ announced ~~that he intended to~~ name a commanding general in the ~~near future.~~

Montgomery Ala.

Coleman said he planned to take such action because he had been officially notified by the National Guard Bureau that Gen. Joseph Langan of Mobile had been removed from the post April 15. Coleman said it was now Mississippi's turn to name a commander.

38a

"Under the rotation agreement an Alabama commander was appointed and did take command of the 31st Division," Coleman said. "Alabama authorities have seen fit to terminate his services as commander. Having served his time, the post is due to rotate back to Mississippi and as soon as I can reach a decision as to a commander I will appoint one and submit his name to the Alabama governor for confirmation."

WITHHOLDING COMMENT

Coleman's action brought no comment from Gov. John Patterson. The Alabama governor's press secretary, Harry Cook, said Patterson was "withholding comment for the present time.'

The two governors have been at odds concerning the appointment since Patterson took office in January. Earlier, former Gov. James E. Folsom had named Langan to the office, and his appointment was confirmed by Coleman. However, it was never confirmed by the Alabama State Senate.

When Patterson took office he announced he planned to submit the name of Maj. Gen. Walter J. (Crack) Hanna of Birmingham to the Senate for confirmation as commander of the Dixie Division.

Coleman objected vigorously, contending he would "never go along" with Hanna.

However, several weeks ago Patterson unexpectedly carried through with his original promise—he named Hanna as commanding general although he has not yet submitted is name to the Senate.

Advertiser

As the 31st is made up of units from both states, a rotation agreement has been worked out whereby the state alternate in naming the commanding officers.

Sat. 5-16-59

The retirement of Maj. Gen. A. G. Paxton of Mississippi last fall gave Alabama the right of appointment.

Coleman is now contending that Alabama used its turn to name Langan, and now that he has been removed the right of appointment returns to Mississippi

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Governor Bans UPI From Office

p. 1

Post-Herald

MONTGOMERY, May 11 (UPI)—Gov. John Patterson today banned United Press International from his office and instructed members of his cabinet to withhold information from the wire service.

38a

The governor said the decision was made following a lengthy cabinet meeting.

Birmingham, Ala.

Patterson said the executive order was made because of a UPI story which quoted a legislator as saying the chief executive planned to dismiss Finance Director Charles M. Meriwether and Executive Secretary Joseph Robertson.

Tues. 5-12-59

The governor said "there is not one iota of truth to it. It is just one big lie. It is an absolute fabrication and United Press International has been taken in by it."

Donald F. Martin, Montgomery Bureau manager for UPI, said the story was not written in criticism of the Patterson Administration. Martin told the governor he deeply regretted that Patterson, Meriwether and Robertson believed the story was "deliberately slanted," as the governor said.

Martin, however, stood behind his original dispatch as correctly reporting the information given by his source.

Harry Cook, the governor's press secretary, said the ban, aimed at Martin, included other UPI newsmen covering the Alabama executive department.

He said the ban would not close public records to UPI newsmen.

YALE UNIVERSITY ADDRESS

38a 1959

ALABAMA

REV.MARTIN LUTHER KING

Dr. Martin L. King To Lecture at Yale

Montgomery—Dr. Martin Luther King has accepted two lectures at Yale university.

Rev. Martin Luther King

On Jan. 14, under the auspices of the Undergraduate Lecture Committee, Dr. King will speak on the "Future of Integration."

The following day, in the chapel of the Divinity School, he will deliver a lecture on theological aspects of non-violence in personal and social relations.

Police Get Threat While King Talks

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP) — Police received a bomb threat Wednesday night as the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King was addressing an audience of 1,800 at Yale University.

Dozens of authorities in plain clothes searched the Yale's Woolsey Hall and found no bomb. The crowd did not know of the threat.

This was revealed Thursday by the university's campus police. They said the threat was received by the Yale telephone switchboard.

King, a leader in Alabama Negroes' battle against the state's segregation laws, told his audience that Negroes must have "a willingness to suffer."

He spoke Thursday to the university's divinity school. Dean Liston Pope of the school said that the Baptist minister was told of the threat Thursday. (Earlier story on page 8B.)

Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala.
1-16-59
P. 1

Rev. M. L. King Urges Willingness To Suffer

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Wednesday night said that Negroes must have a "willingness to suffer" in their battle against racial segregation.

The Negro clergyman from Montgomery, Ala., added that "the forces that stand for the best in our national life have been tragically ineffectual" in forming a favorable climate for integration.

The Rev. King, organizer of resistance to Alabama segregation, spoke to a Yale University audience on the future of integregation.

Advertiser
Montgomery
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1-16-59
9 B

All Avenues Explored To Keep Segregation

Interim Committee Is Convinced It Has Some Strong Safeguards

Post-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, March 8 (UPI)— Alabama lawmakers are exploring every avenue in a last-ditch effort to maintain segregation as the color curtain crumbles in other Southern states.

Focal point of the mighty attempt to continue white supremacy is the interim segregation committee which is chairmaned by veteran Sen. L. K. (Snag) Andrews of Union Springs.

The powerful committee is charged with recommending to the Legislature in May a solid plan for sidestepping integration and blunting any Federal attack on Alabama's states rights.

3-9-59

38a

The committee is convinced it has some strong safeguards.

The group is giving keen study to proposals which would:

Repeal the state compulsory school attendance law.

Repeal teacher tenure.

Raise the poll tax.

Revamp the state's registration process.

And permit schools to "secede" from state or county school systems.

P. 1

"Alabama is at the front of the segregation fight," said Andrews. "The issue is before us now. It is not something in the future.

"If we, as legislators, cannot figure out ways to stop Federal encroachment upon our fundamental states rights, then we might as well put on our hats and go home."

Repeal of the compulsory attendance law would eliminate many difficulties involved if schools are closed in the face of integration. Elimination of teacher tenure would relieve the state of any financial responsibility towards teachers, especially Negro instructors, in the advent classrooms are shuttered.

Andrews is pushing a measure which would return the poll tax law to its original status of charging $1.50 a year, cumulative from age 21 to 45. This would mean, he explained, that if a man did not vote until he was 44 he would have to pay a tax of $34.50 before he could cast his ballot. Present law makes it cumulative for just two years.

Andrews said he favored eliminating all exemptions to the levy, including veterans.

The Black Belt senator, who defended former Macon County Registrars E. P. Livingston and Grady Rogers in the recent Justice Department suit, also is sponsoring a measure which would drastically revamp Alabama's registration laws.

Post-Herald

Under Andrews' proposal, voter applicants would fill out cards which would be graded by business machines. "Even if the Federal boys want to come down here and sue," he said, "let them sue the machines."

3-9-59

The proposal would establish a board of examiners who would prepare sets of questionnaires every year to prevent applicants from memorizing the answers. He said this would eliminate "present abuses" where Negroes are holding voter application classes and learning the answers by the numbers of the questions.

The school secession bill, promoted by Sen. Lawrence Dumas of Birmingham, is designed to avoid a Federal Court decision whereby a state cannot close one school and keep the others open in the state school system.

Dumas, who describes the measure as a "second line of defense," said if a school were threatened with integration, patrons of other schools could petition the board of education for "secession" or removal from the system.

38a

The board of education would pass on the petition and send it to the probate judge who would call an election, allowing the people to vote on whether to secede.

He said if the people vote to withdraw, then the closure of the integrated school would not affect them for they would be in another school system. The new school system would be operated by the people, themselves, with the aid of state money.

The segregation committee is expected to give speedy approval to two racial bills requested by Gov. John Patterson. They would force the governor to padlock any school which is integrated and require that the attorney general defend any school board involved in a segregation court suit.

Legislators To Study Notes On Segregation Solution

Post-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, March 16 (AP)— A group of legislators trying to find a solution for Alabama's racial problems will compare notes tomorrow to see what progress, if any, has been made.

An interim subcommittee which made a firsthand study of integrated schools in Virginia last week will confer with the Legislature's Permanent Segregation Screening Committee.

The subcommittee is part of a parent group which will recommend changes in the law when the Legislature convenes in May. The screening committee will function throughout this Summer's session to take a look at all segregation proposals.

38a

Rep. Virgis Ashworth of Bibb County, one of those who visited Virginia, said he left there convinced the Federal courts are determined to force integration on the South unless Southerners can convince people throughout the nation that the states should handle such matters.

3-17-59

Another interim committee, studying Alabama's financial needs, also returns from a weekend recess tomorrow hopeful of winding up departmental budget hearings later in the week.

Pastor gets six months, $500 fine

38a ala

ala

(Special to the AFRO

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — 'Despite the [illegible] the decision was against us, I predict it will be a stepping stone to higher ground."

This was the Easter message to his congregation by the Rev. [illegible] who was convicted [illegible] in Circuit Court of [illegible] a boycott of the city's segregated buses.

Birm

The 25-year-old pastor of East End Baptist Church [illegible] sentenced to six months [illegible] and fined $500. Pending his appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court of Appeals, he is free on bond of $1,000.

Sat 4-4-59

On Saturday, before his Easter sermon to his 160-member congregation, the Rev. Mr. Wood told the AFRO:

P 1

* * *

"I STILL feel the same way. I feel that colored persons should ride the buses of this city as first-class citizens and anything I can do to see that they ride that way, I will do."

The Rev. Mr. Wood was arrested last November after a church service in which he preached against segregation.

"I said at that time," he told the AFRO reporter, "that the Supreme Court has ruled on the question of bus segregation and we should comply with that ruling."

The case first came up in January in County Criminal Court. There he was sentenced to six months and fined $500 by Judge Francis Thompson. He then appealed to the Circuit Court.

At the time of his first conviction, he declared: "We must not stop at this point. We must continue until every remnant of discrimination is removed.

"The South belongs to no one race of people."

* * *

AT HIS appeal hearing last week, the court room was jammed with members of his church and local civic leaders who came to lend him support.

At the trial, he related: "They (the prosecution) said I told the people to continue riding the buses until such time as the Supreme Court says segregation is unconstitutional. I did not say that, I said that the Supreme Court had already ruled and we should abide by its decision.

"Testifying against me were six, disgruntled, aged women — who were former members of my church. They testified that I told the congregation 'Let's start a boycott and make the white folks you work for come and pick you up.'

"They did a lot of lying."

Afro

* * *

THE YOUTHFUL minister continued: "Testifying in my behalf were seven or eight members of my church. They spoke the truth. Even the judge (Alta King) said that he was not convicting me on the testimony of those six women.

Sat 4-4-59

"Actually, the lawyers proved in court that they were not telling the truth. They testified that someone from City Hall called them at their residences and later picked them up and took them to City Hall and talked with them.

"A police officer said that this was not true. He said the first they knew of the women was when they appeared at headquarters without anyone sending for them.

"The lawyers pointed out that if they were lying about that, they could be lying about the other, (what was said in church)."

38a

(Mr. Wood was represented by Orzell Billingsley and Oscar Adams.)

ala

* * *

"THE JUDGE said he was not convicting me on their testimony. However, this is what he did say: 'Preacher, I hate to convict you. You are a good preacher, you are doing a good job at your church. I hate to convict you but I just got to find you guilty.'

"He asked the clerk what Judge Thompson in the lower (Circuit) court had decided and when the clerk told him, he said: 'Well, we'll just leave it that way. Judge Thompson says you're guilty, (then) you're guilty.' "

The six members who testified against the Rev. Mr. Wood were expelled from the church by unanimous vote of the congregation following the lower court hearing, the Rev Mr. Wood said.

"We have a convenant in our church and whenever you break the convenant, you put yourself out."

He said that some of the women have attempted to start disturbances in the church after calling the police to stand by outside. A disturbance never developed, however.

"There have been police sitting out in front of the church just about every service we have had except the Palm Sunday service," Mr. Wood says.

REFERRING TO his mentioning the conviction in his Easter sermon, the preacher said: "It's my duty to say something about it because what affects me affects all my membership."

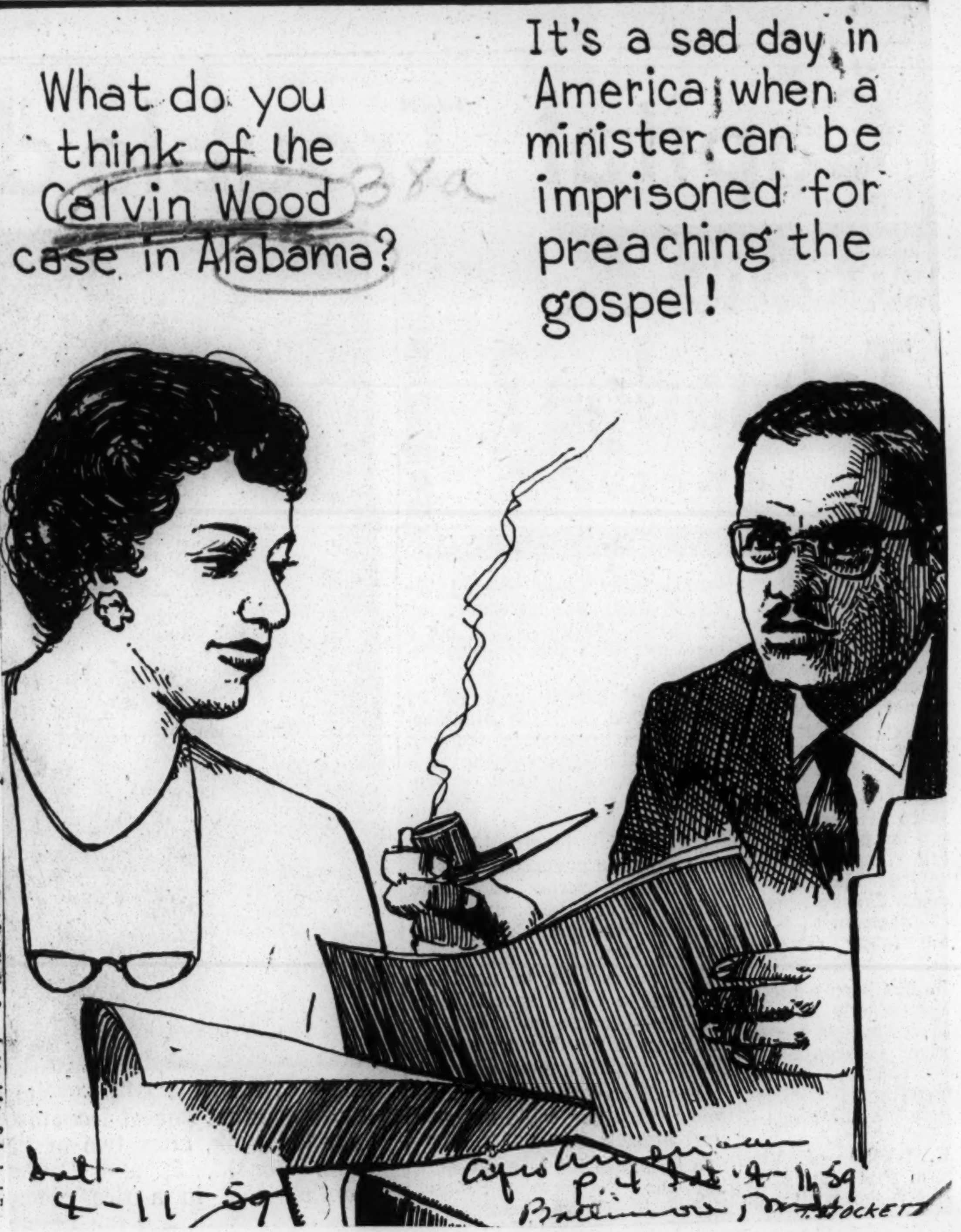
His Easter topic was: "The Risen Lord, Our Sunrise of Hope."

A native of Birmingham, the Rev. Mr. Wood is the son of the Rev. Abraham Wood Sr., pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church A brother, Abraham Wood Jr. is pastor of First Metropolitan Baptist Church, four blocks from the East End Church.

The Rev. Mr. Wood is a product of the Welch-Burke Business College, Miles College and Birmingham Baptist College. He is married to the former Miss Lucille Grayson of Birmingham. They have five children: Jeannette, 8; Linda C., 6; Judy K., 5; Sheila V., 3, and Calvin Jr., 1.

The Rev. Mr. Wood concluded his interview by saying: "We still have faith in God. We can see in the air, in our minds — even in the courts, the Hand of an Almighty working, whittling down the distasteful stick of injustice, discrimination and segregation."

The Week's Conversation Piece


What do you think of the Calvin Wood case in Alabama?
It's a sad day in America when a minister can be imprisoned for preaching the gospel!
CROCKETT

38a

Sat- 4-11-59

Afro American P. 4 Sat. 4-11-59 Baltimore, Md.

Engelhardt Is Threatened In Letter

Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 1 — Alabama segregation leader, Sam Engelhardt, said today he has received a letter which purports to come from a Negro group in Brooklyn, N. Y., threatening his life.

Wed 9-2-59

It was signed by someone using the name of Rufus T. Washington III, claiming to be the supreme grand vicar of the National Negro Congress of the U. S. A. in Brooklyn.

Engelhardt, who is state highway director, said he has turned it over to the FBI for investigation. The letter was sent through the mail and bears a Brooklyn postmark of Aug. 28 at 4 p.m.

The organization's name and address is typewritten on the letter which wasn't sent on regular printed letterhead stationery.

"This is one of many such letters which has been sent to me in the last few years since I have been active in seeking to preserve segregation," he said.

Engelhardt said he had received two other letters from a Negro organization known as the "Moslems" a year or so ago which placed a $50,000 price on his head. This Negro group reportedly seeks to promote "black supremacy."

Engelhardt said while he isn't particularly concerned over the most recent letter, "I do think that something should be done to stop this foolishness."

"If it were me or some other white person in the South sending such letters through the mail," he said, "we would find ourselves in jail inside 24 hours. It's rank discrimination."

The letter from the so-called national Negro congress says the group "at its plenary session in convention" has "tried you in absentia and condemned you to death for your crimes against the glorious Negro race.

"We have sent down orders to all members and sympathizers in your miserable 10th rate state to start a rebellion and to capture you alive. You will then be tarred and feathered and strung up to the nearest tree," it continues.

The letter promises that there will be "full integration in your lousy state."

Engelhardt said he doesn't plan to get a body guard or take any unusual precautions because of the letter.

ENGELHARDT SHRUGS OFF DEATH THREAT

Journal

Mont. Ala.

Wed. 9-2-59

Brooklyn Group Charges Crimes Against Negroes

D. 2-B.

Highway Director Sam Engelhardt has shrugged off a Brooklyn, N.Y. "death sentence" threat for "crimes against the glorious Negro race."

"I'm not worried and I'm not getting a bodyguard," said Engelhardt, a longtime segregation leader. "But I do think something should be done to stop this foolishness."

He referred to a letter he received yesterday purportedly signed by an official of the National Negro Congress of U.S.A., 1239 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

The Associated Press reported that no such address is carried in the Brooklyn telephone directory.

Signed by "Rufus T. Washington III, supreme grand vicar and imperial pontiff regent" of the congress, the letter said Engelhardt had been "tried in absentia" and condemned to death.

The state official is former executive secretary of the segregationist Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils.

Engelhardt said the letter is obviously part of a pattern since similar messages have been received by other individuals and officials over the South.

Sheriff Willis McCall of Leesburg, Fla. yesterday reported receipt of a similar "death sentence" from the same organization which wrote Engelhardt.

"This is one of many such letters which has been sent to me in the last few years since I have been active in the fight to preserve segregation," the highway director said.

A year or so ago, Engelhardt said he received two letters supposedly from a Negro organization known as the "Moslems" which reportedly seeks to promote "black supremacy."

Engelhardt said the letters stated that a $50,000 price tag had been put on his head.

The highway director said while he isn't too concerned over the most recent letter, he did think that the FBI or some government agency should do something about it.

Author Dabbs, Dr. King To Address Southern Leaders' Meet in S. C.

Courier Pittsburg, Pa.
Sat. 9-12-59 P. 3

ATLANTA, Ga. — James McBride Dabbs, outstanding author of the widely acclaimed book "The Southern Heritage" and president of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., will deliver a special address at the fall meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Columbia, S. C., on Thursday, Oct. 1. The conference will run from Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, through Oct. 1.

Mr. Dabbs is a native of South Carolina by both birth and residence and is in the vanguard of that increasing number of white Southerners who are forthrightly seeking to release the positive and creative forces for interracial equality and justice inherent in the South today.

A new feature of the Columbia meeting will be the Crusade for Citizenship dinner, honoring Dr. Martin L. King Jr. and other South-wide leaders, which will be held in Township Auditorium on Sept. 29. The dinner is being sponsored by a committee of community leaders from all sections of South Carolina, and it is expected that more than 500 persons will attend.

■

ANOTHER HIGHLIGHT of the sessions will be the public mass meeting, also to be held in Township Auditorium on Wednesday evening, Sept. 30. At this meeting, Dr. Martin L. King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, will deliver his first address in South Carolina, and the local committee predicts a record-breaking attendance.

On Wednesday and Thursday morning and afternoon, reports will be made from key areas of the South, and workshops will be held on the Negro voter and the 1960 elections, and on the practical application of non-violent resistance to segregation and discrimination.

Sounds warning—

Governor tells Negroes King leads to chaos

B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Sun. 9-6-59

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

P. A-1

TAYLOR

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 5—Gov. John Patterson warned Alabama Negroes that to follow the Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery Negro integration leader, would result in "chaos" and "destruction of the public schools."

Patterson sounded this warning as the Legislature prepared to reconvene Tuesday to consider a proposal empowering the governor to close by executive order any Alabama public schools threatened with integration.

The House, which will meet at 11 a.m., and the Senate, which reconvenes at noon, also will take up such controversial bills as those to regulate small loan companies and to reshuffle membership in the Legislature.

In a speech prepared for delivery Sunday over a statewide radio network, Gov. Patterson declared.

THIS FELLOW here in Montgomery, Martin Luther King, came out the other day and indicated they were going to start some agitation about integrating our public schools.

"I would like to caution the Negro citizens over this state again, as I have many times in the past, that if you follow a man like Martin Luther King, it is only going to lead to chaos and disorder and violence, and the destruction of your public school system.

"Your children would not receive a public education, and that would be a terrible thing. Following a man like King can only lead to destruction of our public schools."

Gov. Patterson added that "I think we have demonstrated that we are willing to go all out to provide a good public education for white and Negro alike—equal facilities, but they must be segregated and separate facilities.

"WE WILL NOT compromise one bit on that point. And if the federal government or any other agitators try to force us to integrate our schools, our schools will be destroyed."

Patterson, in commenting on the schools opening over the state for the Fall term, said, "I'm mighty pleased that we have the laws on the books to provide additional revenues for our schools —both for increased teachers' salaries, building new school buildings and providing additional services for our children."

The governor rapped "loan sharks," cited his campaign to regulate small loan companies and commended Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion "for the splendid work he is doing in trying to curb the activities of the loan sharks in our state."

Patterson emphasized that "the first order of legislative business will be a small loan regulatory bill." He referred to a bill sponsored by Rep. Bob Gilchrist of Morgan and others on the House calendar for consideration Tuesday.

Gov. Patterson has declared himself against any additional taxes, other than those levied recently for edlucation. But efforts will be made to boost the tax on beer from 3 to 4 cents a bottle and add 10 per cent more on liquor, together with a 1-cent-a-bottle soft drink tax, for mental health.

Ignore King, Negroes Told By Patterson

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
9-6-59
P. 3

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 5 (AP)—Gov. John Patterson urged Negroes today to turn their backs on the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., one of the nation's most widely known integration leaders.

In a radio broadcast, Patterson said, "Following a man like King can only lead to destruction of our public schools."

King was not available for comment.

The governor, referring to the Negro minister as "This fellow here in Montgomery," said King, "came out the other day and indicated that they were going to start some agitation here about integrating our public schools."

He referred to a request King and other Negro leaders made to the Montgomery city-county board of education asking school authorities to outline an integration program under the Supreme Court decision.

The Negroes spoke of a court suit as a "last resort" if the board fails to make a voluntary start toward desegregation within a reasonable time, but fixed no absolute deadline. No attempt to enroll Negroes in white schools was made while the request to the board was pending.

Patterson told the Negroes:

"If you follow a man like Martin Luther King, it is only going to lead to chaos and disorder and violence and the destruction of your public school system. Your children would not receive a public education, and that would be a terrible thing."

He promised, as he has many times before, that he would "scrap the whole public school system of this state before I would submit to any integration of our schools."

King Attack Desperation, Negro Says

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Tues. 9-8-59
P. 22

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 7 (AP) — A Negro leader said today that Gov. John Patterson's weekend attack on the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. "gives many people the impression of a desperate man."

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, said he told the governor in a letter today that he sounds like "a man caught up in hopeless circumstances, not knowing wither to go."

In a taped speech broadcast over many Alabama radio stations, Patterson called on Alabama Negroes to turn their backs on King, a Montgomery integration leader.

Shuttlesworth said his letter told the governor:

"Negroes follow . . . King because he is a shining symbol of the hopes of a people tired of oppression, disfranchisement, abuse and economic exploitation."

Shuttlesworth and 12 other Negroes were arrested on breach of the peace charges last fall when they violated a Birmingham Transit Co. rule requiring Negroes to seat from the rear of city buses.

King is president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn.

Shuttlesworth said the governor's recent statement that integration would come to Alabama "over my body" is an "indirect call — coming as it did from the state's highest office — to certain groups, for the harrassment and intimidation of Negroes."

Governor tells Negroes King leads to chaos

News Sun. 9-6-59

Birmingham, Ala.

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

P.A.

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TAYLOR

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Shuttlesworth Says:

38a

By REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

~~Courier~~

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat 5-23-59

P. 2

Sec 2

When I think of America being a great country, my vision is not necessarily limited to steel mills, oil derricks, mechanized farms, modern highways, rockets and bombs of various types, or her past glories on battlefields like Verdun, Flanders Field, Bastogne or Seoul. Neither is my mind confused that she is the greatest country because she has too many and too fast automobiles, more bathtubs, radios, telephones and other scientific innovations so that we can cook wash, etc., without being present, and see things clearly while being thousands of miles away.

As essential as are these things to the greatness and stature of a nation, we are told—and have experienced—that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." As with men, so with nations. In fact, total reliance only on material things, or haughtiness or wickedness because of them, has been the downfall of many nations and civilizations.

■

ROME HAD ROADS—the best—and a system of law, big buildings, and silvery-tongued orators. Greece had her educational systems and philosophers, her art and architecture. Phoenicians were the world's great navigators and excelled in the sciences. Babylon was noted for her swinging gardens. Egypt built the towering pyramids and performed wonders in embalming the dead. Her great storage facilities made her the ancient world's "breadbasket" during times of famine. An ancient Chinaman discovered jet propulsion, and the Persian discerners of the skies followed the stars — some even to the manger at Bethlehem. Ancient armies numbered in hundreds of thousands and performed amazing feats of valor in war. Thus our Churchills, MacArthurs and Montgomerys, with much, were more than matched by Caesar, Charlemagne, Hannibal, Gideon and David, with less. And never forget that Jonah somehow existed three days under water without scientific equipment in a submarine mammal. Men may, indeed, be fooled, but they should not always be fools!

There is really nothing new under the sun. "The heavens declare the glory of God to this day, and man still goes on his unkind way—killing, threatening, abusing, taking advantage, saying one thing while mostly doing another. Hypocrisy, insincerity and selfishness — condemned as the worst sins of the Pharisees — are ever present in Washington, D. C., the South and everywhere. Most of our energy is devoted to big business, big deals, big planning, while we use the term "brotherhood" at special times to remind ourselves that we are a religious nation and should strive to be righteous.

Greatness really is found in character, integrity and the willingness to stand for principles, even at the price of death. I think then, of the truly consecrated individuals, groups and institutions all over America that are fighting at extreme peril and sacrifice to make democracy meaningful and real. This has been true throughout all history.

Reuben, although outvoted, objected to the inhumane treatment of Joseph by his brethren; Melzar took risk of the king's displeasure to show favor to Daniel in captivity; early Christian martyrs often found refuge and shelter from sympathizers during the persecution. Need I mention the Underground Railroad of Civil War days, or the many persons and societies that helped the poor slaves? The John Browns, the Harriet Stowes, the Frederick Douglasses, the William L. Garrisons, to name just a few—or the Freedmen's Bureau, and the terrible fights over the various compromises.

■

IT IS RATHER for the inspiration of the past to fall afresh on those who struggle today. Many are the white and Negro citizens and groups, North and South, who are standing firm and battling courageously for civil rights and liberty for all people in this our day. They should be encouraged morally, spiritually and financially, for today's demagogues, like those of yesterday, must be met and overcome by champions of right, those who know that the hour of human brotherhood is here and cannot be postponed.

Nothing will destroy the NAACP, because it is right. America needs the NAACP and should support it fully. Neither will the Negro press go out of business, for it has consistently fought race evils. The Southern Conference Educational Fund, of which I am proud to be a member, is doing a very effective work for full democracy. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by the Rev. M. L. King Jr., is a coordination of Negro leaders in Southern states and seeks to stimulate the Negro masses to greater non-violent resistance to all segregation laws and practices. Being in its organization, I'm happy to be a board member. On this Southern front will the main battle be fought; here Negroes must band together and stand as soldiers with other Americans for the excellence of freedom and justice.—F.L.S.

Shuttlesworth Says:

Courier Pa

38a

Pittsburgh Pa.

By REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH

~~Sat 5-30-59~~

I have never been a doubter, but if I had doubted the fact that segregation is going to be destroyed, then three significant events which I attended during the past week would have quickly dispelled such doubts. These events were the interracial banquet held at Atlanta University where Tom Mboya, the militant representative of the New African Freedom Movement, spoke under the auspices of the SCLC; the Southern Christian Leadership Conference held in Tallahassee, and the Southern Conference Educational Fund Board meeting, which also met in Atlanta. Segregation, discrimination, colonialism, and imperialism are all under a sustained attack, which will grow in intensity as the days come, and these meetings have given added impetus to this attack.

It is educational just to see and hear Tom Mboya speak. Well-versed and articulate in his expressions, deeply committed and dedicated to the principle of freedom, and serious beyond all doubts, Mr. Mboya leaves the impression upon all who hear him that this is the definite hour of freedom, and that every person living today is definitely a part of this divine struggle. I was a joy to see this African speaking for his millions of underprivileged and harassed followers on the Black Continent. Exceedingly interesting was his phraseology that Americans really do not understand the simplicity of the African needs and desires. "We seek the basic luxury of one full meal a day for every man, and they talk about outer space; we seek medicine, health facilities, and better living conditions, and they speak about rockets and refrigerators."

Mboya is fully conversant with the great issues of the day, relating with decisive verse the fact that American leadership is both needful and necessary in the world's struggles and problems of today; that America seems to be fully unprepared to sense the correct perspective, and grasp the initiative in making friends and partners in the world; and that America's own racial situation represents a most sordid picture as she attempts to influence the still uncommitted peoples of the world.

■

LEAVING ATLANTA, we drove to Tallahassee for the semi-annual conference of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which Martin L. King Jr. is president. Here leaders from several Southern states joined together to discuss various racial tensions and problems in their areas and to plan ways and means to give more impetus to the South-wide drive to double the number of Negro registered voters. It is not generally known, but several specialized drives have taken place since last year which have produced a significant increase in the number of newly registered voters. In Atlanta alone, the drive secured 5,500 new voters; in Shreveport, over 2,000. I understand that drives are under way in Montgomery, and are being planned in other places, one in Birmingham—the "hell-hole" of the South.

The conference issued a public statement noting the rise of klanism, an increase in brutal acts toward Negroes and a general pattern of lack of law enforcement. Surely we noted the lynching of Parker in Mississippi and the rape incident in Tallahassee.

The conference called upon Mr. Eisenhower to speak out against such injustices and to speak out clearly for law-and-order and equal justice and protection before the law. It was further specified that Mr. Eisenhower might support such measures as the Douglas Bill on school desegregation. Noting his lack of positive action, the conference indicated that it might be necessary to appeal to the United Nations as an alternative. With his term of office rapidly coming to an end—and with no other term of office as president foreseen—he could speak out positively and forcibly with no fear of political consequences.

■

THE INTERRACIAL BOARD of the Southern Conference Educational Fund held a successful meeting, as noted by the May 20 issue of the Atlanta Journal. The headlines on this article declared that the group represented "race mixers" who opposed Talmadge's proposed constitutional school amendment. Representatives from 10 Southern states met to map out plans for assisting Negroes and Southern white modeerates in working out their interdependent — if not actually mutual—problems together. The board took an extreme interest in the snarled-up legal entanglements in Birmingham, and pledged itself to aid Negroes in Birmingham in every possible way. Members from our group (i.e., ACMHR) were deeply impressed with the brotherliness, the sincerity, and the deep devotion to duty exhibited by the interracial members of the board. The group seemed aware of the many difficulties which they, along with other groups of this nature, face — that of moving from the planning stage to the action front. However, I felt that this group has made a successful transition to the action stage. Action—direct action—is now the order of the day for these and other groups all over this country if we are to see the complete demise of segregation in the present generation.

Shuttlesworth asks NAACP support

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 18 (AP) — A Negro integration leader from Birmingham urged Little Rock Negroes yesterday to give greater support to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"What are you afraid of?" asked the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth. "You're all in this fight whether you like it or not. You can't get out of it so you might as well get in."

5-1959

Shuttlesworth, speaking at a meeting of the Little Rock chapter of the NAACP, said any Negro who was ashamed of the organization "just doesn't have good sense."

The Negro pastor of Bethel Baptist Church at Birmingham termed his city the "worst in the world" from a segregation standpoint.

SHUTTLESWORTH'S home has been bombed and he has a suspended jail sentence hanging over him in connection with his efforts to obtain integration of the Birmingham bus system.

"We have told the white men over and over again," he said, "that we have no desire to overflow your schools, or to run the government or to upset the economic system. We don't want to take over anything, we just want to be free."

38a Ala

P. 30

Conner Asks Negro Leader to Halt Integration

The Pittsburgh Courier

Shuttlesworth Rips Anti-Mixing Plea

Pittsburgh, Pa. 11-7-59.

38a Ala.

P. 1

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth issued sharp rebuttal to Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Conner's appeal to "the decent, thoughtful Negro leadership" of Birmingham to render "a great service" by helping to subdue park integration efforts.

"Who are the 'decent, thoughtful and good Negroes'?" Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth asked. "Does the commissioner refer to Uncle Toms of yesteryear, or to the police pimps and crooks of the old, terroristic heyday of Birmingham? Why is the commissioner's only link with Negroes through crooks and racketeers? And why can't there be an interracial group for civil and racial progress in Birmingham?"

Conner said the 16 Negroes who recently filed a Federal Court petition to integrate the parks and playgrounds, "in the name of justice agitate tensions and ill-feelings in our community."

Conner said he felt sure the "good Negroes are saddened and alarmed by the court action."

The veteran commissioner said he felt Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth, long identified as an integration leader, was one of the Negroes behind the move.

He claimed Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth's actions are for "personal exploitation" and that "he really doesn't care how many parks the good Negro people of this city have."

Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth retaliated:

"What the commissioner and the Commission think of Shuttlesworth personally, is not nearly so important as what they do for Negro people, as well as others, in this age of progress.

"History will judge all our actions and it is my fervent hope that the future historians will not label the present leaders of City Hall as backward thinkers in a forward age. It is a tragic day, when in a reading and understanding age, some officials only diagnose the word integration as being communism; and can only label those persons, white or black, as Communists who ask for what the U. S. Constitution promises by lawful petition, earnest prayers and legal action when necessary. Shuttlesworth seeks not publicity, but progress.

"I would rather think that instead of reminding citizens that the city government is not required by state or even Federal law to provide such facilities, that the commissioner would pray for the moral courage and integrity to keep the facilities open. The 'decent,' thoughtful Negro leadership, the "good Negroes" and all citizens, be they white or black, would certainly hope that the commissioner means his words that "the Public Safety Department of Birmingham's municipal government, the hundreds of officers and their supervisors, are not going to have violence of any nature.' Indeed, too much violence has occurred in this city, and Negroes have been on the receiving end. We can guarantee that no general violence will come from the Negro people.

"I further think that it will be good for all people of the city if the problems which face us could be completely and thoroughly aired out on both sides. I would suggest a public forum or debate on the issues between the commissioner and myself, to be arranged as soon as possible."

38a 1959 ALASKA

8,000 Negroes in Alaska, Says Female Solon

Courier

38a

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept-1-59

DETROIT—Alaska has had civil rights — fair employment practices and public housing accommodation — laws since 1945, but the only Negro State Representative of the new state, Mrs. Blanche McSmith, said last week, "I plan to offer some amendments to them to bring them up to date."

"I want to include swimming pools, trailer courts, etc., in its provisions," she said. "Our civil rights laws are good but not as good as New York's."

An attractive woman, Mrs. McSmith is as intelligent as she is smart looking in appearance. She has a master's degree in social work from the University of California and has been a school teacher as well as a social worker.

■

SHE WAS APPOINTED to the Alaskan Legislature by Gov. William Egan after a vacancy occurred when John Radar became the new state's first Attorney General. Earlier that year, Mrs. McSmith ran for the Legislature and lost by only 111 votes.

"I like to think that Governor Egan appointed me to the Legislature because of my ability rather than because I am a Negro," she told a press conference at the Detroit Hotel last week.

Mrs. McSmith is married to a former Detroiter, William McSmith, an engineering graduate. The couple who live in California (Mrs. McSmith is a native of Los Angeles) before going to Alaska 11 years ago, now operate a profitable electrical appliance business in Anchorage.

Her mother-in-law, Mrs. Eva Cherry, and two step-daughters, Mrs. Eugene Cunningham and Mrs. Fred Boyd, live in Detroit.

■

THE ALASKAN LEGISLATOR is paid $250 per month and $40 a day when the law-making body is in session. This is the highest pay of all the states of the Union. There are 20 Senators and 40 House members. Three other women, white, are members of the Legislature.

The cost of living is pretty high in Alaska, Mrs. McSmith pointed out. Bread sells at 45 cents a loaf; milk 45 cents a quart. A head of lettuce is 50 cents.

There are approximately 8,000 Negroes (overall population of of the state is 220,000), many of whom came to the state to do construction work for the armed forces stationed there and remained. Half of these live in Anchorage.

"One plank of my platform was the need for additional vocational schools to train many of our people in skills," she said. "Because by 1970 the unskilled worker will find there is no place for him there."

She stressed that "people should not come to Alaska to live unless they have jobs there. And tourists should always seek reservations in the hotels and motels before coming. We are having a terrible problem now with hotel space. But there is a lot of building now under way, and by next year we'll have plenty of space for all those who care to come and visit us." She said, however, that the building trade unions are now on strike.

38a Ala

MRS. BLANCHE McSMITH

. . . rights laws need amendments

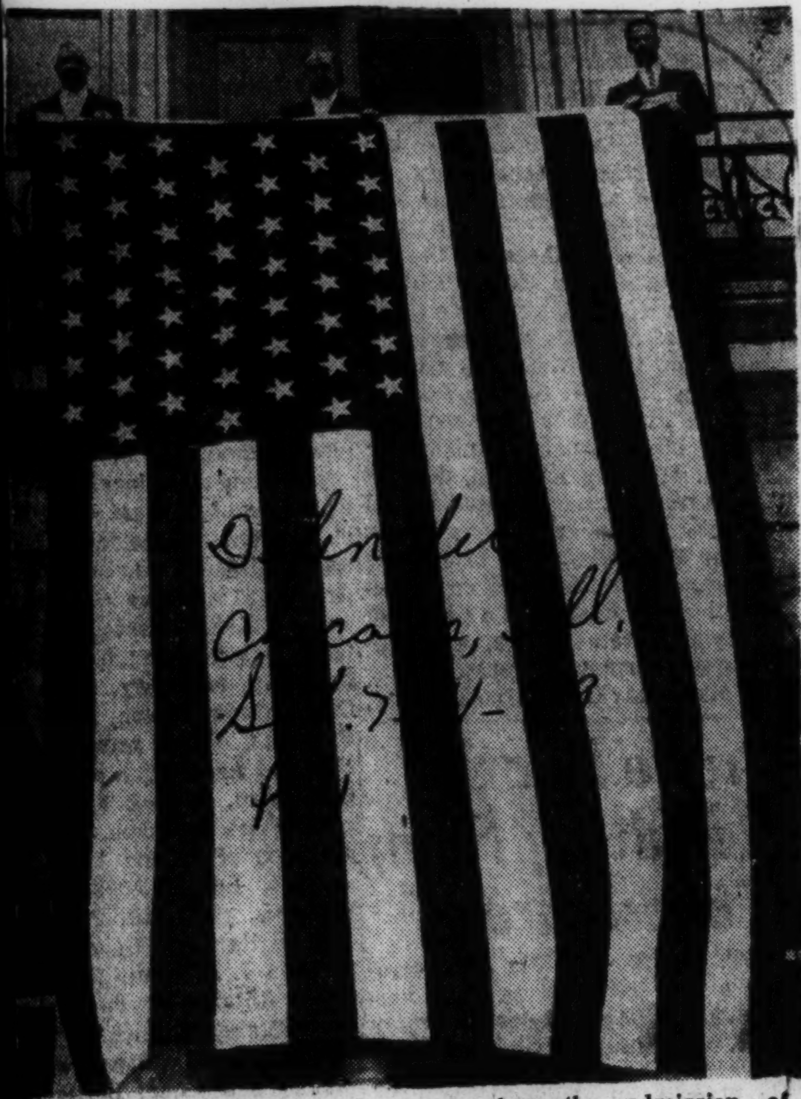
—Robinson Photo

■

MRS. McSMITH is presently the president of the Anchorage NAACP, but she said she would resign that post soon. She came here from the national NAACP convention in New York and was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Whitby, 358 Josephine. She said she would purchase a new Cadillac while here.

Living in Alaska has its peculiarities, she admitted. For example, in summer months (April to September the sun sets about 10 P.M. and rises about 2 A.M. In the winter the days are incredibly short with the sun rising at 9 A.M. and setting at 3 P.M.

The long summer months make for vegetables of tremendous proportions. For example, it is not at all uncommon for cabbages to weigh 60 pounds a head or more. "You can almost hear things growing up there," she laughed. "You have to put a covering over some vegetables if you don't want them to grow too large. Exposure to so much sunlight is the cause."



Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-11-59
P. 1

SECRETARY of State Charles F. Carpentier and two of his staff members display the new 49-star flag which was flown over the Illinois State Capitol building for the first time July 4, when the admission of Alaska into the Union became official. In the center is James M. Walsh, superintendent of buildings, and at right is Robert G. Cronson, assistant secretary of state.

Alaskan Official Hits Racial Fear

Birmingham World B'Ham, Ala.

Wed. 11-18-59 P. 1

BY PAUL DELANEY

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

Mrs. Blanche McSmith, representative to the Alaska House of Representatives and president of the Anchorage branch NAACP, strongly urged Atlantans and Negroes to go all out and participate in "living."

She blasted all those who are complacent about activities that concern them. She was more disgusted at those who were apathetic out of fear of losing their jobs or positions or homes or cadillacs.

Mrs. McSmith was speaking to the Youth Council and college chapters of the NAACP. She told the audience at Mt. Moriah Baptist Church of her experiences in the nation's newest state and the events leading to her becoming a legislator.

She was one of several persons considered for the representative post when a vacancy occurred. She was urged to withdraw her name, to prevent embarrasment if not appointed and even thought of doing so herself. However, the governor appointed her and she became the first Negro to serve in the first legislature of a state.

Live your life the best way you see fit, she emphasized "but any person with pigmentation the same as mine should live their life devoting time and service to the NAACP." She said she deplores people who just waste away their lives.

"I cannot understand a Negro," she said, "whether he is a millionaire or a pauper, who does not support the NAACP. Of course, I would not expect a person I am fighting to give me help."

The very vocal lady demanded that women follow her lead and participate, vote….."if you don't help run your government, your government will run you," she insisted. She said that women have a long way to go in realizing their potential in leadership. She asked them to help the NAACP, saying "we must live for what we are willing to die for."

She noted that the women are setting bad examples for the members of the Youth Council to follow. The Atlanta Council organized last summer and has 100 members already. The council has carried out two freedom marches.

In speaking of her adopted state, Mrs. McSmith said that the first question nearly everyone asks concerns the weather. She said Alaska is a "growing, bustling place but we need industry and people."

There are only 225,000 people in the now biggest state in the union. Between seven and 8,000 are Negroes. Most of these live in Anchorage - about 4,000. She said that the Anchorage branch NAACP is 500 strong.

The Council also heard an appeal from its national president, Amos C. Brown, a roaring speaker who told of the importance of being in the NAACP, especially in his home state of Mississippi. Others on the program were Misses Eva Kendrick, presiding, and Joan Armstrong and James Mann and Thomas Harris.

38a Alaska

P. 6

B'ham

38a 1959

ALASKA

ALASKA ENTRY NOW OFFICIAL

Border of U.S. Proper Is Extended 1500 Miles

Times

By GARDNER L. BRIDGE

WASHINGTON (AP) — Alaska became the 49th state of the union Saturday by proclamation of President Eisenhower.

The President signed the historic document and unveiled the new 49-star flag at a five-minute White House ceremony beginning at noon.

The time coincided with the expiration of the 85th Congress which approved Alaskan statehood after a 42-year struggle by the vast territory.

BORDER EXTENDED

Welcoming the new state and its people, Eisenhower extended "best wishes and hope for prosperity and success."

By a stroke of the pen, the chief executive extended the boundaries of the United States 1500 miles to the west, to within seeing distance of the Soviet mainland. Czarist Russia sold the territory of Alaska to this country for $7,200,000 in 1867.

Jan. 1-4-59

History has proved that contemporaries of the then secretary of state were wrong in terming the purchase "Seward's Folly."

The new state is more than twice the size of Texas and has a vast store of untapped mineral, timber, and other natural resources.

PROCLAMATION'S TEXT

Eisenhower, who flew down from his Gettysburg, Pa., farm for the ceremony, signed the formal proclamation whose key sentence read:

"Now, therefore, I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the procedural requirements imposed by the Congress on the state of Alaska to entitle that state to admission into the union have been complied with in all respects and that admission of the state of Alaska into the union on an equal footing with the other states of the union is now accomplished."

Federal and Alaskan officials crowded into the Cabinet room to watch the brief ceremony.

FROM 2000 SUGGESTIONS

To the new Alaskan officials, Eisenhower extended congratulations, felicitations, "and my hope that we will all work together to the benefit of all 49 states."

"Certainly, I pledge to you my co-operation in that effort," he said.

In addition to the proclamation, Eisenhower signed an executive order setting forth the design of the new flag. This was approved by the President Friday after a special selection committee had winnowed through nearly 2000 suggestions from individuals and organizations.

Eisenhower then unfurled the first of the new standards, made secretly for the ceremony by the Army Quartermaster Corps.

It has seven staggered rows of seven stars each, in place of the present six flush rows of eight stars each. It becomes official on the country's next birthday, July 4th.

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) commented that it is a "very beautiful flag."

PROGRESS, TRADITION

"On July 4, 1959, when the new flag, including the star of the State of Alaska, becomes official, the flag of the United States of America will contain 49 stars, one for each state in the union," a White House statement said. "By tradition, these will be set in a canton of blue within a field of 13 stripes, alternate red and white."

"Since 1818," the statement added, "each new state has brought a new star to the flag. This growing pattern of stars could be said to reflect the growing dimensions of America's responsibilities, as the 13 stripes reflect the constant strength of our country's traditions."

Among those at the ceremony were Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Speaker Rayburn, Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton, and these Alaskans:

Sens.-elect E. L. (Bob) Bartlett and Ernest Gruening and Rep.-elect Ralph J. Rivers, all Democrats; Robert Atwood of Anchorage, head of the Alaskan Statehood Committee; Waino Hendrickson, who has been acting governor; and Michael Stepovich, the last appointed territorial governor.

This Is Capital of Union's 49th State

38a Alaska

—AP WIREPHOTO.

HERE IS JUNEAU, capital of Alaska, which Saturday became the Union's 49th state. The midtown area borders on Gastineau Channel (right). Mountainous Douglas Island rises on the right and in the center background.

ALASKANS PONDER SEGREGATION LAW

Seek to Determine Whethe Native Schools and Clinics Violate Integration Rule

38 a

Special to The New York Times.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 28—Unofficially these days som legal lights in Alaska ar thumbing through the law books trying to determin whether the vast network o federally operated nativ schools, hospitals and clinics i the forty-ninth state is in violation of the Federal Constitution under segregation rulings.

On the surface, at least, the question does seem to have some merit. The 34,000 natives in Alaska occupy a unique position in the United States. When Alaska was purchased from the Russians in 1867, the then aboriginal races in the territory received three years to choose between remaining or migrating to Russia. Most chose to stay in their native land and in 1924 they were granted full citizenship rights.

They do not live on reservations. They do not have signed treaties with the United States. They are not wards of the Government in the sense of the American Indian, although the Government does perform functions designed to meet their special needs. They could best be described as quasi-wards of the United States.

3-1-59

The Alaska Native Service, under the Department of Interior, last year operated seventy-five schools across the face of Alaska. Included in the system are two boarding schools, one at Wrangell for grades 1 to 8 and a huge high school at Mount Edgecombe. The cost, exclusive of value of land and buildings, ran to $5,000,000 for salaries and supplies and $500,000 more for maintenance.

5,000 Native Students

The school system is provided for 5,000 native students. About 6,800 other native children attend public schools in the cities. Native service officials estimate that 100 white children attend the native system, mostly the children of the teachers in the native schools.

The majority of the natives and their school system are strung along the 25,000 miles of Alaska coastline. History indicates that if the schools, in effect, are segregated, it is a situation produced by the immense size of Alaska and the distances between scattered clusters of civilization.

The Government also has constructed and maintains numerous hospitals and clinics in the state for the native population exclusively. Principal hospitals are situated at Barrow, Kotzebue, Bethel, Mount Edgecombe and a large institution at Anchorage. Formerly administered by the Native Service, the task has now been transferred to the United States Public Health Service.

Free to Natives

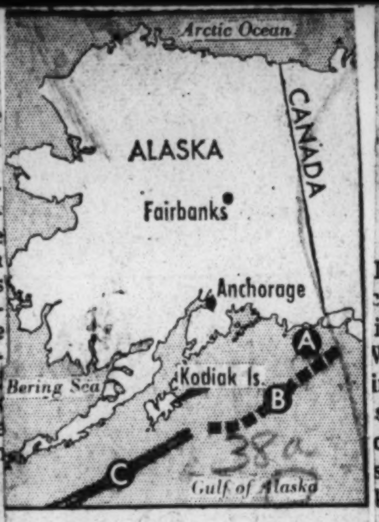
The hospitals, as are the schools, are free to natives of one-quarter blood or more. Are they segregated in the eyes of the United States Supreme Court, or under the new State Constitution?

The Alaska Attorney General's Office says flatly that it has never been asked to rule on the matter. Privately, lawyers concede they would rather not touch what could be an explosive situation.

The State Constitution provides that Alaska "maintain a system of public schools open to all children." Under civil rights it specifies "no person is to be denied the enjoyment of any civil or political right because of race, color, creed or national origin." The new state also carried over a law from territorial status that forbids racial discrimination in public places.

Another question that sends shivers down the spines of economy minded Alaskan officials is: Does the Federal Government have the authority to operate native schools and hospitals in the state? If not, where would Alaska find the money for the additional financial burden if they were transferred to the state?

For Alaska, struggling through the transition from territorial to state status, the prospect is staggering. They would rather maintain the status quo.



38a

The Washington Post

Shoal Mystery Solved

Post
Washington
D.C.
Date 5-8-59
p. A17

The mystery of the missing shoal in the Gulf of Alaska seems to have been solved by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. They figure the shoal drowned. Discovered (A) 30 miles off the northern shore of the Gulf in 1779 by a Spanish explorer who said it could be seen a mile away, it disappeared from sight over 100 years ago. Recently an oceanographer found a submarine ridge 400 feet under water in the area. He reported the shoal's base apparently broke down. It is near a huge crack (B) in the floor of the Gulf which may be responsible for underwater earthquakes, and northeast of the Aleutian Trench (C).

Mrs. Blanche McSmith Active In Anchorage

Defender Chicago, Ill

Sat 6-13-59

38a

p. 20

ANCHORAGE, Alaska—Blanche L. McSmith, active in business, civic, social and political affairs in Alaska, was appoined by Gov. William Eagan to fill a vacancy in the first State House of Representatives last week. She succeeds Atty. John Rader, who resigned April 27, to become Alaska's attorney general.

Mrs. McSmith, who barely missed nomination for the legislature in the primary balloting for House District No. 10 last August, will be the first Negro ever to serve in an Alaska Legislature. Her appointment was made by Gov. Eagan after a review of nominations by South Central and Anchorage Democrat. The new lawmaker was one of six who received party endorsement for the legislative vacancy.

The new legislator is expected to be sworn in here. The salary of the state lawmakers is $3,000 a year, plus $40 a day in expenses when the Legislature is in session.

CONDUCT BUSINESS

Mrs. McSmith is the wife of William McSmith, and together they conduct McSmith Enterprises, an Electrical Appliances business and Real Estate firm at 610 E. Fourth Ave., Anchorage. They came to Alaska in 1949 from Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. McSmith received her B.A. degree from Valley College, Marshall, Texas, (41), and her Master's degree from the University of Southern California, (44), with a major in Social Work. Before coming to Alaska Mrs. McSmith was on the staff of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Red Cross, was president of the Business and Professional Women's Club at the Woodlawn Branch YWCA. Active in the Alpha Gamma Omega chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and honorary member of the Beta Sigma sorority.

The new lawmaker has been active with the Alaska Tuberculosis Association as an officer and Board of Director's member and with the Anchorage Tuberculosis Association, serving as president for two years. An active member of the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, she serves as a member of the Chamber's Red Carpet Committee which welcomes all visiting dignitaries. In 1958, she accompanied a group of 55 Alaskans to Washington as a member of "Operation Statehood" to talk with senators and congressmen on statehood for Alaska. As a member of the Committee of 100 which spearheaded the drive to build the Alaska Methodist University, her team raised $47,000, the second highest amount in the drive.

Mrs. McSmith is president of the NAACP, Anchorage branch. Her other activities include the League of Women Voters, the Anchorage Toastmistresses, the United Good Neighbors, the Goodwill Industries, Anchorage Women's club, American Association of University Women, Cook Inlet Historical society, the Shiloh Missionary Baptist church, honorary member of the "Gloom Chasers Club" and most recently the newly formed World's Affairs council.

MRS. BLANCHE L. McSMITH

POLITICAL LIFE

Besides these many accomplishments the attractive Mrs. McSmith is an active public speaker and reportedly one of the best dressed women in all of Alaska. Recently she was the guest model at the Olympia Hotel Ballroom in Seattle Easter Sunday. Tuesday evening she was the recipient of an award from the YMCA-USO for service rendered as Divisional Membership Chairman during 1958. She has been an officer in both the Anchorage Democratic Women's clubs. She was the 1958 annual luncheon chairman of the Women's group and chairman of the 1958 Divisional Convention Banquet. She has served as a delegate to the local and Statewide Democratic conventions and now serving as chairman of Democratic precinct.

Of her nomination the new lawmaker had this to say, "Because of the difficult decision Gov. Eagan had to make with so many qualified Democrats to consider, my appointment is acepted with great humility. I promise to serve the entire citizenry of Alaska honestly, courageously, and unselfishly and sincerely hope Gov. Eagan will never have reason to regret the confidence placed in me by his choice."

Mrs. McSmith is particularly interested in the fields of education, health and civil rights. She plans to work toward strong laws for a healthy economy, efficient government with a balanced budget, adequate education with special emphasis on vocational education, care of the mentally ill, handicapped and aged. She said her legislative plans call for revision of existing civil rights legislation, conduct of lotteries, establishment of Small Claim Courts and further clarification of the new law used for appointment such as she received.

At the same time Gov. Eagan made the announcement of Mrs. McSmith's appointment, he took note of the broad racial composition of the new Alaska Legislature and indicated he was highly pleased that its membership now includes white, Eskimo, Indian and Negro citizens.

38a 1959

AMERICAN INDIAN

SCION OF ALABAMA TRIBE VISITS BURIAL PLACES OF ANCESTORS

Tuskegee News

Solomon McComb a Creek Indian whose great-grandparents were moved to the Oklahoma Territory in 1836 along with other tribes in this section, was a visitor to the home of his ancestors last week.

Tuskegee, Ala.

A direct descendent of Alexander McGillivary and the McIntosh clan, Indian leaders during the pioneer white settlement in Alabama, Mr. McComb was taken to visit the burial site of some of his ancestors by Prof. E. W. Wadsworth, school principal. Among the places visited were Big Tusla, later named Talisi, Town House Hill and the birthplace of the famed Indian leader, Osceola, near Chehaw.

Thurs 1-1-59

Mr. McCombs, who is seven-eights Creek Indian, is an artist and is presently employed by the U. S. Government to preserve on canvass the customs and ceremonies of his people for future generations. A native of Oklahoma and the son of a Baptist preacher, he is presently making his home in Arlington, Va.

P 1

REV. KING FREED BY PROSECUTOR

38a

Fellow Ministers See Unfairness in Indiana

Times Picayune

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (AP)—A prominent Negro minister has been freed of disorderly conduct charges, but his fellow ministers complained the prosecutor hadn't actually cleared his name.

New Orleans, La.

The charges had been filed in city court after a white barber shop owner got police to eject Rev. Charles E. King Jr. for insisting on getting a shoe shine last Friday.

Forty members of the Greater Evansville Ministerial Association said it was unfair for prosecutor O. H. Roberts to say "there was a valid basis in fact and in law for the charge" when he asked that the charge be dismissed.

Thurs 3-5-59

The ministers, including four other Negroes, said Roberts' statement "implies his guilt without trial." They issued their own statement "to witness to the unimpeachable character and earnest good will of Rev. Charles King."

P 32

King is a vice-president of the association, local president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and pastor of Liberty Baptist church.

King said he went to the barber shop to see the porter and asked for a shine while waiting for him to return. He said Forrest Emery, shop owner, told him, "We don't give colored people shines in this shop."

Emery denied that, saying, "I told him I didn't have to serve anyone if I didn't want to, and I asked him to leave."

Police said King was carried out and arrested for being "abusive and boisterous."

The prosecutor's office got the charge dismissed because "a criminal court is not an appropriate forum for resolving complex questions concerning integration in public places."

N. Y. State Indians March In Front of White House

New York

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19 (AP).—A colorful gathering of Indians marched in front of the Whit eHouse for hours today but failed to get an audience with President Eisenhower to ask redress for "bitter injustices."

New York

The Indians, from the six-nation Confederacy of Iroquois, said they wanted to talk to the President about "a long and shameful record" of violations of United States treaties with the Indians, confiscated lands and destitution. They also sougth the removal of Indian Affairs Commissioner Glenn L. Emmons as "anti-Indian."

N.Y.

Fri 3-20-59

Mr. Emmons, asked about the complaints, said these Indians are not under the jurisdiction of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, but have been under New York State for at least 100 years. His bureau holds no lands in trust for the Iroquois as it does for Indians west of the Mississippi, he said. The Iroquois Confederacy was made up of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, Senecas and Tuscaroras, located mostly in New York and Canada.

P 36

A. R. Boyd, Presidential assistant secretary, who came to the White House gate, told the Indians he was authorized to carry their written petition to the President, but that Mr. Eisenhower would not see them. Asked why the President would not see them, Mr. Boyd said: "He did not give me any reason."

38a

American Indian

Cites 1794 Treaty

This, said Wallace (Mad Bear) Anderson, Tuscarora spokesman for the 100 marchers, meant the door of the White House was slammed in our face." He accused the President of failing to live up to his oath of office and honor treaties.

A 1794 treaty, Mad Bear declared, guaranteed the Indians could take their troubles to the President "as long as the grass grows green, rivers run free and the sun sets in the west."

As the Indians gave up their march, Mad Bear said they would take their grievances to the United Nations as an "international problem."

38a Amer

Associated Press wirephoto

SEEK REDRESS AT WHITE HOUSE—Indians picketing the White House yesterday. Members of the Iroquois Six Nations, they were turned away.

Indians Converge on Miami

Miami

Herald

Six Indian tribes, the kind that gave up scalping for selling beads to tourists want to form a "United Indian Republic."

38a

Miami Fla

Assorted Indians from the Sioux, Iroquois, Mohawk, Ute and Tuscorora were wheeling across the country Thursday in cars and buses for the Everglades in South Florida.

wow at 1 p.m. Sunday with the Miccosukee Seminole Nation, which has had its own real estate problems of late.

Fri

"We want to talk about forming a sort of 'United Nations of Indians,'" explained Buffalo Tiger, a Seminole spokesman. "We want to protect our freedom, people and land, possibly through a united council."

3-27-59

The Miccosukee, one of three factions of Florida Seminoles, stirred up a little fuss recently when they petitioned the President, Congress, the United Nations and Russia for recognition of tribal rights.

P 1B

Whether or not the new Indian republic will ask the federal government to come across with a little U.S. wampum, Buffalo Tiger couldn't say.

Union College Cherokee Wants Career In Theater

By GERALD GRIFFIN

Courier-Journal East Kentucky Bureau

Courier Journal
Barbourville, Ky.
Mar. 3-30-59

Barbourville, Ky., March 29—Cherishing her "little dreams" of a possible career in dramatics, Jo Ann Catolster has already taken a few effective steps in that direction.

She has written and copyrighted a play, which she produced, directed, and acted in at Union College, where she is a member of the junior class. Furthermore, she has taken a leading part in an outstanding drama and even had a bit part in a movie.

A full-blooded Cherokee Indian from the Qualla Reservation in western North Carolina, Jo Ann, who can speak a little of her tribal tongue, is majoring in speech and dramatics at Union. She is the only 100 per cent American on the campus.

P. 2

Jo Ann Wears Hair In A Pony Tail

Jo Ann looks every bit an Indian, with her copper-colored skin, her dark eyes, and raven-black hair, which she wears in bangs and a pony tail. Even her clothes have an Indian accent, although she doesn't cater to tribal ceremonial costumes while away from home.

Popular among the other students and a tireless worker in school dramatics, Jo Ann is a member of Alpha Psi Omega, honorary dramatics fraternity; the International Relations Club, and the Playlikers.

380 American
Indians

Jo Ann's home is near the Indian village of Cherokee, N. C., in the shadow of Clingman's Dome, once held sacred by her ancestors. Her father is a heavy-equipment operator. Her grandfather, sporting a huge white walrus mustache, is a favorite subject for amateur photographers who flock into the reservation. He speaks nothing but Cherokee.

Acts In Outdoor Drama In Summer

During the summers, Jo Ann lectures on tribal customs, handicraft, and ceremonials in the museum and reconstructed ancient Cherokee village in her home town.

And there also, each summer she takes one of the four leading parts in the outdoor drama, "Unto These Hills." That's where she attracted the attention of a talent scout who found her a small part in Walt Disney's "Davy Crockett." Strangely enough, in that movie she took the part of an Indian maiden.

Jo Ann really is an Indian princess. She's a direct descendant of Chief Yonagunska—Drowning Bear—who headed the Cherokee Nation during the 1830's, when most of the tribesmen were deported over the pathetic "Trail of Tears" into the Indian Territory.

An attractive, intelligent girl, Jo Ann's engaging smile and musical voice just might lead to the dramatics career to which she aspires. But if that doesn't pan out, a degree in education will qualify her to be a schoolteacher.

Courier-Journal Photo

JO ANN CATOLSTER
Union College's only all-American

Tribe Says U.S. Still Owes For 2 States

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat.
5-2-59
P. 12

OMAHA, Neb. — (UPI) — The Pawnee Indian tribe of Oklahoma, citing century-old treaties, charged Tuesday Uncle Sam still owes it several million dollars for land in Nebraska and Kansas totaling 23-million acres.

Two Indian claims commissioners opened hearings here to determine the value of the land at the time it was ceded to the government by the tribe.

The Indians claimed they had been paid $1,087,163 to date. Although they have not said how much they were seeking, it has been estimated that millions of dollars is involved.

Two years ago, the Indian claims commission determined that the tribe once owned the land involved.

380

The land, which includes about 40 per cent of Nebraska and a large chunk of Kansas, was ceded to the tribe in various treaties, dating back to between 1833 and 1875.

American
Indians

The controversy has been in litigation for a dozen years and more court action is expected. The current hearings are expected to last all week.

Grand Jury Asks Probe Into Choctaw Claims Handling

News
Jackson Miss.

PHILADELPHIA, Miss. (UPI) — A Neshoba County grand jury has called for an investigation of 38-year-old attorney W. T. Weir's handling of a 290 million dollar claim by the Mississippi band of the Choctaw Indians.

The jury reported this week that it did not find sufficient evidence for an indictment of the colorful attorney, who usually argues his cases in his sock feet, but it urged the federal government and the state bar association to make investigations.

Weir, who has handled the case before the Indians Claims Commission and in the courts, replied that it is not jury members' duty "to criticize anyone publicly when they have heard only one side of case."

The claim stemmed from the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1833. Thousands of Choctaw descendents claimed they were entitled to payment that was never made to their ancestors for land.

The case was heard by the Indians Claims Commission in Meridian in 1953 and the commission voted to award the Indians $417,656. But this decision was appealed by the Federal government and it was overruled.

The supreme court refused to review the case and it was finally rejected two years ago. The grand jury heard charges Weir continued to accept payments in the case from thousands of persons in several states who did not know the case had been closed.

Indian Would Sell Oil Land To Soviets

38a
Indian
American
Leader

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — (UPI) —A Sioux Indian said Wednesday he will offer to sell nine million acres of oil rich land in North Dakota to Soviet Russia if the U.S. government refuses to help his people.

Al La Fontaine, head of the Indian Trades Council here, earlier telephoned the Soviet Embassy in Washington to plead for a loan. But he changed his plans and decided to sell because "I'm not going to the Russians and beg."

La Fontaine contends that the land, comprising about one-third of North Dakota, legally belongs to the Indians because it was never turned over to the U. S. government by treaty.

He promised America first chance at the acreage in the state's north-central section. If the government turns him down, La Fontaine warned he will ask the Russians for bids on North Dakota.

La Fontaine plans to lead a delegation of Indians to Washington Saturday and hopes to appear personally before the House Senate to demand government aid in "putting industries on the reservations."

Chicago Ill.

BAND ATTEMPTS CITIZENS ARREST

38a

Indians Try to Seize Official at Capital

By FRANCES LEWINE

Times Picayune
New Orleans La.

WASHINGTON (AP) — A small band of Iroquois and western Indians, already rebuffed at the White House, tried Friday to place Indian Affairs Commissioner Glenn L. Emmons under "citizens arrest."

Trooping into his outer office at the Interior Department, they charged Emmons with malfeasance and nonfeasance in office for permitting alleged crimes against North American Indians.

Emmons, forewarned of the visit, was reported in conference and refused to come out. The Indians denounced his action as "fear and cowardice."

Sat 3-21-59

Spokesmen for the 18 Indians addressed their complaints to Emmons' secretary and then departed to try to get help at embassies of India, Great Britain and others.

CLAIM GRIEVANCES

The Indians, from the Six Nations Confederacy of New York State and Canada, and from some Western tribes, claim they have been unable to get redress for grievances through any other legal and official channels. They are complaining that their lands have been taken away illegally, and treaties with them have been violated.

They are part of a group of 100 who came to Washington Wednesday and tried first to see President Eisenhower.

Friday they tried to get a warrant for Emmons' arrest from Oliver Gasch and Asst. U.S. Atty. Edmond Daly in charge of Municipal Court.

Both disclaimed jurisdiction, saying it was a question of where the alleged crimes were committed.

'MASSIVE EVIDENCE'

The Indians claim they were committed in Emmons' office when he issued the required orders. They say U.S. attorneys in their own district have turned them down.

Brig. Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge of Sherman Oaks, Calif., a retired Army officer and one of their spokesmen, said Emmons was violating the Constitution by not acting in the Indians' behalf and they had the right to arrest him as they would a man committing a felony in the streets.

He said they had "massive evidence" to back their claims and the group of 18 was said to include witnesses to seven specific charges.

Angry Indians Again Rebuffed In Washington

Commercial Appeal

By The Associated Press

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Memphis
Tenn

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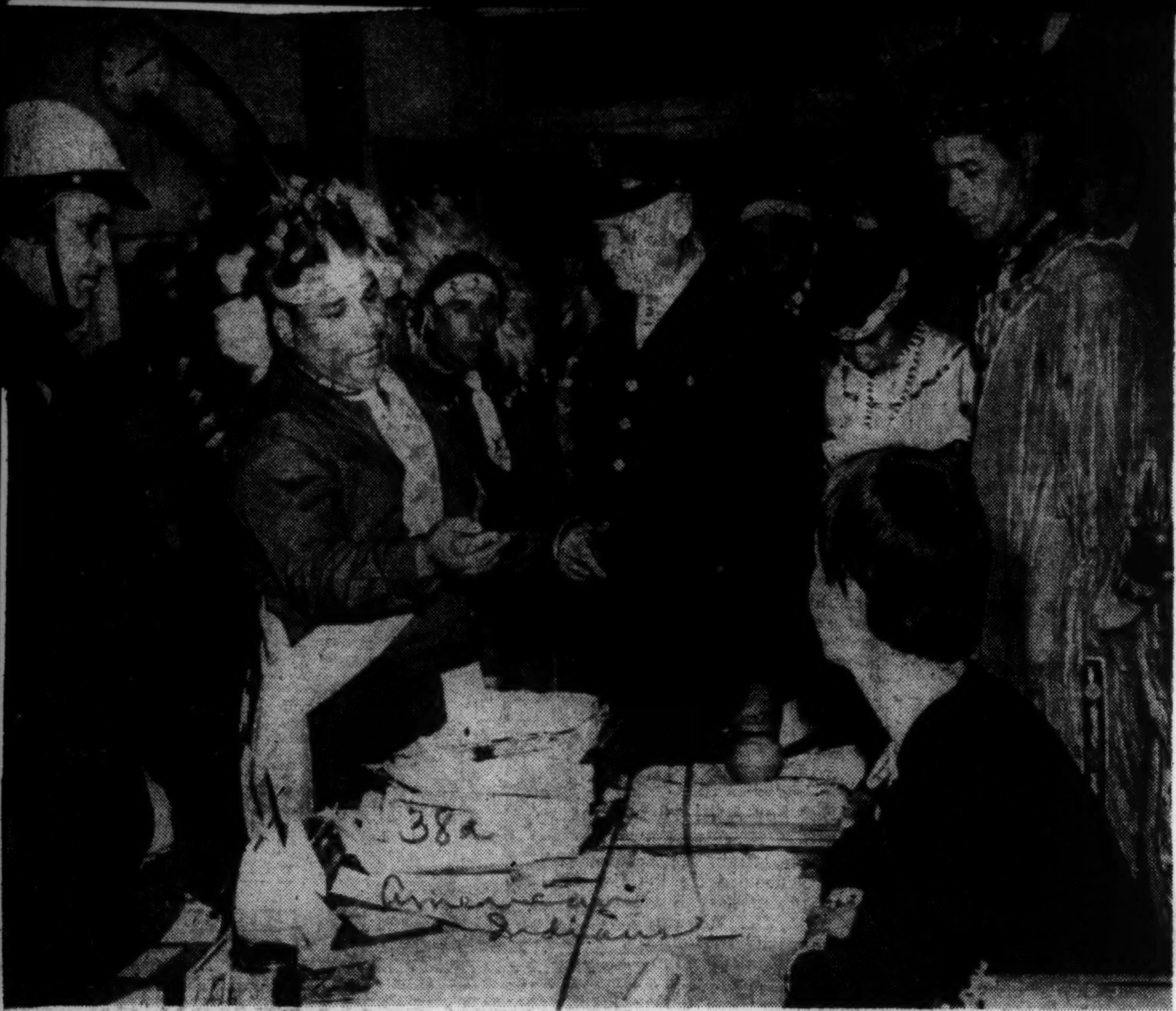

REDSKINS ARE COMING—A band of "hostile" Iroquois, rebuffed in an attempt to see President Eisenhower Thursday, invaded the Interior Department yesterday seeking the scalp of Indian Commissioner Glenn Emmons. They were held at bay by a resolute secretary, Mrs. Evelyn Massey (right). Spokesmen for the Indians were 'Mad Bear' Anderson (second from left) and Brig. Gen. Herbert Holdridge (USA, ret.).

—AP Wirepho

On Legal Warpath

18 Redskins Fail To Get Warrant For Indian Affairs Chief's Arrest

Courier

By The Associated Press

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Sat. 3-21-59

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Friday they tried to get a warrant for Emmons' arrest from United States Attorney Oliver Gasch and Assistant U. S. Attorney Edmond Daly. Both said they had no jurisdiction.

Emmons' secretary, who announced she is an Oklahoma Indian herself, is pretty 32-year-old Mrs. Evelyn W. Massey. She stood the brunt of the visitors' verbal attacks on her boss, but steadfastly refused to let them into Emmons' inner office.

Excavation Reveals Vivid Indian Li[illegible] 150 Years Ago

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-22-59

P 11

38a

American Indians

ROCK ISLAND, Ill. — A vivid picture of Indian life 150 years ago has been uncovered by University of Illinois archeologists excavating a Sauk village site along the Rock River.

Materials found can be dated 1790-1810. Undoubtedly Black Hawk, famous Sauk chief, visited this village.

Archeologists have revealed sites and sizes of houses, clearly shown by changes in soil color where postholes were located.

FIND MATERIALS

They have found materials which show coming of white traders had suddenly taken the Indians out of the stone age.

Flintlocks and musket balls had become the choice weapons. Arrows, probably now only used for some hunting, had iron instead of stone points.

Discarded and forgotten were stone axes and knives. Traders had supplied iron tools. Brass kettles displaced native pottery. Glass beads and silver ornaments were desirable baubles.

SILVER ITEMS

All were to be had in amazing quantity from the traders.

Many silver items — ornaments, brooches, bracelets, spoon pendants, earrings, and others—bear marks of known silversmiths in Montreal, other parts of Canada, and America. Gun parts have been identified as made in England, Spain, and America.

Bone ornaments were still carved, and so were pipes of native stone, but otherwise native materials were discarded. Brass pots seem to have been a favorite source of flat metal, judging by scraps and parts of cut-up pots found.

TRADER COMPETITION

Even pipe makers had competition from traders. They brought in metal "tomahawk pipes" and also clay pipes — Irish style.

An unusual find was a "peace medal." This disk, several inches in diameter, has a portrait cast on its surface. Various governments gave them to leading chiefs.

Time has partly obliterated the face on this one, but the resemblance is more to an English king than an American president. This is very possible, as many traders came to this area from Canada, and the Sauk sided with the British in the War of 1812.

GENERAL STORE

An inventory of trade goods found in this village would well start a general store. There are bottles, adz, axes, files, scissors, gun barrels, flintlock pistol, gun balls, lead for casting gun balls brass bracelets various silver ornaments, beads, hoe, harpoons, flint strikers for making fire with flint and steel, and others.

All these were found from only a small part of the village site in eight weeks of careful work. This was a summer field course in archeology under Prof. John C. McGregor, who said this was the least disturbed of any archeological site of its period.

Owner of the land has given the university sole right to any future excavations at the site, and has made a $1,000 gift to have the work continue until Fall. Excavation is being done under supervision of the Illinois Archeological Survey.

Materials will be taken to the University of Illinois for preservation and study. Prof. McGregor has said that several summers of work will be required for thorough exploration of the site.

Indians To Be Paid For Ancient Wrong

Commercial Appeal

Three-Fourths Of California Involved In Ruling

Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—(AP) — California's Indians are entitled to be paid for the land the Government took from their ancestors in 1851, the Indian Claims Commission has ruled in an 11-year-old suit.

P 11

This means about 37,000 Indians stand to receive the overdue payments for 70 to 75 million acres—about three-fourths of the total 101,563,520 acres of California. It could involve the largest Indian claim ever made against the Government.

38a

Such claims normally are based on the value of the land prior to its settlement by the white man. In some suits this has been figured at 40 to 75 cents an acre. But in one case several years ago, involving California Indian reservation lands, it was set at $1.25 per acre.

Wed. 8-12-59

The commission ruled that the individual Indians—enrolled as Indians of California — have proved their claim to original ownership of all of the land area of California except areas claimed in other proceedings by specific tribes.

The commission said the original Indian ownership of the land was wiped out by the Government by an act of March 3, 1851, which added to the public domain all lands of California not covered by grants.

Editors Deny Race Bias In Blast At Moscow Show

Advertiser

38a

Montgomery Ala

Thurs. 7-16-59

p 10A

By MADERA SPENCER
Advertiser Fashion Editor

NEW YORK—About the hottest thing coming out of press week is a verbal free-for-all among some of the 240 attending fashion editors, concerning the American fashion show which is to be sent to Moscow July 25 as part of the exchange exhibitions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Sunday the attending fashion press was given a preview of the show when the press rehearsal was presented in the Fashion Institute of Technology. George V. Allen, director of the United States Information Service, told the editors and special Russian guests that the fashion show, a "key part of the exchange," was an effort to gain the understanding of the peoples of Russia. Clothes for the show had been selected by Eleanor Lambert, director of the New York Couture Group, sponsors of the National Press Week showings.

The show was a fast-paced musical of short scenes supposedly taken from typical American life. One of three scenes depicted a Negro couple at a City Hall wedding being attended by a white couple. Several scenes included the three Negro models along with the four white models. And in some of the scenes dancing was integrated.

Reverberations began almost immediately. One New York paper said the editors "stood and cheered" when in fact they almost unanimously disapproved of the whole show. Later a petition was passed among some of the editors stating "The show showed poor taste and the fashions were not typical of American life." A number of editors put their signature to the petition and many more say they would have, had they known of its existence. Editors signing included some from Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Albany, N.Y., San Francisco and Mississippi, to name a few.

The petition was delivered to Leonard Hankin, executive director of the Fashion Industries presentation and executive vice president of Bergdorf-Goodman.

Then the fur began to fly. As the wire services over the country picked up the stories, newspapers began calling and wiring their editors concerning the integration aspect of the situation.

Today I talked with a number of the editors signing the petition. Phil Ezack of the Detroit Times said she had no intention of the race question being raised. When the petition was signed she said, its significance was the poor representation of fashions chosen for the show. A representative of the San Francisco Chronicle said she had been reprimanded by her paper for signing the petition, and that she had done it "out of pure stupidity, never thinking the race question entered into it at all."

Mildred Whiteaker of the San Antonio Express-News, said her paper had "cut out her reference to the integrated scenes," and had instructed her to "leave that question alone."

Peg Zwecker of the Chicago Daily News, said she had signed purely because of the poor representation of the American way of life which the Moscow show represents.

Kay Harrington of the Knickerbocker News, N.Y., also states she signed the petition with no thought of the race question being raised. The petition stated the "Show was in poor taste and not representative of the American way of life," with no reference to the integrated scenes in it.

Dorothy Roe of the Associated Press told me she was surprised so many editors from integrated areas signed the petition and not more Southern editors. However the petition was presented to only a small segment of the editors attending due to "the time element" involved. Mrs. Roe said "Some of the editors are sore about the way this thing turned out. She said "Whoever heard of a Negro wedding with white attendants?"

Several of the signing editors said they signed because Miss Lambert was unhappy with the way the show had been put together and had requested them to present the petition. A number of editors who have been quoted in the New York papers are claiming they were misquoted and a number of the Southern editors who signed are saying "the show certainly is not typical of our way of life." One editor who refused to be quoted said she feels the show was "got up by some Madison Avenue publicity man who never sets his foot out of New York."

Richard Cobb, of the Virginia-Pilot, Norfolk, the only male fashion editor attending, says he thinks "the whole thing is a tempest in a teapot."

Former King Humberto of Italy, now an exile in Portugal, is married to Princess Maria Jose of Belgium. They have four children.

REV. M.D. WILLETT

ARKANSAS

38a 1959

Urges Negroes Here To Wake Up And Fight Evils Of NAACP

Jackson News

Jackson, Miss

2-19-59

(X) leadership

Negro segregationist Rev. M. D. Willett of Little Rock has appealed to Jackson Negroes to "wake up and fight the evils of the NAACP."

Known across the South for his crusade against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and integration, Willett said his visit was his first in Jackson.

He said he was here to visit Citizens Council leaders.

A "Prophet" of the Church of God in Christ, Willett said he bases his belief in segregation on the Bible.

"The NAACP is the most segregated organization in America," he charged. "The organization is segregated completely from white attorneys. The Negro can put his confidence in white attorneys to defend him in everything from divorce to murder cases," he said, "but the NAACP uses only Negro attorneys for their cases in federal court."

Pointing out that the Supreme Court contains no Negro justices Willett declared that "The Supreme Court will doubtlessly still be segregated after 50 years."

Victim of window breaking and attempted bombings in his Little Rock home, Willett commended Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus for his handling of the school situation in Little Rock and said that schools in North Little Rock, including the Negro high school, have continued undisturbed. He said the Negro school there is "operating in peace."

A tent in which Willett was holding a revival in Tallulah, La., was burned late last year and a Negro has been sentenced to three years in prison fer the burning.

Willett said Mississippi "is the most peaceful state in the union, not because of fear but because the schools are provided for both races."

He said he began his campaign against mixing of the races in [illegible], six years before the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

✓

Ark. solon wants to segregate blood

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 2-28-59

p. 3

38a

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Under what he apparently assumes to be a precautionary health measure, an Arkansas lawmaker last week introduced a bill in the House which would require the labeling of blood by the race of the donor.

When informed of Rep. N. B. Murphy's proposed legislation, a doctor, Walter H. O'Neal, termed the idea "ridiculous."

Dr. O'Neal is blood bank chairman of the Pulaski County Medical Society. He said there was no way of distinguishing between the blood of white and colored persons once it has been drawn from the donor.

* * *

DR. E. LLOYD WILBER, a pathologist at the Arkansas Baptist Hospital, declared:

"There is no difference between the blood of white and colored persons. The thing that counts in a transfusion is that the blood is properly matched, free from disease and has adequate hemoglobin to benefit the recipient."

More funds sought to build Negro pool

Birmingham, Ala.

38a

2-26-59

p. 9

Birmingham's Park Board will call on city commission for a special appropriation of from $60,000 to $80,000 Monday, to finance a Negro swimming pool in North Birmingham.

Bids on the pool as designed by the architectural firm of Greer, Homlquist and Chambers were opened yesterday. They showed the cost of the pool, filtering system and bathhouse will be about $110,000.

The park board has only $50,000, and would like to spend $20,000 of that enlarging the parking facilities at Vulcan Park.

The North Birmingham Negro pool has long been an aim of the board, but plans were speeded up last Summer when a group of Negroes threatened to attempt to integrate white pools if it were not constructed.

Faubus Signs Bill Labeling Blood

Post 38a

Washington D.C.

4-7-59

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 6 (AP) — Gov. Orval E. Faubus has signed into law a legislative measure to require labeling of blood for transfusions by race of donor.

Faubus said there was "a great demand by the public" for the bill. He said opposition of some physicians and others boiled down mainly to objections to the administrative detail of labeling.

The bill passed both legislative branches over spirited but numerically slight opposition.

Drunk Charge 'Frame,' Says Segregation Leader

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

8-30-59

38a

Ark

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Robert J. Norwood, white leader of the Segregationist States Rights Council, said Saturday his arrest at a Negro night club for drunkenness was a frame-up.

"It was too well-planned," Norwood said.

Norwood said "no one was drinking" at the Twin City Club, a Negro night spot located near downtown Little Rock, when he was arrested early Friday morning. He said he had gone to the club seeking information about the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

But Police Lt. Carl E. Jackson, who arrested Norwood on a public drunkenness charge, said the segregationist figure wouldn't take a test for drunkenness. Jackson said traffic Judge Robert E. Laster, another prominent segregationist who put up Norwood's $15.50 bond wouldn't let his client take the test. Jackson quoted Laster as saying "he wouldn't pass it, anyway."

The bond was forfeited, which means Norwood did not care to contest the charge in Municipal Court.

Jackson said he and another officer went to the club after a Negro policeman called them and said a drunk white man was there. Jackson said he found Norwood sitting at the bar, with several Negroes, drinking beer.

Norwood gave this account:

Thursday night he received a call from someone who sounded like a white man. The caller claimed to have the minutes of the latest NAACP meeting and "what they planned to do at Dollarway and also how they plan to further integration here."

The Dollarway School District, near Pine Bluff, 42 miles southeast of Little Rock, has been ordered by a federal court to admit three Negroes to its all-white school when classes start Sept. 8.

The Montgomery

ultimatum," the committee said it was merely a sincere effort to urge you to begin some reasonable compliance with the law of the land and to cease the maintenance of a system which is injurious both to Negro children and white."

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

8-30-59

p. 1

IF NEGROES TRIED to enter white classrooms, school authorities can invoke the state's Pupil Placement Act which gives local boards almost unlimited authority to say where individual students attend schools.

The U.S. Supreme Court has held the law constitutional on its face but said at the same time it might be declared invalid if used to discriminate against Negroes.

Under a separate law, the Montgomery board can close any school if the federal courts order Negroes admitted.

Blood of Negro Donors In Ark. Must Be Labeled

Defender
Chicago Ill

38a

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (UPI)— Gov. Orval E. Faubus signed into law a blood labeling bill because he said there is a chance white persons will get diseased Negro blood in transfusions.

The bill was passed during the recent session of the Arkansas legislature. It requires that all blood from Negro donors be clearly labeled as such.

Faubus said information available to him did not establish impossibility of disease being transferred.

"While it is true that all blood is tested for disease, there still exists, as all members of the medical profession admit, the possibility of error," Faubus said.

"Since the only valid objection to the measure so far as the treatment of patients is concerned is some increase in administrative work, I have reached a decision to sign the measure into law."

The National Guardsmen were under strict orders to:

Times-Union

Keep the Negroes out!

Jacksonville
Fla. P. 5

Here's the never-before-told story of Little Rock — by Virgil T. Blossom, ex-Superintendent of Little Rock Schools. You'll read Blossom's hair-raising account of how 150 rabble rousers came "to get him." How his daughters were warned that "you girls won't be alive this time tomorrow." How Governor Faubus finally buckled under to the bigots—and called out the National Guard. Be sure to read "The Untold Story of Little Rock."

38a Ark

He's got a $12-billion problem

His name is Bob Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury — and right now he's wrestling with our country's $12,000,000,000 deficit for 1959. Be sure to read the fascinating story of this modest genius.

It's a wonderful week in the Post . . . 8 articles, 4 stories, 2 serials, many cartoons and exciting photographs.

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The Saturday Evening
POST
June 6, 1959 · 15¢

A CURTIS MAGAZINE

Boys Yell 'Nigger Lovers' At Arkansas Newspapermen

Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Wed. 8-26-59
P. 14

Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 25 (AP)— Six white boys yelled "nigger lover" and tossed rocks Tuesday at newsmen covering registration in the nearby Dollarway School where integration has been ordered.

The high-school boys were being interviewed quietly by five newsmen.

Then a white man hollered from a service station:

"Don't talk to those nigger lovers, they'll get you to say anything."

The boys went over to the man. They came back and shouted "nigger lover" and flipped stones at the newsmen. Ignored, they drifted away.

Integration Order Given

Dollarway School is under a Federal Court order to admit three Negroes when the fall term starts September 8. The 12-grade school signed up new elementary pupils in the one-day registration. Most of the 1,150 white pupils enrolled but did not have to register and neither did the three Negroes seeking entrance.

The School Board asked a stay of the United States Court order pending an appeal. At St. Louis, the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals set Monday for a hearing on motions.

Resistance to integration is high in the Dollarway district. Dollarway borders the state's delta area where the Negro population is heavy.

HAYS URGES U. S. TO HELP THE SOUTH

The New York Times
New York

'Moderate' Tells Rights Panel That Concessions Could Heal Integration Rift

Sun 10-18-59
P. 74

By AUSTIN C. WEIDRWEIN

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17— rooks Hays of Arkansas, whos Brooks Hays of Arkansas, whose "Southern moderate" position cost him his seat in the House of Representatives, urged today a reassessment of the Federal attitude as one avenue to a solution of the South's race problem.

"We need to re-examine our governmental system to harmonize the views of both sides," Mr. Hays said.

The former Democratic Representative from the distric that includes Little Rock was defeated last fall by a segregationist write-in candidate. Mr. Hayes said the South would make concessions if the Federal Government would avoid setting up too many "counter-irritants."

Mr. Hays asserted that there were "many" Southern Congressmen who agreed privately with his views. He aded:

"Little Rock is recovering its moral and spiritual health."

Speaks at Symposium

Mr. Hays made his observations on the progress of civil rights in the South at a two-day symposium on the "Sectional Crisis of our Time."

The symposium was part of the American Studies Conference on Civil Rights at the University of Minesota.

The theme suggested to the panelists was the relevance of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry to the Negro problem of today. This is the centenary of Brown's abortive attempt to start slave insurrection.

Mr. Hays, now a Tennessee Valley Authority director and president of the Southern Baptist Convention, shared the platform with Carey McWilliams, editor of The Nation magazine; Prof. Allen Tate, a poet and a critic who has expounded Southern regionalism in literature; and Truman Nelson, a Salen (Mass.) novelist and historian, who called himself an "unreconstructed abolitionist."

Southern Whites Hit

Mr. Nelson caused Mr. Hays to protest when he said:

"I hate the white Southern racist and all their works. I hate the white South because they have made me ashamed of my own country."

Mr. Hays replied:

"I'm sorry he said he hated anybody in the South. It's easy for those outside the South to be righteous. Don't judge us too harshly—help us. We are trapped in an ugly cleavage. It will be a happier day for the nation when the moderate is permitted to have his day."

Mr. Hays, who was in Congress for sixteen years before he was unseated by Dr. Dale Alford, said there were "elements of virtue" in his old "beloved" constituency.

He said that he could have convinced the people he represented that he was right if he had had more time to campaign.

Mr .Hays, who vainly tried to curb Gov. Orval E. Faubus, said that the loss of his seat in Congress was not too big a price to pay for sticking to his guns.

Mr. McWilliams said that there was more progress toward integration and the achievement of civil rights for Negroes than was generally recognized. But, he said that he feared other Southern moderates would be defeated as was Mr. Hays.

"What," he asked, "is going to happen to Southern moderates if we don't very quickly unfranchise the Negro voter?

"Southern moderates are expendable unless we press forward very rapidly with a civil rights program."

Ark. court asked to deny appeal

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

LITTLE ROCK — An attorney for 10 colored ministers asked the state supreme court to deny a petition for rehearing a case in which the court had voided a law requiring certain persons and organizations to register with the state sovereignty Commission.

The court had killed the law, Act 85 of 1957, by voiding Section 5 which says:

"Persons must register with the Commission if they collect or solicit money to be used to influence Congress on pending legislation designed to limit or circumscribe the operation and control of Arkansas school district."

* * *

J. R. BOOKER, whose clients filed suit against Acts 85 and 83 which created the Commission, said the High Court had interpreted the law correctly and that the petition set up nothing which could not have been argued previously.

Richard B. McCollough of Forrest City, attorney for the Commission, asked the court to modify the rulings and declare valid the sections which specify who should register and what they should report.

Victims—In her Little Rock (Ark.) home, Mrs. Daisy Bates talks with Isaac Mullen, left, and Dr. Garman P. Freeman, right, two of the three men arrested by Arkansas State Troopers and charged with carrying concealed weapons, after they left the Bates home recently.

Bateses Hit By 'Cold War'; Support Lags

Courier Pittsburg, Penn.

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Roving Reporter)

Sat. 8-29-59

P. 3

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Constant harassment for more than three years has been the lot of the K. C. Bateses here—she's Mrs. Daisy Bates, head of the Arkansas NAACP and key figure in the local school integration fight—harassment mixed with persecution and intimidations.

Yet the fighting woman leader and her lean, tough husband have continued to fight, even in the face of not as much local support as their cause deserves.

Their home has been bombed, pelted by rock and gunshots; their newspaper—the State-Press—has been boycotted by local white merchants who refuse to advertise in it; their circulation has been hamstrung and there are places in Arkansas where there paper is not allowed to be put on sale.

■

LATEST SERIES of harassments came last week when several white firms refused to service utility machines used by the Bateses. At one firm where he sought to have a fan repaired, after giving the cordial white secretary his name, Mr. Bates was asked: "Are you related to Daisy Bates?" "I'm her husband," he replied. "We don't want your business," the secretary then swiftly shot back.

At the U. S. Post Office, a white man first cursed Mr. Bates on the outside, and then tried to spit on him inside the building. An electric repair firm finds now that it "can't get to it for the next two or three weeks" when asked to repair a clothes dryer at the Bateses' home.

"They've declared a cold war on us," Mrs. Bates told The Courier. It seems that way. Their fight for integration here—and it is far from won—has been one of tears and heartaches. Yet, like the prophets of old, they have said, "None of these things shall move us," and valiantly kept on fighting.

"What would happen to these kids if I were to leave?" Mrs. Bates asks. And you know the answer to that question right away, because you have observed the apathy of the so-called top Negro leaders here. They act like they're scared, and you know why.

Former School Superintendent Virgil Blossom had pulled a slick trick back in 1954, after the Supreme Court decision on schools: he employed the wives or sisters or daughters of almost every "top Negro leader" as teachers in the local school system. Now they're afraid, frightened that their kin will lose their jobs if they speak up.

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THE BATESES long ago proved their courage, for back in 1946 both Mrs. Bates and L. C. were thrown into jail because their paper ran a scorching editorial blast during a labor strike here. They suffered their lot with patience and came out—and kept on fighting.

When the lines were drawn in the fight to integrate the local public schools, they took their stand and have firmly stuck to it, in spite of all the harassments, insults and other indignities thrown their way.

Two of the parents of the 18 students who are now boycotting the Negro Horace Mann High School are teachers in the local system; one is a state employe. Yet, they are showing their courage just likes the Bateses and serving as a rebuff to others who fear they'd lose their jobs if they stood up for the cause.

While this reporter sat in the Bates' living room Friday afternoon, four white students passed, evidently coming from Central High School. The two boys and two girls looked at the patched-up window of the house and laughed. One of the boys said "Boo." Two other whites passing in a pick-up truck also looked and jeered.

The parents turn their children over to Mrs. Bates with full confidence that she will guide their destinies in the right way, despite the risk. They share her courage. And, so far, none has deserted her ship—not in the full three years this fight has been going on. Frankly, there have been few instances where there has been such complete loyalty shown to a woman who is not even related to any of those with whom she works.

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THERE HAS not been any degree of cooperation from highly placed Negro figures in Little Rock for the Bateses. These Negro leaders seem to be afraid to become identified with the integration fight. Yet the most remarkable thing is the full faith shown in the Bateses by the parents and children involved in the fight. Local Negro apathy, at times, gets under the skin of the Bateses.

As Mr. Bates put it: "I've been jailed, sued, threatened, lied to, lied about, shot at—but never been hit yet—and abused in other ways. Yet, I can take all that from these white folks. But, what I cannot take is this apathy and indifference on the part of Negro 'leaders' generally here."

Now the Bateses live in an atmosphere of suspense and tension, never knowing when fanatical white opponents are going to try to destroy their home and themselves, or what other reprisals may be directed toward them. But they do not intend to give up or stop—until the battle is fully won, no matter the cost.

PUPILS TAUNT NEGRO YOUTH IN LITTLE ROCK

Tribune Chicago, Ill.

Tues. 8-18-59

It's First Harassment by Students

P. 8

BY CLAY GOWRAN

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 17—A Negro boy was taunted and laughed at by 25 to 30 white students outside this city's Central High school Monday as integration moved into its second week in Little Rock.

The incident—which lasted only a few minutes, and brought to action from police standing nearby—came as the big high school ended classes for the day after a morning session. In Hall High school, three Negro girls attended without trouble.

Waits for Car

At Central High, Jefferson Thomas, 17, the Negro pupil, was waiting on a corner for his brother to pick him up in a car when the white students began shouting at him.

They taunted him about riding to and from school for protection, told him he should leave school for good, and made jokes about him. One boy, bolder than the others, rushed forward and whispered something to Thomas, who shook his head.

A moment later, Thomas' brother drove up, and the pair left.

Ike Wires Mrs. Bates

The harrassment came as President Eisenhower telegramed Mrs. Daisy Bates he has turned her request for protection from violence over to the justice department.

Mrs. Bates is the Arkansas president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She wired the President last Thursday that local and state authorities have refused to protect her home from fire [illegible] and bullets and have left her "defenseless before the mob."

"Brutality" Row Continues

The taunting is the first over integration since it started in two of the city's four high schools last Wednesday, when 20 policemen under Chief Gene Smith broke up an attempt by 200 segregationists to march upon Central High school by using night sticks on four men, fire- s on others, and arresting

Segregationists have demanded Smith face a public meeting for questioning about his "brutality" that day, and the wife of a segregationist essman joined this ap- l Monday.

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Mrs. Dale Alford, whose husband defeated veteran Arkansas Rep. Brooks Hays last fall largely because of Hays' moderate stand on the racial issue, notified Mayor Werner Knoop by letter that, unless he calls a meeting on the subject, she will ask patriotic organizations in Washington to make an independent inquiry.

Calls Action Un-American

She said she would appeal to the national defense committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies.

Terming the police action "un-American," Mrs. Alford said she was "shocked and astonished to hear Police Chief Gene Smith used such brutal force against patriotic, unarmed Americans assembled peacefully in protest of the forced integration."

The men struck by Smith's policemen were hit for attempting to break thru police lines around the school, or after they swung blows at the police.

The city council meets Monday night, but Mayor Knoop said he had no plan to bring up the subject of such a meeting. Some other city director [alderman] might do so, however, he said.

Petition Circulated

In another development segregationist leaders in the Dollarway school district on the outskirts of Pine Bluff—southeast of this city—circulated a petition asking help from Gov. Orval Faubus in thwarting the federal court-ordered integration of three Negro high school pupils when classes begin there Sept. 8.

A federal judge Monday denied an appeal by the districts school board for a delay in the ordered integration of the Negroes. The segregationist petition—now being circulated for signatures, and expected to be presented to Gov. Faubus later in the week—asks Faubus to "use all the forces at your command" to prevent integration.

It does not specify what "forces" it means.

Mrs. Daisy Bates Woman's Day Speaker In Newark, N. J.

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va

Sat. 10-31-59

p. 5

NEWARK, N. J. — A capacity crowd attended Metropolitan Baptist hurch, Newark, N. J. on Sunday, October 18, for its annual Women's Day. Rev. B. F. Johnson is pastor.

Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, Arkansas was the guest speaker for the morning and evening services.

The women used as their theme, "Love, Sympathy and Understanding."

MRS. BATES elaborated on the theme and reviewed some of her experiences in Little Rock with the NAACP and the "Little Rock Nine."

She emphasized many duties of our women to our homes, churches and communities. She urged women to vote politically as she reiterated the time when Sojourner Truth compelled a group of ministers to let her speak in their meeting for woman's right to vote.

AT THE SUNDAY afternoon program the young women's division made their contributions to the most colorful event of the year at the church.

Miss Catherine Dancy, guest speaker is a member of the church a Sunday School teacher, and program chairman for the Sunday School.

SHE ATTENDED N. C. College and is a graduate of Upsala College, East Orange, N. J. and a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. She is presently teaching in the Newark, N. J. school system.

Miss Dancy used as her topic the women's day theme and she impressed upon the young women to start now within their homes and church organizations to practice more love and understanding and the future of our nation shall be more peaceful.

AMONG THE young women participating in the program were Mrs. Jewel Black, Mrs. Dora Randall Kinchen, the Misses Madge Craighead, Jewell Jefferson, Mildred Lowe, Faye Wilson, Sandra Russell.

Mrs. Juanita Hunter, chairman of Women's Day, summarized the program. The afternoon concluded with a Coffee Hour.

AT EVENING SERVICE Mrs. Hattie Williams presided. Mrs. E. L. Shelton made presentations to the guest speaker.

Mrs. Bates Women's Day Speaker

Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, Ark., center, was the principal speaker for the Women's Day program at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Newark, N. J. With her are Mrs. Juanita Hunter, chairman of Women's Day and the pastor, the Rev. B. F. Johnson.

Faubus Denies He Desires To Use Guard At Dollarway

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn

Thurs. 8-27-59

p. 5

By KENNETH JOHNSON

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 26.—Gov. Orval Faubus said Wednesday he has "no desire" to send National Guard troops to Dollarway School district, where the latest integration dispute has arisen, but added he "won't shrink from any responsibilities."

Some 1,200 residents of the Dollarway district last week asked the Governor's help in opposing a Federal integration order that three Negroes be allowed entry to white classes in the term starting Sept. 8. The Governor said he hadn't been in contact with "anyone in official capacity" yet at Dollarway, but that he probably will confer with them later.

The subject came up at a press conference the Governor held on return to his office after several days' absence. He was asked for comment on speculation that if he gets the opportunity he will again call out National Guardsmen to deal with integration troubles—as he did in 1957 at Central High in Little Rock.

Weary of Trouble

Would he "welcome Dollarway as perhaps another means of testing out his state police powers?, a newsman inquired.

"I have no desire to participate in such a test," the Governor replied. "I can understand that there might be talk to that effect, but anyone concluding that would be seriously misjudging my inclinations."

The Governor noted that he was just as "weary" as anyone else of the integration furor, and "would be very happy to see a situation of harmony and calm."

"But don't misunderstand, I won't shrink from any responsibilities," he added sharply when asked if that meant he would not call out state police or Guardsmen to Dollarway, if trouble arose.

Mr. Faubus contended that he had done far more to "calm down" segregationist extremists than he had been credited with doing "by my enemies."

Limited Comment

However, he apparently has had little success in "calming down" either the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or the Federal Judiciary, he added. He has criticised both as "pushing" the integration effort in Arkansas.

Mr. Faubus had only limited comment on statements made by Senator J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) in a week-end television appearance in which the senator criticised the Governor's handling of the Little Rock integration dispute.

"My reaction to his statement is the same question I have asked of others who criticise—how would they have handled it?" the Governor shot back. There has been speculation Mr. Faubus plans to oppose Senator Fulbright in the 1962 elections, but the Governor had no comment on that.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—Three Negro pupils involved in an integration dispute at the Dollarway, Ark., school district have filed an appeal with the United States Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The appeal was filed in the names of Ernestine Dove, 16; James Edward Warfield, 13, and Corliss Smith, 12. The appeal opposed a move by the school district to gain a stay of the integration order signed by Federal District Judge Axel J. Beck.

The appellate court has set Monday to hear arguments on alternative motions by the Dollarway district, which is trying to keep Negroes out of its school when classes start Sept. 8.

The pupil's notice also contains an appeal from the part of Judge Beck's integration order which ruled that the Arkansas Pupil Enrollment Act of 1956 and the Arkansas Pupil Assignment Act of 1959 were constitutional.

Unsung Heroes of Little Rock

Courier

By TREZZVANT ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

P. 12
Pittsburg Pa.
Sat. 9-5-59

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — At long last, the names of the unsung heroines of the local high school imbroglio, the "guinea pigs" of one of America's most infamous episodes have come to light. They are Dolores Ann Poindexter and Sybil Loretta Jordan, two daring teenage girls whose nerves of steel made possible the eventual defeat of Governor Faubus, in this once peaceful, friendly city.

Countless words of praise have been deservedly heaped upon the name of brave Mrs. Daisy Bates, and the stories of young Elizabeth Eckford and the "Little Rock Nine" are bound to become legends of the future. Yet those stories must always follow the momentum that gave them birth.

This momentum was furnished by the 16-year-old Dolores Ann, of 1957, and by Sybil Loretta, a mere 14, when she played her historic subsequent 1959 role.

■

TO BEGIN WITH, both were "A" students, without whom Mrs. Bates could not have breached the defenses hurriedly cast up by a dogged band of segregationists.

Miss Poindexter Miss Jordan

Dolores Ann and Sybil Loretta toiled behind the scenes. They endangered their lives, risked the safety of their mothers, to do jobs that had to be done by students who could not be impeached, whatever the grounds.

The former, for example, excelled at recruiting other students to seek escape from the century-old racial exclusions of Southern public schools.

She was the key to the first assault upon injustice, since the first pilgrimage to Central High School was formed at her home. A born leader, she attracted volunteer after volunteer, to amass 50 applicants who sought admission to Central High School.

They risked mob violence and permanent injury, but they got the job done—thanks to Dolores Ann. Equally crucial and daring have been the efforts of Sybil Loretta.

■

THE CURRENT TERM found no "guinea pigs" around, so Mrs. Bates was forced to look around for volunteers. In a twinkling, Sybil had repeated the great performance of Dolores by recruiting others to join in a mass application for admittance to Central High School this term.

It turns out that Sybil, like Dolores, was not accepted by Central High, but, like Dolores, she is still fighting. Somebody had to lead the way. Somebody had to challenge the Faubus position, to give the inspired, relentless leadership which has brought to Little Rock and the South a new day.

Both are typical young Negro girls. Mrs. Willie Mae Poindexter, mother of Dolores, is the lone Negro worker in the Pulaski County Tuberculosis Association, a widow of 11 years standing.

Sybil is the daughter of Postman Lesley W. Jordan and Mrs. Lorraine Jordan, who runs a local grocery store. Both girls attend Bethel AME Church, both are accomplished musicians, and both rushed into the breach when the drive to desegregate Little Rock's schools hinged on the action of volunteers.

More than any of the others, according to Mrs. Bates, these two girls deserve niches. She is proud of them and the same goes both ways for their equally brave and dedicated parents.

Picking On Gov. Faubus

Courier P. 18

As much trouble as Gov. Orval E. Faubus is having as High Priest of Segregation, we don't see why the 1,200 Dollarway, Ark., white folks had to petition him to "do something" to avert the scheduled desegregation of their school district on Sept. 8.

Sat. 9-5-59

Pittsburg Pa.

If they read their newspapers (if they CAN read), they must know that the celebrated alumnus of Commonwealth (Communist) College at Mena, Ark., has lost all of the rounds in the fight against desegregation in Little restriction i nthe Society's constitution, the San Jose delesegregation orders anywhere in Arkansas.

While Gov. Faubus means well by racial segregation, the Dollarway (sic) white folks ought not to embarrass him in this way.

However, while all sensible Americans are laughing over the dilemma of Faubus and his Dollarway friends, we think it behooves Negroes who think Mrs. Daisy Bates has fought the good fight against school segregation in Arkansas, to do something to help her.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bates publish the **Arkansas State-Press** in Little Rock, and there is a widespread conspiracy to put them out of business by depriving the paper of advertising.

If all those Negroes who claim to love Mrs. Bates for her fight would send the paper a $5 or $10 greeting, the militant paper could go on publishing forever!

Races Mix In 7 Ark. Districts

Courier P. 4
Pittsburg, Pa.
Sat. 9-5-59

(Courier Press Service)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — With the opening of public schools this year in this month, seven Arkansas cities will have integrated schools, some of them for the sixth year. They are:

Fayetteville, Charleston, Bentonville and Hoxie where all classes are open to Negroes.

Van Buren, with classes 7 to 12 open; Fort Smith, with grades one to three; Hot Springs, with Negroes in one auto mechanic class, and Little Rock, with two high schools open to Negroes.

Dollarway, near Pine Bluff, is due to open Sept. 8, with three Negroes.

Fayetteville, location of the University of Arkansas, has the largest number of Negro students, about 30, including a basketball star and a football star. In 1957 when Fayetteville was unbeaten, its star full back was William Hayes, Negro. His brother, Harold, is a basketball star there now.

About 20 Negroes are expected at Van Buren this year—TWA.

Board Session Upset By Gas At Little Rock

News & Courier
Fri. 8-28-59
News & Courier
P. 4 B

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — Two powerful tear gas bombs were set off Thursday in the foyer of the school board headquarters while the board was holding a routine meeting upstairs.

Fumes filled the building and it was evacuated. There was no damage and no one was injured.

The school board has been under segregationist fire for opening high schools under a token plan of integration. Five Negroes attend two schools with about 2,300 white students.

A Negro janitor said he saw three white women running away from the front door shortly before he noticed the fumes. He said the women jumped into a waiting car which sped away. He did not get the license number.

Police found three women's sandals near the steps of the building. They said the shoes apparently were lost by the women in their flight.

About 30 persons were attending the board meeting upstairs. They left by a rear exit.

The board adjourned the meeting to offices of the Chamber of Commerce two blocks away.

Governor Faubus Speaks Cautiously

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Arkansas Has Little To Say About Election

Thurs. 8-27-59
P. 49

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 26.— Outcome of the Mississippi Governor's election Tuesday drew only a cautious comment Wednesday from Gov. Orval Faubus, whose name came up frequently in the Mississippi campaigning.

Ross Barnett, Jackson attorney who defeated Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin in the primary, frequently said in the campaign that he wanted to "join hands" with Governor and other Southern Governors in fighting the battle of segregation. Mr. Gartin had the support of Gov. J. P. Coleman who several weeks ago sharply criticized Governor Faubus in his "contradictory" approach to the segregation question.

A newsman noted that Mr. Barnett had been quoted as saying during the campaign that he woudl "like to cross over the Mississippi and shake hands with Governor Faubus."

The Arkansas Governor laughed, then replied, "We would be glad to receive him. Just as cordially as we did Governor Coleman when he was here."

Governor Coleman visited Arkansas and was a geust at the executive mansion here abou year ago.

California To Rid State Government Of Jim Crow Practices Everywhere

Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

California Governon Says It Is Duty of State Government To Rid Itself of Segregation

Fri. 9-18-59
Pic. 1

Issues Policy Statement to All Bureau Chiefs And Asks For Quarterly Reports On Progress

TO MEET WITH EACH DEPARTMENT HEAD

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Segregation and other racial differences in the state of California must go if Governor Edmund G. Brown has his way. In an overall policy statement last week he made it clear to all department heads that he intended for them to follow both the letter and the spirit of the recently passed anti-discrimination legislation. He says the state officials must take the initiative in eliminating the practice of Jim Crow.

38a

His policy statement follows:

"All of you are aware of my keen interest in ridding California of the ugly spectre of racial discrimination. I made this clear in my campaign for office and gave first priority to the passage of a Fair Employment Practices law after I was inaugurated.

"I am proud that the Legislature responded so overwhelmingly by enacting a Fair Employment Practices Act that will be both effective and fair.

"I was also happy to sign other civil rights legislation including bills to outlaw racial discrimination in publicly-assisted housing and in public accommodations.

"These measures will become effective in a few days. They firmly declare that it is the unequivocal policy of this state to give equal treatment to all its citizens regardless of race, religion, or ancestry.

"It is therefore of prime importance that we in State Government follow in our own official daily life the same policy which we have set for the public generally. It would be tragic if we failed to carry out the same spirit of equality in the treatment of our state employees that we have established for private enterprise.

"I know that each of you agrees with me that fair employment is a policy which must characterize all of our public activities. But the complex procedures designed to assure high caliber personnel can in many subtle ways become the instrument for promoting or perpetuating unfairness based on race or creed unless we take the initiative to see that in the spirit as well as the letter of rule and regulation injustice is guarded against.

"All too often it appears that employees of particular racial or religious minority groups are to be found only in the lower and most poorly paid classifications. In some offices they have been found in the past hardly to be there at all.

"These conditions cannot easily be explained on the basis of a lack of qualifications. And if it were possible so to do, we would still have the duty to inquire as to why this were so. If necessary, I want special effort made to find and train qualified people from all the diverse and enriching backgrounds of our state.

"No matter what the problems may be, it behooves us to place our own house in order so that we can honestly and proudly say that what has been declared good for the people is also good for the State of California.

"As I see it, it is the individual responsibility and duty of each department head to examine carefully and critically the existing practices of his own department. Even in the most ideally run organization, examination will disclose ample room for improvement.

"In addition, I want each of you personally to see to it that the spirit of fair employment practices is conveyed down the line to every echelon of supervision. It is here that real vitality can be imparted.

"Not later than November 15, I want a personal first-hand discussion by each of you with my departmental secretary on the situation in your department as you find it.

"I also want quarterly follow-ups on that. Fair employment practices in state government are our problem and our challenge."

Star Seeking New Home

The Pittsburgh Courier

Say Willie Mayses Facing Opposition

Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 12-12-59

SAN FRANCISCO — A newspaper correspondent, attending the recent $100-a-plate Republican rally, overheard a prominent San Francisco lawyer confide to his tablemates that he and his peninsula neighbors were "taking steps" to prevent the Willie Mayses from settling there.

Calif
38a

The super centerfielder of the San Francisco Giants recently sold his fashionable home on Miraloma Drive to a corporation executive, and his wife reportedly has been shopping for a new home on the peninsula.

During the two years the Mayses lived in the Miraloma area there was one incident—a bottle was thrown at the big window, but fell short.

■

THE GIANTS' star has had the home listed for sale for more than a month, and reportedly said he would prefer a home in New York rather than remain in the San Francisco area.

He paid $37,500 for the home in 1957 after some neighbors had protested because he is a Negro.

The agents, Barbagelata Realtors, said, "We purposely kept from identifying it in our ads as Willie Mays' home because we didn't want curiosity seekers."

Travel Agency, Bus Firm Sued By Negro Group

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 2-7-59
38a

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP) — A $[illegible],000 damage suit was filed in Superior Court Friday by 23 club members who said they were not permitted to leave a bus at State Line, Nev., ~~because~~ some of the group were Negroes.

The suit, by the Ho[illegible] and Therapy Club of San Francisco, asks $115,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment, $[illegible] on a charge their civil rights were violated and $23,000 for an alleged breach of contract by a bus company.

Named as defendants were Continental Trailways Bus Co., the Towne & Country Club Agency and Harvey's Wagon Wheel of State Line.

The plaintiffs said that the 23 club members had contracted with the travel agency and the bus company to be taken to the Wagon Wheel for a night of gambling last Feb. 9.

When they arrived at State Line, they said, they were not allowed to leave the bus. The suit contended they were told that Negroes were not wanted there.

S. F. police arrest Negro publisher-physician

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif
Fri. 8-7-59
38a
Calif

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, 45-year-old physician and publisher of the San Francisco Sun-Reporter, has been arrested on charges of using profanity to a police offiecr.

Goodlett, who says he was accosted by police and searched without a warrant to "humiliate" him, was said by police to have been "apparently looking for trouble."

Goodlett said he was accosted by an officer near his buildnig, and that the officer yelled at him, "Hey, boy,! Whaddya got in those packages?"

Goodlett, acknowledged in his newspaper that he then asked the officer why he was "snooping around his car."

He said the officer then tried to take the packages from him.

SWORE AT POLICEMAN

The San Francisco Sun-Reporter, Goodlett's paper, reported that the physician-politico-publisher then asked the officer, "Goddammit, what do you want?"

Police officer Carl Anderson's reply was, "If you say that again, I'm going to arrest you for cursing a police officer," and reportedly continued to try to take the packages.

Dr. Goodlett then yelled, according to the Sun-Reporter, "Goddammit, whit the hell do you want?"

The physician was then arrested on a "147, profanity to a police officer."

He was allowed to take the packages, unopened, to his office. He said they were gifts from his patients.

At the divisional police station, a check was made to see if Dr. Goodlett was wanted for any traffic violations. He wasn't.

State Assemblyman Philip Burton then interceded, demanding that the police take Dr. Goodlett to the central police station.

Burton was told that the regular "paddy-wagon" trip would have to be waited on. When the assemblyman then said he would come and get the publisher personally and take him to the central station, according to the Sun-Reporter, the police took him. He was released shortly thereafter on his own recognizance on order of Judge Alvin Weinberger.

However, the Sun-Reporter charged that the release process was slowed up by the police. Eventually, in consideration of the fact that the doctor had patients waiting, a Deputy Chief ordered the process speeded up. Three hours after he was first accosted by the police officer, Goodlett was released.

He commented for his own paper that, "Everytime the police see a Negro with an armful of packages, they think he's a shoplifter. They violate all his rights, and when he questions them, he is arrested."

Grandvel Jackson, president of the San Francisco NAACP, also commented on the arrest. He said, "We cannot have the leaders in our community treated like common criminals."

Post Times Herald p. B1.
7-21-59 Washington, D.C.

By Norman Driscoll, Staff Photographer

38a

Mr. and Mrs. Mandev Singh and Shamser Singh (right) were in a group of Indians who were refused admission to Beverly and Mayo Beaches.

Racial Policy Bars India Officials at Bay Beaches

By Julius Duscha
Staff Reporter

Five natives of India, three of whom are members of official missions to the United States, reported yesterday that they were refused admission on Sunday to Beverley and Mayo Beaches on Chesapeake Bay near Annapolis.

Shamsher Singh, one of the five, said that they were turned away from both beaches, which are privately owned, because of the color of their skin.

"It was a very unpleasant experience," Mandev Singh, another member of the party, said. "I had never realized before that foreigners could be treated this way only 30 miles from Washington."

Post Times Herald p. B1
Washington D.C.
7-21-59

The party which included the Indians was admitted to Chesapeake Beach, another private beach in the Annapolis area.

On Saturday Shamsher Singh, who is the Indian representative on the International Cotton Advisory Committee here, and Dr. R. S. Basi, a native of India who also was in the beach party, were guests at the wedding of Dale Rogers, the daughter of Attorney General William P. Rogers, and Donald J. Marshall of Oak Park, Ill.

The wedding was in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Shamsher Singh and Dr. Basi sat in front of Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy.

Beverly Beach is one of two beaches where a Chinese college professor and his family were refused admission on July 4. The other is Triton Beach. A Chinese research specialist and his family were turned away from Mayo Beach on July 4.

Edgar Kalb, the owner of both Beverly and Triton Beaches, said yesterday that the beaches are restricted to members of the white race. (Anthropologists consider Indians to be part of the white or Caucasian race.) Kalb said there are at least four other private beaches in the Annapolis area that are open to all races.

Shamsher Singh lives at 1743 Connecticut ave. nw. Mandev Singh, who wears a turban, is a member of the Indian Embassy's Supply Mission here. He and his wife, who also was in the group, live at 2725 39th st. nw. Dr. Basi is a New York economist who is a consultant to the Vitro Corp., which is constructing a dam in India.

The fifth Indian in the group was L. S. Aulakh, who is on the Indian consulate general's staff in New York.

Three English women, who are secretaries here, and a District physical education teacher were also in the group. None of these was refused admission to the beaches.

The women are Margaret Peters, who is a secretary at the Ghana Embassy; her sister, Ann, who is employed at the British Embassy, and Brenda Andrews, who works for the World Bank. The teacher is Eugene Branchi. All four have apartments at 1908 Florida ave. nw.

Two Maryland Beaches Bar Chinese Professor, Family

Montgomery, Ala. p. 1
Advertiser
7-10-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Chinese college professor and his family were turned away when they tried to go swimming July 4 at two Chesapeake Bay beaches restricted to white patrons.

The incident came to light through a letter to the Washington Post from Martin Ira Glassner, an educational exchange officer of the U.S. State Department.

38a

Glassner said his family and that of Dr. Hsieh Chiao-min, associate professor of geography at Catholic University, went to Beverly and Triton beaches. Both beaches in Maryland are privately operated.

The Hsiehs—the professor, his wife, Jean, and 3-year-old daughter, Eileen—were refused admittance.

Glassner called this particularly ironic on Independence Day and at a time when Alaska and Hawaii, both with large numbers of people of Asiatic extraction, were being welcomed as new states.

Hsieh told a reporter he considered the incident unfortunate but not typical of the United States.

"I like this country. We plan to stay here. We have many fine friends here," he said.

Hsieh has been at Catholic University since 1956. A doctor of philosophy, he earlier directed a U.S. Navy research project at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At the Capitol, Rep. Walter Judd (R-Minn), a former missionary to China, told a reporter the incident was deplorable and would do grievous harm to the country.

"You can be sure Moscow radio will trumpet this in 40 languages," Judd said.

38a 1959

TWO CHESAPEAKE BAY BEACHES

CHINESE COLLEGE PROFESSOR AND HIS FAMILY

'Not Wanted' at White Only Clubs

2 Annapolis Beaches Bar Chinese Professor and Family

Post & Times Herald
Washington D.C.
p. C1
Arr. 7-10-59

A Chinese college professor whose family was barred from swimming at two Chesapeake Bay beaches July 4 doesn't feel his experience is "typical of America if unfortunate."

He is James Chiao-min Hsieh, associate professor of geography at Catholic University and former research worker on a Navy project at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

On July 4, he and his wife, Jean, took their 2½-year-old daughter, Eileen, to Beverly Beach to spend the holiday. Accompanying them on the excursion were Mr. and Mrs. Martin I. Glassner and their two young daughters. Glassner is a 27-year-old educational exchange officer with the State Department.

The Hsiehs were told they were "not wanted" at two privately-operated beaches near Annapolis—Beverly and Triton—because membership in the "private clubs" was "limited to members of the white race only."

The two families ended up by taking their youngsters back to cool off in a plastic wading pool in a neighbor's backyard near the Glassner home in Arlington.

Glassner said he wrote a letter to The Washington Post about the beach incident because he "felt the people should know about this—and also that there are American citizens concerned about these things and it isn't the general practice."

"It was Eileen's first trip to a beach," he added, "and she was all worked up about it. My own 3-year-old daughter kept asking why we couldn't go swimming and whether the men were bad men."

Hsieh, who has been in the United States for ten years, emphasized the experience had not changed any of his views about this country.

"I love America," he said. "I know many people here. I don't think Beverly Beach was right. It is very difficult to explain to my daughter."

When asked about the incident yesterday, Edgar Kalb, identified as the manager at Beverly Beach, refused to answer any question over the telephone.

Another man—who described himself only as a maintenance worker with the name "Rice"—said the policy at Beverly is to admit only persons of North European ancestry. The beach, he added, is a private club, and the public is not invited.

At Trinton Beach, Raymond Kalb, who said he was Edgar's brother, explained: "We have signs and literature saying we are a private club for the white race only."

Glassner said there were signs "all over telling about the beautiful beaches and inviting the public" but the first mention of exclusion, he notticed was a sign at the toll gate.

Here is his account of what happened:

At the Beverly entrance gate, he paid 50 cents a head for his family and was waved on to the parking lot. Through his rear-view mirror, he then saw that the Hsieh family, traveling in another car, had been stopped.

He went back to check and was told the Hsiehs could not enter because only "members of the white race were allowed in." Later a man in a blue-panel truck came up and identified himself as a "special policeman" and gave them a list of rules and regulations. He then was joined by what appeared to be a policeman in uniform.

The same two families then drove to nearby Triton Beach, only to find the same blue panel truck with the same man waiting for them. They were turned away there.

Raymond Kalb said yesterday that his brother, Edgar, was the man in the blue panel truck mentioned by Glaser.

Both Kalbs are "special officers" a spokesman for the Anne Arundel County Commissioners confirmed yesterday. They are appointed by request and paid by those who request them. Frank Wilde, president of the Commissioners, said the special officers cannot make arrests but have restraining powers until police arrive.

A spokesman for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith reported that the League had been successful in getting "Gentile Only" signs removed from Beverly Beach nine years ago. At the time, he said, five Jewish persons in the car were refused admittance while a Japanese passenger was allowed in.

Hsieh, 40, met the Glassners while working on his doctorate at Syracuse University. His wife, Jean, holds a master's degree in geography. Their daughter, born in Washington, is an American citizen, and they are waiting to apply for citizenship after meeting permanent residence requirements.

Chinese Family Banned At Two U. S. Beaches

News & Observer p. 9
Arr. 7-10-59
Raleigh N.C.
p. 9

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Chinese college professor and his family were turned away when they tried to go swimming July 4 at two Chesapeake Bay beaches restricted to white patrons.

The incident came to light through a letter to the Washington Post from Martin Ira Glassner, an educational exchange officer of the U.S. State Department.

Glassner said his family and that of Dr. Hsieh Chiao-min, associate professor of geography at Catholic University, went to Beverly and Triton beaches. Both beaches are privately operated.

The Hsiehs—the professor, his wife, Jean, and 3-year-old daughter, Eileen—were refused admittance.

Glassner called this particularly ironic on Independence Day and at a time when Alaska and Hawaii, both with large numbers of people of Asiatic extraction, were being welcomed as new states.

Hsieh told a reporter he considered the incident unfortunate but not typical of the United States.

"I like this country. We plan to stay here. We have many fine friends here," he said.

Hsieh has been at Catholic University since 1956. A doctor of Philosophy, he earlier directed a U.S. Navy research project at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At the Capitol, Rep. Walter Judd (R-Minn), a former missionary to China, told a reporter the incident was deplorable and would do grievous harm to the country.

"You can be sure Moscow radio will trumpet this in 40 languages," Judd said.

Chinese Report Refusal By White Beaches

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Arr. 7-10-59

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Chinese college professor and his family were turned away when they tried to go swimming July 4 at two Chesapeake Bay beaches restricted to white patrons. p. 3-17

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38a 1959 COLORADO

To Study Continental Decision

38a

Colo.

Negro Pilot, Marion Green, Wins Long Fight

Kansas City

DENVER. — The Colorado Anti-Discrimination commission last week decided in favor of a Negro pilot who complained of discrimination by an airline.

Its ruling was agreed on in the week that the pilot asked the commission to drop the whole matter.

The charges were brought by Marlon D. Green, 28, of Lansing, Mich., against the Continental Air Lines. He contended that the line failed to hire him because he was a Negro.

In hearings held by the commission last May, Continental challenged the jurisdiction of the state body over interstate carrier, and denied that racial discrimination had prompted its decision not to hire Green.

In its decision last week, the commission ordered Continental Air Lines to give Green a "first opportunity to enroll in its next training school," and fixed his priority at June 24, 1957.

The commission added, however, that Green must notify the commission in writing that he is willing to take the course by January 10, 1959.

It refused Green permission to drop the case and ordered Continental to cease and desist from "such discrimination and unfair employment practice." If Green fails to notify the commission he wants the training, Continental is released from obligation.

It was learned that the commission actually reached its decision in mid-summer, but failed for the intervening months to get its decision into proper language.

Meanwhile Continental is studying the ruling according to Harold W. Bell Jr., vice-president. He added that the airline doesn't the present have a training cour scheduled.

In Lansing, Mich., Green told porters he hopes to enroll in next flight training course.

He is a former Air Force tain and is now employed pilot by the Michigan High partment.

According to United Press national, Green has been bl in at least 14 attempts to be a commercial airline pilot.

Green credited his white w Eleanor, with helping him win fight.

He said the news from Colora was "the best I've had in this lo fight," but he is worried about further delay.

38a 1959

CONNECTICUT

Bias Charged In Club Ouster

World-Telegram & Sun

New York

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 2.—A couple who were dismissed from membership in a Fairfield County social club today said they felt they were kicked out because they brought a Negro to the club's swimming pool as a guest.

Sept 9 1959

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Chapin, of 108 Norwalk Ave., said they were dropped from the Lake Club of Wilton after spending last Saturday there with their longtime friend, dancer Leon Destine, a native of Haiti who lives in New York City.

38a

Last night the club issued a statement emphatically denying that "racial discrimination" was involved. It attributed its action to Mrs. Chapin's "conduct" last Saturday and "on previous occasions."

Conn

"The Lake Club has no quarrel with the right of Mrs. Chapin to conduct herself as she pleases and to seek out such friends as she chooses in public places and in her home. Within the property, however, we cannot tolerate conduct which is unmindful of the rights of others or the best interests of our family members," the statement said.

Mr. Chapin said he received a letter last Sunday telling him that he was being dropped because of "a continued pattern of conduct on your part which the board considers incompatible with the best interests of the club and its membership."

He said there was no mention of the pool incident.

He said he sent back a letter demanding a face-to-face hearing on the cause of the revoked membership but that he had received no answer.

"We don't like the way they did it," he explained. "If I have to choose my friends to belong to this club, then I don't want to belong."

Mr. Destine, reached at his home in New York, said he was dismayed by the club's action.

"It can only be because I was there," he said. "I noticed some of the members looking at me strangely, but I'm used to that because I'm a performer."

38a 1959

COMMITTEE TO COMBAT RACIAL INJUSTICE (CCRI)

Anti-Bias Body Calls For Probe

Chicago Defender

3a

Chicago Def.

Jan. 17-59

P. 20

NEW YORK—The Committee to Combat Racial Injustice has cabled the chief press officer of the U. S. Embassy in Holland protesting his reported public statements to Netherlanders who protest the reformatory sentences of James Hanover Thompson, 10, and David "Fuzzy" Simpson, 8, following an incident in which a seven-year-old white girl kissed the older boy.

Both Reuters and the ANP (Netherlands Press Agency) report the Embassy telling protesters that no race discrimination was involved in the case and that the boys were sent to reform school for thefts.

The CCRI further sent a letter of protest to Secretary of State Dulles, demanding that the U. S. Embassy in Holland be silenced on the case and that an investigation be lounched. The letter crited a White House refusal early in the case to intervene on behalf of the boys because it was out of federal jurisdiction, and inquires why it is now within federal jurisdiction for whitewashing abroad.

The statements of the U. S. Embassy in Holland were evoked by a growing protest movement there by school children as well as adults. On Jan. 15 a number of schoolchildren in the Hague gave the press a copy of a letter to the U. S. ambassador expressing their indignation over the punishment of Hanover Thompson and "Fuzzy" Simpson, the Negro boys of Monroe, N. C., involved in the kissing incident.

Next, teachers and pupils in Utrecht schools protested. On Jan. 21 a 13-year-old schoolgirl presented U. S. diplomatic officials with a protest petition bearing 520 signatures. This was followed by a delegation of children from eight secondary schools in the Hague and Delft bearing a petition with 1,000 signatures.

In addition an adult campaign known as Operation Snowball, was started by S. F. A. Saris, of the Catholic organization Martinusnuis. He quickly received over 300 letters of support and more than 3,000 signatures to petitions.

On Jan. 24 Saris cabled Dr. A. E. Perry, vice-president of the Union County NAACP, who is also a member of the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice, as follows:

"ANP calls case of James and David race discrimination. American embassy is calling them thrives. Stop. Please answer telegraphically race discrimination or not and send report by letter."

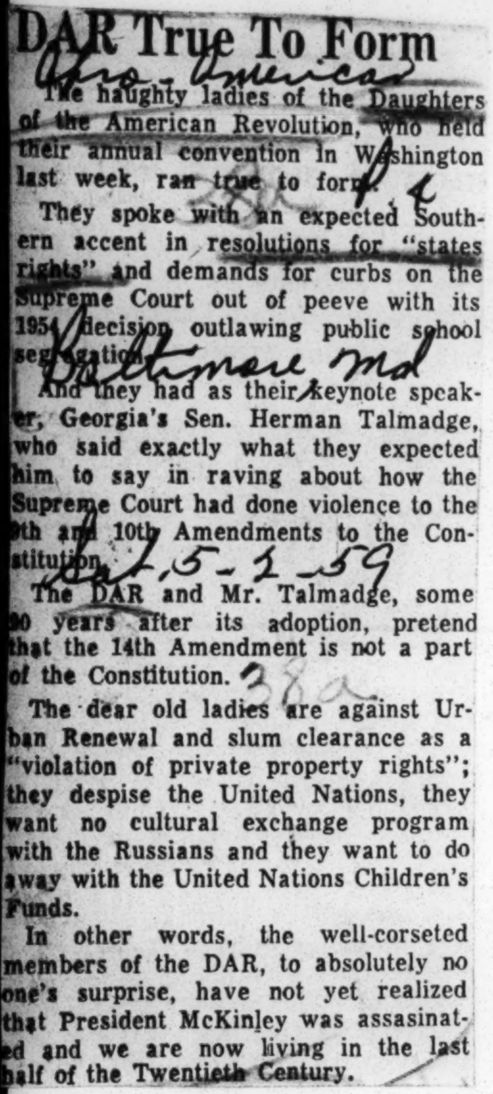
Dr. Perry replied: "Positively race discrimination. Letter follows."

Saris then cabled: "Thank you we go on snowball."

Another manifestation of world opinion on the "kissing case" was received by the CCRI in the form of a letter from Berlin in the name of the Women's International Democratic Federation, an organization which claims 200 million members and sections on every continent. Enclosed was the copy of a telegram sent North Carolina's Gov. Luther Hodges. It reads:

"Womens International Federation representing millions all continents shocked brutal racist injustice committing two children age 8 and 9 indeterminate terms state reformatory. We join outraged world public opinion demanding unconditional release David Simpson and Hanover Thompson and restoration family. We condemn racist policy as inhuman and violation United Nations charter."

Daily the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice receives copies of letters sent to Gov. Hodges by Americans aroused over the treatment of the two Negro boys in North Carolina. (Copies of such letters should be sent to CCRI, Suite 1117, 141 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.



DAR True To Form

Afro-American

The haughty ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who held their annual convention in Washington last week, ran true to form.

p. 4

38a

They spoke with an expected Southern accent in resolutions for "states rights" and demands for curbs on the Supreme Court out of peeve with its 1954 decision outlawing public school segregation.

Baltimore, Md

And they had as their keynote speaker, Georgia's Sen. Herman Talmadge, who said exactly what they expected him to say in raving about how the Supreme Court had done violence to the 9th and 10th Amendments to the Constitution.

Sat. 5-2-59

The DAR and Mr. Talmadge, some 90 years after its adoption, pretend that the 14th Amendment is not a part of the Constitution.

38a

The dear old ladies are against Urban Renewal and slum clearance as a "violation of private property rights"; they despise the United Nations, they want no cultural exchange program with the Russians and they want to do away with the United Nations Children's Funds.

In other words, the well-corseted members of the DAR, to absolutely no one's surprise, have not yet realized that President McKinley was assasinated and we are now living in the last half of the Twentieth Century.

38a 1959

D.C.

Negro Charges Rebuff At Senate Beauty Shop

Negro secretary to Sen A. Hart (D-Mich.) said rday she was refused ser at the beauty shop in the Senate Office Building.

employe, Annie C. Ball, was told no operator trained to do her hair. Anyone qualified to sham and pincurl hair could do she said.

Sen. Hart immediately ked the Senate Rules Administration Committee, headed by Sen. Thomas Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.) to investigate the incident.

A Committee spokesman any Senate employe is titled to service at the shop the proprietors were reminded of it two weeks ago. shop manager, Nina E. phenson, agreed to observe policy after an inquiry m Hart's office, the spokesman added.

Mrs. Ball, who joined Hart's when he took office in nuary, said she was "received and served courteously" when she got a manicure the beauty shop last Tues

she said in a statement with Hennings, when she rived for an appointment sterday, she was told the operator could not do her hair.

"It is my understanding the Committee has said everyone in the Senate Office Building is to be taken care " she told the manager.

Ball quoted Mrs. Steph as saying, "I know that sorry that I cannot make (the operator) do it." Mrs. refused to discuss incident.

Hennings was not available, spokesman for the Com, which meets next a from today, said the probably will be refered Senate Sergeant-at-Arms C. Duke.

Neithe rthe Senator beauty no rthe shop under the management in the Old Office Building is op by Congress, although is made available.

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BEAUTY SHOP OPERATOR RESIGNS IN D. C. ROW

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) —An incident involving refusal of service to a secretary to a Senator in the beauty shop in the new Senate Office Building appeared settled Wednesday by the resignation of the operator.

In a conference with Joseph C. Dukes, Senate Sergeant at Arms, and Gordon F. Harrison, clerk and counsel to the Senate Rules Committee, Mrs. Mabel Zimmerman Solomon, proprietor of the beauty shop, said the operator had offered to resign.

Mr. Harrison told the NNPA that so far as the Senate Rules Committee is concerned, the policy is that all beauty shops, barber shops, cafeterias and other establishments at the Capitol must serve all Capitol employees without discrimination.

Mr. Harrison quoted Mrs. Solomon, who also is the proprietor of the beauty shops in the House Office buildings, as saying that this was the first time that any colored employee had been refused ervice.

She said none of the secretaries and clerks on the House side had ever sought to use the beauty shops in the House Office buildings.

CLERK SURPRISED

The incident was a surprise to Mr. Harrison. In the latter part of July he had assured Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, that there would be no such incident.

Senator Philip A. Hart, Michigan Democrat, had inquired what the policy was with respect to use of the beauty shop by colored employees. It was his secretary, Mrs. Annie Ball, who was refused service

Senator Hennings had informed Senator Hart that the beauty shop was open to all employees.

Immediately after she was refused service, Mrs. Ball informed Senator Hart. She gave him a written statement which was sent to Senator Hennings.

The matter was then handled by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Dukes in a conference with Mrs. Solomon. The beauty shop is run as a concession. It occupies space in the Senate Office Building rent free. It also pays for no electricity.

In her statement Mrs. Ball said she went to the beauty shop on Aug. 4 for a manicure. She had made the appointment by telephone. She said she was served courteously.

While at the shop, she said, she made an appointment for a shampoo and wave for 11:30 a. m., Tuesday.

When she went in for her appointment, she said, the manager called an operator over and stated, "This is your operator."

According to Mrs. Ball, the operator said: "I am sorry I can not do your hair. I am not trained to do it."

Mrs. Ball said she replied: "As long as you are qualified to shampoo and pin curl, you can do it."

According to Mrs. Ball, the manager then said to the operator: "Then you refuse to do it."

The operator replied, "Yes."

Mrs. Ball said she then stated: "It is my understanding that the Rules Committee has said everyone in the Senate Office Building was to be taken care of."

The manager, Mrs. Ball said, replied: "I know that, but I am sorry. I cannot make her do it. Would you like to make another appointment?"

Mrs. Ball said she replied: "No, I want to discuss it with the Senator and whatever he decides will be all right with me."

Mrs. Ball said she then left the shop.

At the time, Mrs. Ball said there were at least three more operators in the shop.

38a

Experts Praise Progress In Desegregation Here

Post

Washington, D.C.

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

Washington has calmly and quietly undergone a "major social revolution" in the last decade, a group of race relations experts has concluded in a study released yesterday.

9-14-59

The experience here, they said, demonstrates that a community can make a peaceful transition from a segregated to a "quasi-integrated" city without violence or major disturbance.

The 133-page study, "Civil Rights in the Nations Capital: A Report on a Decade of Progress" was released yesterday in New York City by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. It is the work of 17 race relations experts here.

Change Since 1948

Just a little over a decade ago, the report points out, a survey directed by Joseph D. Lohman found that Negroes were completely segregated in the Nations Capital and "subject to a variety of discriminatory indignities." That was in 1948.

Negroes couldn't eat in downtown restaurants, get a room in a downtown hotel, or go to a downtown movie or play. They attended separate schools and churches and went to separate swimming pools and playgrounds.

Outside the Federal Government, they could obtain only laborer or service-type jobs. Strict segregation was the rule in the District Fire Department and many public and private welfare institutions.

Now, most of this has changed, the intergroup relations experts said in their decade-after report. But, they emphasized, pockets of stubborn discrimination and segregation still exist in Washington.

Using a three-point scale, the researchers summed up desegregation progress here in this way:

- "Good progress," from segregation to almost total desegregation, in schools, hotels, restaurants, theaters, public recreation facilities, public and private health institutions, and public social welfare agencies.
- "Fair progress" in some areas of Federal employment, housing, urban renewal, churches, and private social welfare agencies.
- "Slower progress in local employment — both District Government and private industry—professional organizations, and unions.

Singled out for particular attention in the report are the discriminatory practices of craft unions in the construction industry. Many of these unions, the researchers emphasized, are blocking employment and apprenticeship opportunities for Negroes.

Areas of Discrimination

Many other areas of discrimination still remain despite the last decade of great social change here, the report notes.

Even though Negroes have broken into the white-collar ranks of Federal employment, most still are found in Grade 5 or below. Few Negroes have climbed to executive ranks in the Police and Fire Departments, the survey reports. Because of residential segregation patterns, many Negroes still live in one-race areas and their youngsters attend schools with enrollments substantially Negro.

The decade's great transformation in human relations here was accomplished with only three minor, quickly-ended incidents, the race experts reported.

These came in 1950, when the Interior Department integrated its swimming pools, in 1953, when the District Recreation Department integrated a pool and playground, and in 1954, when some 2500 senior and junior high youngsters stayed out of school for a few days at the beginning of public school desegregation.

Post Washington, D.C. 9-14-59 P. A-15

Credit for the good record of orderly change here, the report says, should go to the leadership of the Federal Government in executive policy and judicial decisions, the social-action role of voluntary groups, and the firm action of some authorities, notably the Board of Education.

Formula For Success

"Washington experience," the survey emphasizes "furnished additional evidence in the support of the contention . . . that morally right, authorative decisions on desegregation, announced by high-level leadership and carried out without equivocation, ambiguity or delay, will be accepted by the community without disturbance or violence."

Law, the experts also noted, performs a valuable function as "a framework for social change" and makes the question of segregation one of "equity and individual rights" rather than of local custom.

In releasing the study yesterday, John V. P. Lassoe Jr., executive secretary of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, said the Washington experience can serve as "something of a model" for social change in the field of race relations.

"The eyes of the world," he added, "are always on our Nation's Capital, and it is good that they will see there the kind of progress that we believe can take place in every American city that still lives with patterns of segregation."

Reporting Personnel

The report was edited by Ben D. Segal, education director of the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, and William Korey, director of the District-Maryland office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Other contributors were Donald D. Brewer, District

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Deputy Welfare Director; Ross Clinchy, executive director of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy; Isaac Franck, executive director of the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington; John Y. Yoshino, compliance officer of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Also Julius W. Hobson, member of the executive board of the District branch of the NAACP; James G. Banks, relocation chief for the Redevelopment Land Agency; B. T. McGraw, housing economist with the Housing and Home Finance Ageny; George B. Nesbitt, intergroup relations officer with the Urban Renewal Administration; Margery Ware, executive secretary of Neighbors, Inc.; Walter E. Washington, deputy director of management with the National Capital Housing Authority; Alma S. Scurlock, assistant director of the District Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

Also Paul Cooke, director of the Howard University workshop on intergroup relations; Irene Osborne, community organization worker with the Southwest Project; John T. Blue Jr., Virginia State College professor now on leave as community organizer with the Adams-Morgan demonstration project, and Joseph H. Douglass, program coordination officer with the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

Experts' Summary

Here is the way these intergroup relations specialists sum up the deeds of progress in civil rights in the Nation's Capital:

Housing—The most serious obstacle to integrated housing in the Washington metropolitan area is the exclusion of Negroes from new housing in the suburbs, most boult with Federal aid.

Within the city there has been a gradual, orderly housing integration without violence or a wholesale flight of white residents. But many Negroes still live in one-race sections in the older central core of the city or the Northeast, in deteriorating, crowded housing.

Federal Employment — Ten years ago Negroes were generally relegated to the most menial and lowest-paid jobs. Now more than half of the Negroes in Federal employment work in integrated offices. Many others are mail carriers. In 1956, a survey showed that Negroes made up about one quarter of employes in 62 Federal agencies, and of these some 53 per cent were in white-collar jobs. But of the white-collar Negro, employes, 84 per cent were still in the lowest four classification grades.

Still, about one-sixth of the white-collar workers have broken through to positions of some responsibility or professional status.

Private Employment—Among the gains are the employment, sometimes limited, of Negroes with the utility companies, with some department stores as clerks and office workers and with the D. C. Transit System.

38a 1959

D.C.

Racial Stress Declared Eased In Integrated Child Camps

Post & Times Herald P.D.1. Washington D.C.

Negro and white children tend to place less emphasis on race after an opportunity to learn about each other at first hand, according to a study of two integrated summer camps.

The study also found that the experience of living with white children has a salutory effect on "the Negro children's concept of their own race and on their own personal self-esteem."

The study, conducted in 1955 by three psychologists, covered children at Camp Goodwill and Camp Pleasant, both operated in the national forest in Virginia by Family and Child Services of Washington.

Approximately 1100 children attended the camps during five two-week sessions. The most intensive studies were made of eight cabins, occupied by different groups of six to 10 children throughout the summer, according to a report of the study, published in the Journal of Social Issues last year.

The study was described Thursday night by one of the psychologists, John D. Campbell, at a meeting of Neighbors, Inc., an organization established "to stabilize certain changing neighborhoods in North Washington."

Campbell, a member of the staff of the National Institute of Mental Health, was joined in the study by Marian R. Yarrow, also of NIMH, and Leon J. Yarrow, a research psychologist with Family and Child Services.

Among the conclusions stated in their report were:

- "Race as a criterion for assessing friendship" exerted less influence at the end of the two-week camping period.
- "At the end of camp, in the eyes of the white children their Negro peers were significantly more desirable as friends then they had been earlier in the session. Indeed, at the end of camp, white and Negro campers were about equally desired as friends by the white children."
- The Negro children showed less sensitivity to unfavorable behavior by other Negroes after the camping session. "There is a generally systematic tendency for them to describe other Negro children in more favorable terms than initially. Among the Negro girls there is a lessened tendency to reject other Negro girls on friendship ratings."
- "In general, at the end of camp, the experience of integrated camping was viewed favorably by the children (76 per cent wanted camp to continue longer)."
- "The leader (the counselor) is a critical variable in the situation. He occupies an especially strategic position in giving definition to an ambiguous situation, and in communicating norms to the children. The manner in which he deals with the racial issue for himself (i.e., how he copes with his feelings of anxiety, anger or tension) plays a decisive role."

2-14-59

38a

10 C

Restaurant Bias Suit Dismissed

38a D.C.

Post Herald

Howard Johnson's Restaurant in Alexandria can "refuse service to anyone, at anytime," a Federal Judge said yesterday in dismissing the suit of a Negro who said he was barred because of his race.

Charles E. Williams, an attorney of 1329 Shepard st. nw., contended his rights had been violated because interstate commerce laws and the Civil Rights Act of 1875 bar racial discrimination. He had sued the restaurant and 2 employes for damages.

Alexandria Judge Albert V. Bryan said the restaurant was not a facility of interstate commerce as Williams claimed and that the Federal laws cited by Williams didn't apply to his case.

p 3

Wash D.C.

1-9-59

Putnam Letter Ad Criticized By Negroes

Post Herald

Washington Ministers Condemn D. C. Evening Star For Publishing Article

Birmingham Ala

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Four ministers, who said they speak for 3000 Negroes, today condemned The Washington Evening Star for publishing the Putnam letter advertisement.

They did so in a paid, three-column ad, which appeared on Page B-2 of The Star.

"We would not attempt to refute Putnam's letter," the ministers said. "That is a task unworthy of serious minded men.

"What hurts us, and the congregations we serve, is that a newspaper as renowned and otherwise useful as The Evening Star should accept such paid advertising. Freedom of the press is not to be construed as license of the press.

"Three thousand Negroes whom we represent and speak for in this instance would hope that a responsible public organ would hereafter reveal a more sensitive and discriminating policy in accepting paid advertising."

The Putnam letter was published in The Star on Jan. 26, in a five-column ad.

Today's ad accused Putnam of writing a "scurrilous" letter to President Eisenhower.

The ministers said that no one person could assess the Negro race's place and contribution to civilization, "especially a person so confused as to profess love and to berate hate."

They said "as Christian ministers, we would express a deep sense of shame for this nation that the public press should be used, under any circumstances, to foster feelings of hate and degradation toward any human being."

The Washington Post and Times-Herald rejected the ad when it was offered to it.

2-5-59

p 4

38a

10 C

Washington Post's Refusal To Run Segregation Ad Hit

Advertiser

38a

Montgomery Ala

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. George Huddleston Jr. (D-Ala) accused the Washington Post Wednesday of "gross betrayal of responsible journalism" for refusing to publish as an advertisement a statement on segregation.

The Post's publisher, Philip L. Graham, said through a spokesman the newspaper would have no comment on Huddleston's remarks or on its own reasons for rejecting the proffered ad.

Huddleston, in brief remarks to the House and in an expanded statement for the congressional record, referred to a statement on segregation by Charleton Putnam of Washington, D.C.

The congressman said a letter Putnam wrote on segregation "presents so completely and so eloquently the position long held by the South on this issue" that a group of citizens of Birmingham has shought to have it published throughout the country.

USED BY OTHERS

Many papers published summaries of the letter as news, Huddleston said, while others printed it as a letter to the editor and still others — the New York Times among them — ran it as a paid advertisement.

"When the Washington Post was approached on this matter," Huddleston continued, "they did not consider the item newsworthy. This of course, was their privilege. They refused to run Mr. Putnam's letter as a letter to the editor, which again was their privilege . . .

"Then, when this group of citizens, through their representative, asked to buy space in the Post in order to run the Putnam letter as a paid advertisement, they were flatly refused . . .

"Those of us who are familiar with the policies of the Washington Post in its handling of the news may not be surprised at this gross betrayal of responsible journalism. But I deplore and resent bitterly this insult and lack of consideration for the views of my constituents."

REVERSAL OF DECISION

Putnam, a former airlines executive, wrote the letter in question to President Eisenhower last Oct. 13.

In it, Putnam said he regards as wrong the Supreme Court's original decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools. He said that decision ought to be reversed and "meanwhile every legal means should be found not to disobey it, but to avoid it."

Putnam wrote that the decision had set back the Negro's cause in the South by a generation, and added:

"He may force his way into white schools, but he will not force his way into white hearts nor earn the respect he seeks. What evolution was slowly and wisely achieving, revolution has now arrested, and the trail of bitterness will lead far."

1-22-59

p 2-A

Integration Cuts Capital Pools Use

News & Courier

Date 7-21-58 p. 2-A

Charleston, S.C.

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Racial integration of Washington's public swimming pools has resulted in cutting their use in half in the last 10 years and as a result, the city is taking a $15,000 annual loss in their operation.

The influence of integration on the drop in public pool use was demonstrated clearly this weekend as the government made public figures which showed that of the capital's eight pools, seven used predominantly by Negroes have dropped in attendance; one used almost entirely by white people has gained sharply.

Government officials would not use the "nasty word," race, as having anything to do with the situation. They said that in recent years, some 125 swimming pools have been built in and around Washington, mostly for use of club or community members and their guests.

In addition, they said, many families moving into Washington recently are not financially able to pay for even low-cost use of the public pools.

In 1948, six pools operated by government services, Inc., had a total attendance of 416,000 swimmers. All six, while integrated, are used almost entirely by Negroes—and attendance at them last year was only 197,447— a drop of 218,505 in the decade.

This summer's figures, to date, are running about 12,000 behind the attendance levels for the same period a year ago.

The Washington Post
Wash. D.C.
11-17-59

38a

United Press International

Nixon Gets Opportunity Day Proclamations

Four Brightwood School pupils presented Vice President Richard M. Nixon yesterday with a book of Equal Opportunity Day proclamations from governors and mayors over the country. The book is prefaced by a letter from President Eisenhower. Making the presentation are, from left, Nancy Crawford, Joan Lewis, Richard Nathan and Michele Tucker. Equal Opportunity Day, set for Nov, 19, is a day set aside each year to focus attention on positive efforts to assure fair treatment to all citizens, regardless of race, color, religion or national origin.

38a 1959

BY CITY COMMISSIONERS

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

Segregation at Parks, Pools Is Re-established in Miami

Thurs, 10-29-59

Times-Union Wire Services

MIAMI, Oct. 28 — The Miami City Commission today voted unanimously to re-establish segregation of the races at city-owned parks and swimming pools.

P. 23

The five city commissioners told City Manager Ira Willard to rescind his executive order of yesterday which removed the color bars at seven swimming pools, some 20 major parks and numerous neighborhood parks and playgrounds.

Willard agreed. He said his actions are governed by a majority of the City Commission.

The vote came after a 15-minute special meeting of the commissioners. Most of the city's leaders on both sides of the integration issue attended but none was permitted to speak. Only the commissioners discussed the issue in quiet tones barely audible to spectators.

Results Feared

Mayor Robert King told the commission that "I have great fear of what would happen if this order were put into effect."

He referred to a remark by the Rev. Theodore Gibson, Miami head of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, that Negroes "will do everything in their power to insure against any disturbances at the pools."

But Commissioner Fred Devant said that situations where people of two races are "scantily clad" are "calculated to cause some disturbance."

Devant said Willard's action was taken without authority and without consulting the commission. He offered a resolution suggesting a committee of responsible citizens "to study and review this grave situation."

Willard's action yesterday, following a conference with Gibson, drew charges from several commissioners that the order was inspired by politics. A city election for the mayoralty and commission posts will be held Nov 10.

Willard, however, said he acted purely on legal grounds after conferring with City Atty. William Pallot. Pallot advised the city manager that U.S. Supreme Court rulings had made segregation laws obsolete.

During the day, while Willard's desegregation order was in effect, five Negro youths swam for about [illegible] minutes at a city-operated

swimming pool. But no whites went in with them

Miami pools resegregated by commission

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Thurs. 10-29-59

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 29—(AP)—Negroes were barred from six city swimming pools and other recreation areas today following quick reversal of City Manager Ira F. Willard by the Miami City Commission.

P. 5

Willard had issued an order Tuesday opening the previously all-white pools and parks to Negroes and six Negroes used two pools yesterday before the commission acted.

"I had no legal basis on which I could refuse them entry," Willard told the commissioners.

Mayor Robert King High said he had "grave fears about what might happen if Mr. Willard's order was put into effect."

Willard issued an order returning the pools and parks "to the status they were before."

The NAACP has said if the commission did not open the recreation areas it would go into court again.

COURT ACTION already has brought integration to the city's golf course and public transportation.

Four Negro men appeared at Manor Park and stayed for half an hour. No white persons were present at the time.

At Edison Park, 10 white persons left the pool while two Negro youths swam for half an hour.

The white swimmers returned to the pool after the Negroes left.

Miami Opens Pools, Parks To Negroes

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Negroes demanding to use city swimming pools and parks saw the doors open Tuesday.

Wed. 10-29-59

The move came nearly two months after the Dade County School Board integrated Orchard Villa Elementary School and nearly two years after the city-owned golf course was opened to Negroes.

P. 1

City Atty. William Pallot said Tuesday there is no difference between pools and schools, buses and other properties which the U.S. Supreme Court has said must be opened to Negroes.

City Manager Ira Willard ordered the recreation facilities integrated after a conference with the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami Beach branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The issue, said Gibson, had been delayed as long as possible.

"We know this is not easy for you," said Gibson, "but living in itself is not easy."

FLORIDA

NAACP Sues City In Three-Pronged Integration Move

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla. P. 9
Sat. 10-31-59

By JOHN MORTON
Herald Staff Writer

Miami Negroes' attempts to crash through the racial barriers Friday moved into three separate channels in Miami, Dade County and Florida.

In Miami, officers of the NAACP asked for a meeting with Metro to seek integration of the county's parks and beaches.

In another move, they filed a suit against the city of Miami to reopen recreational facilities that were closed by the City Commission Wednesday—one day after City Manager Ira Willard ordered them integrated.

Meanwhile, the state legislature's investigative committee called four top NAACP figures to Tallahassee to open their books in a state probe of possible Communist infiltration of the organization.

The Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP chapter, said he will ask County Manager O. W. Campbell for an appointment next week to request integration of all Dade play areas.

The largest are at Haulover Beach, Crandon Park, Matheson Hammock and Homestead Bay Front Park. An all-Negro park is operated on Virginia Key.

Attorney G. E. Graves, an NAACP member and leader in its program here, filed a suit in Federal Court seeking integration of the Manor Park Swimming Pool in Miami.

The suit charged Miami set up a "deprivation of rights" in barring Negroes from the tax-supported pool on Oct. 16. It asked for a "declaratory judgment" in favor of integrating Manor Pool.

Graves said the suit was aimed at only one of Miami's six all-white pools because "that's where they went and that's where they were refused." It was drawn in the name of two of the women who tried to enter the pool but were turned back by pool superintendent Jerry Meslen.

Miami Attorney William L. Pallot declined to comment on the case "until I have had a chance to study it."

But Graves said the charge was "similar" to an earlier suit which successfully integrated Miami Municipal Golf Course at Miami Springs.

In that case, Pallot advised against appealing the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The subpenas from Tallahassee named Gibson, Graves, Ruth Perry, chapter vice president, and Vernell Albury, treasurer.

Last year, the committee issued similar subpenas but witnesses refused to answer questions about chapter membership or to produce their records. The committee appealed to state courts and got a ruling that the officers must cooperate.

It was appealed by the NAACP, but the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the case.

Graves said Friday that he interpreted the decision of the State Supreme Court to mean witnesses will have to answer questions about persons shown to have a record of Communist connections. But he indicated it did not mean the chapter will surrender its membership rolls to furnish the committee with potential material to push its case.

Miami Swim Pools Open To Negroes

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Negroes demanding to use city swimming pools and parks saw the doors open Tuesday.

Wed. 11-28-59

The move came nearly two months after the Dade County School Board integrated Orchard Villa Elementary School and nearly two years after the city-owned golf course was opened to Negroes.

P. 2

City Atty. William Pallot said Tuesday there is no difference between pools and schools, buses and other properties which the U.S. Supreme Court has said must be opened to Negroes.

City Manager Ira Willard ordered the recreation facilities integrated after a conference with the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami Beach branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

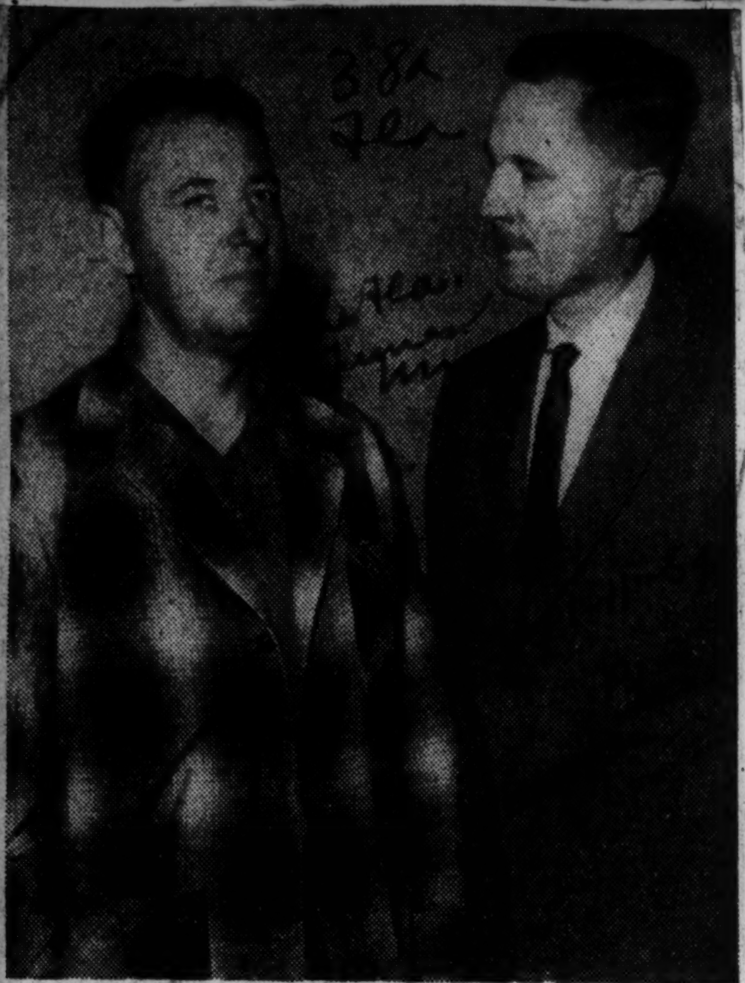
The issue, said Gibson, had been delayed as long as possible.

"We know this is not easy for you," said Gibson, "but living in itself is not easy."

James Hilton, director of the City Welfare Department, said revenue from the seven city pools, six for whites and one for Negroes had been falling off and he suggested integration might cause a greater loss,

Wilard said, "We can conjecture all day. It is established that these people have the right to use the city facilities and we must meet the problems as they develop."

Gibson said members of the NAACP will do everything in their power to avoid any trouble.


38a
Fla

Lechner (left), Dawkins Awarded Courses

2 HURDLES FACED

The Fla. Times-Union

City Commissioners Vote to Sell 2 Links

Jacksonville, Fla

Wed. 11-11-59

Jacksonville's city commissioners yesterday voted to sell the two municipal golf courses at prices far below the appraised values set by city-hired real estate experts.

P. 1 38a

Sale of the Hyde Park course to D. C. Dawkins Jr. and the Brentwood links to Robert C. Lechner must clear two prospective hurdles, however.

Fla

The courses cannot be sold without the approval of City Council in the form of an ordinance.

Ruling Not Rendered

And Circuit Court has not rendered a decision on a suit filed in early October by a group of local Negroes, seeking to enjoin the city from selling the courses at any sum below the appraised values. A hearing on the injunction suit is slated for 10 a.m. Friday before Judge John M. McNatt.

City commissioners closed the courses last April to prevent Negroes from playing on the links at the same time as white golfers. The closings came in the wake of a federal court order granting Negroes here equal playing privileges with whites.

Appraisals Made

Since the closings, the commissioners had appraisals made of the courses and called for bids.

Commissioner Dallas L. Thomas, in charge of the golf courses, made the motion yesterday to sell the Hyde Park layout to Dawkins for $366,001. The course was appraised at $606,000. Dawkins is a home builder and building supply executive.

Thomas also moved for sale of the Brentwood course to Lechner for $260,000, well under the appraised value of $496,000. Lechner is a lumberman and former school board member.

The Dawkins and Lechner offers were the best bids received by the commissioners.

On Local Integration

The Miami Herald

NAACPer Wants To See Campbell

Miami, Fla.

Mon. 11-2-59

By AL FINKELSTEIN
Herald Staff Writer

The Rev. Theodore R. Gibson said Sunday he will phone County Manager O. W. Campbell today to ask for an appointment to "talk over" integration of all Dade play areas.

P. 5

And on Wednesday, the president of Miami's branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People said he and three other NAACP members will appear in Tallahassee to answer questions on alleged communism in their organization.

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Information he is still awaiting a date for a hearing on the suit the NAACP filed last Friday in Federal Court.

Fla

The suit seeks to integrate Manor Park swimming pool.

On that subject, William M. Wolfarth, Miami mayoralty candidate, Sunday "strongly urged" the commission to postpone "action of any kind, even appointment of a committee, on the movement to force racial integration in our swimming pools."

He said that matter should be a job for the new commission.

Wolfarth made the comments in a letter mailed to Mayor Robert King High at his home address.

"I hope you will not misinterpret this letter for propaganda," Wolfarth said.

The one-time mayor and city commissioner of Miami (1949-53) said "no one can convince me that the same reasons and excuses for desegregation in schools and on buses apply to swimming pools."

Instead of integrating Miami's six all-white public pools, Wolfarth urged the commission to give the Negro population "the same consideration we do the white taxpayers.

"Let's not make them travel all over town into white neighborhoods . . . Let's build them pools in their own neighborhoods . . . That is equal treatment."

In Tallahassee, meanwhile, Rep. W. C. Herrell of Miami, chairman of the legislative committee that will quiz the NAACP members, said the hearings could wind up the first day "if the (four) witnesses cooperate."

Otherwise, he noted, it might take the rest of the week.

Besides the Rev. Mr. Gibson, the NAACP members subpenaed are G. E. Graves Jr., attorney for the group; Mrs. Ruth W. Perry, NAACP secretary and Mrs. Vernell P. Albury, treasurer.

The four refused to testify when the committee opened its investigation in Miami nearly two years ago. They challenged the committee's powers in a lawsuit which they lost last June.

Park suit filed

The Afro-Am.

Baltimore, Md.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The plaintiffs, who sued Jacksonville to open its golf courses to all, now have filed suit in Federal court to desegregate all of the city's recreational facilities.

11-7-59

38a

Jacksonville closed its golf courses rather than integrate. The city currently is considering selling the links.

Miami CORE Heads Fight On Race Bias

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

MIAMI, Fla. — In four of the past five business days the lunch counter at Byron's, a large Miami department store, has closed down completely rather than serve an integrated group who came for service.

Sept. 26-59

P. 2

Greater Miami Committee on Racial Equality, sponsors of a 16-day Interracial Action Institute has held this series of sit-ins after determining the policy of the luncheon counter was clearly discriminatory and after negotiations with management showed no possibilities of a change in policy.

38a

CUSTOMER REACTION

Participants in the sit-in at the luncheon counter reported customer reaction to be in general unsympathetic to management policy and a willingness to accept non-discriminatory practices.

Fla

The seating at the lunch counter by an integrated group resulted in its closing on Thursday, Saturday, and Monday. On Sept. 15, the luncheon counter did not open at all, apparently in anticipation of continued action by the CORE group.

The Miami downtown department stores do a large amount of trade with Negroes but refuse to serve Negroes seated at luncheon counters in these stores. This is the present target of Miami CORE's efforts to establish better racial relationships in the community.

Segregation Banner Readied by Jax Mayor

Herald

TALLAHASSEE, — (UPI) — Mayor Haydon Burns of Jacksonville has joined the growing ranks of prospective candidates who will carry the segregation banner in next year's governor's race.

38a

Burns told capitol newsmen Wednesday night that he is an "unyielding segregationist, but an honest believer in separate but equal facilities."

He heatedly denied the "moderate" label pinned on him because of Negro support in local elections. Burns said he carried the Negro precincts because his opponent for mayor openly announced he did not want it.

Ju. 10-2-59

Burns entertained newsmen at dinner following a swing through northwest Florida. He talked like a man on the verge of an official announcement, but hedged most of his remarks with an "if I run" in order to avoid having to file financial reports this early.

p. 57

At one point, though, he unqualifiedly predicted the name of Burns would be on the primary ballot next spring.

His principal aim as governor, he said, would be to bring more industry to Florida.

He is for segregation, but is unalterably opposed to any "last resort" bill closing the schools to prevent integration.

He said Gov. LeRoy Collins deserves no credit for Florida's "sound" course in the field of race relations. He said the Legislature deserves the credit for failing to pass the "last resort" bill.

Miami, Fla.

CORE Members Learn Restaurant To Close Down Rather Than Serve Negroes

Nashville Globe and Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

Miami, Oct. 5—Owners of a restaurant in Byrons-Jackson's Department Store in Downtown Miami have closed it rather than serve Negroes. The restaurant has been closed since Monday, Sept. 28, when members of Miami CORE (Committee of Racial Equality) protested against the discriminatory policy.

Jul 10-16-59

p. 138a

On that day two members of CORE, Ishmell Howell (Negro) and Charles Siegel (white), were attacked and beaten by George Victor, a white electrician. The CORE members were peacefully sitting at the lunch counter "waiting for service."

Dr. John O. Brown, CORE project director and prominent Miami eye surgeon, said that, "Our people did not raise one finger. That's part of CORE discipline. We do not believe in violence. We believe in direct action but by peaceful means."

During the past week the restaurant has been closed and the fixtures are now being removed. The owners, Mr. Jack Reichenbach and Mr. Schwartz, have refused to comment publicly.

Company Backs Down

Previously they had agreed to serve everyone in negotiations with CORE representatives. When they went back on their word, Miami CORE began to demonstrate in the restaurant. Members occupied every available seat and "waited for service."

In the course of CORE's campaign to end discrimination in restaurants, Dr. Brown was threatened by an ex-convict, and Gordon Carey, national field secretary, was beaten in the wash room of Byrons-Jackson's.

Attorney General Rules

In a related development Florida Attorney General Richard Ervin has ruled that a restaurant may choose its customers. Acting Miami Police Chief Paul M. Denham has said that he will enforce a similar city ordinance if requested to do so by restaurant owners.

A spokesman for W. T. Grant, which continues to discriminate said, "If it becomes necessary we will follow the procedure outlined by the Attorney General."

Owners close cafe, will not serve colored

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

MIAMI, Fla. — Owners of the restaurant in Byons - Jacksons department store in which two CORE workers were beaten by a blond electrician, has closed rather than serve colored persons.

10-17-59

p. 2 38a

The restaurant has been closed since Sept. 28, when Ishmell Howell who is colored, and blond Charles Siegel, were attacked and beaten by George Victor.

The CORE members were sitting at the lunch counter "waiting for service," according to reports.

* * *

THE OWNERS, Jack Reichenback and M. Schwartz refused to comment publicly. Previously they had agreed to serve everyone in negotiations with CORE representatives. When they went back on their word, Miami CORE began to demonstrate in the restaurant.

The restaurant has closed and all fixtures have been removed. In a related developement, Florida Attorney General Richard Ervin has ruled that a restaurant may choose its customers.

Acting Miami Police Chief Paul M. Denham has said that he will enforce a similar city ordinance if requested to do so by restuarant owners.

NAACP Seeks Desegregation Of Miami Pools

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The Miami chapter of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People said Tuesday it would seek desegregation of the city's public swimming pools.

38a p. 1

The Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, president of the chapter, said a conference would be asked with the city manager and city commission.

"If we cannot negotiate," he said, "we will follow the only recourse we have—to file suit."

NAACP gets Miami park, pool mixing

The Birmingham News

B'ham, Ala.

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 27 — (AP) — Miami's city manager today threw city swimming pools, parks and all other recreational facilities open to Negroes.

Jul. 10-27-59

City Manager Ira Willard's unexpected ruling came in a conference with the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

38a

Gibson told the city manager the issue had been delayed as long as possible.

"We know this is not easy for you," he told Willard, "but living in itself is not easy."

CITY ATTY. William L. Pallot told Willard there was no difference between such public facilities as pools and schools, buses and other properties which the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled must be opened to Negroes.

"In other words," said Willard, "I have no choice but to grant their (NAACP) request."

The attorney said that was the case.

THE INTEGRATION order, Willard said, will apply to seven pools, playgrounds, tennis courts and dozens of parks.

Gibson said NAACP members would do everything they could to avoid any trouble.

"We have a great feeling of moral responsibility," he said.

Suit to Ban Segregation Filed Here

The Florida Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

A suit asking the U.S. District Court to prohibit racial segregation or discrimination in all recreational facilities of the City of Jacksonville was filed here yesterday.

Jul. 10-27-59

Plaintiffs in the suit announced last Friday that they had mailed the petition to federal court.

38a

The petition for a temporary and permanent injunction against the City Commission and the City Recreation Board, restraining the officials from any discriminatory practices based on race or color, in any existing or future recreational areas operated by the city or leased to private operators, was received in the weekend mail of the clerk of the U.S. District Court.

p. 26

It was brought by several members of the Interdenominational Alliance and by several Negroes who were plaintiffs in a similar suit resulting in a federal court order integrating the local municipal golf courses and which led to the links being closed.

No action in the new litigation is expected before the city files its answer to the suit. The city will have 20 days in which to answer.

3 ARRESTED IN MIAMI

Integrationists, Patron Fight at Lunch Counter

Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

MIAMI, Sept. 28 (UPI)—A Negro and a white man trying to force integration at a downtown Miami lunch counter exchanged punches today with an angry white patron who demanded they give up their seats.

Tue. 9-29-59.

All three men were arrested after throwing several "cream puff" punches, police said. There were conflicting stories of how the fight began.

P. 23.

Police said that Ishmell Howell, 30-year-old Negro disabled war veteran, and Charles Siegel, 54-year-old former hotel manager, entered the Jackson's - Byrons lunch counter during the noon rush hour and demanded they be served. Waitresses ignored the two, both members of the Committee of Racial Equality.

George Victor, 44, a white electrician, said he saw Howell and Siegel sitting at the counter jotting notes. Since there was no food in front of them he asked them to get up so he could be served, he said.

But the two integrationists refused and the scuffle followed. The three exchanged light punches before police were called in to quell the disturbance.

They were taken to the city jail where Howell and Siegel charged Victor with assault and battery. Victor filed a cross complaint accusing the Negro of assault and battery and Siegel with assault by hands.

Four white patrons of the lunch counter accompanied Victor to the jail and said they would testify on his behalf. They said that the two CORE members had been sitting at the counter for "quite some time" and refused to get up although all the other seats were taken and there were a number of customers waiting.

CORE has staged several recent demonstrations at segrated lunch counters in Miami stores.

Negro Leaders Seek Integration In Tampa Parks

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TAMPA, Fla. (AP) — Negro leaders here Wednesday called for total integration of Tampa's public parks and other facilities.

Francisco Rodriguez, Florida attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said, "The time to start is now.

Thurs. 10-8-59.

"It will take a long time; it will be a prayerful time, but the main thing is, let's start."

P. 3

The group of Negroes headed by the Rev. A. Leon Lowry of Tampa, state president, met with the city park board Tuesday. Under threat of action aimed at a federal injunction to prohibit segregation at Lowry Park, the board gave a promise to come up with an integration plan next week.

38a

"As taxpayers we want all city-provided facilities open to the public on a non-segregated basis,"

"I think here in Tampa we can show the South and the nation that amicable arrangements between the two groups (races) can be worked out."

Lowry also requested that a Negro be appointed to the City Park Board. He said the association wants a reputable Negro leader on every city advisory board.

Restaurant Closes, Won't Serve Negroes

38a

MIAMI, Fla.—Owners of a restaurant in Byrons-Jackson's Department store in downtown Miami have closed it rather than serve Negroes. The restaurant has been closed since Monday, Sept. 28 when members of Miami CORE (Committee of Racial Equality) protested against the discriminatory policy.

Sat. 10-17-59

Miami Opens Parks And Pools to Negroes

New York World Telegram
New York

Associated Press.

MIAMI, Oct. 27.—City manager, Ira Willard today threw city swimming pools, parks and all other recreational facilities open to Negroes.

Tues. 10-27-59

His unexpected ruling came in a conference with the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

P. 1

Mr. Gibson told the city manager the issue had been delayed as long as possible.

"We know this is not easy for you," he told Mr. Willard, "but living in itself is not easy."

City attorney, William L. Pallot told Mr. Willard there was no difference between such public facilities as pools and schools, buses and other properties which the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled must be opened to Negroes.

"In other words," said Mr. Willard, "I have no choice but to grant their (NAACP) request?"

The attorney said that was the case.

38a

The integration order, Mr. Willard said, will apply to seven pools, playgrounds, tennis courts and dozens of parks.

Mr. Gibson said NAACP members would do everything they could to avoid any trouble.

"We have a great feeling of moral responsibility," he said.

Negroes Ask Dade Parks Integration

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

MIAMI, Nov. 9 (AP)—A demand that all Dade County recreational facilities be opened to Negroes was made to County Manager O. W. Campbell today by officials of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People.

Tues. 11-10-59

The Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP chapter, said if the request is not granted the Negroes will turn to the courts.

P. 21

38a

Campbell said little during the meeting, leaving the talking to County Atty. Darrey Davis.

"You may be assured that the problem will be met full square and forthrightly, without any foot-dragging for the sake of delay," Davis told the Negro delegation.

Gibson said his group would return in 10 days. Campbell said Davis would write a legal opinion for his guidance.

Miami Stops Integration Of Recreational Facilities

New York Herald Tribune
New York

MIAMI, Oct. 28 (AP).—By unanimous vote, the City Commission today reversed the order of City Manager Ira Willard to open city swimming pools, parks and other recreational facilities to Negroes. Mr. Willard was told to rescind his action and he replied: "The commissioners' orders will be carried out."

Thurs. 10-29-59

P. 3

Four Negro men had gone to the city's Manor Park pool today and were admitted without challenge, but they swam alone. No whites went in with them.

38a

Mayor Robert King told the commission: "I have great fear of what would happen if this order were put into effect."

Refers to Remark

He referred to a remark by the Rev. Theodore Gibson, head of the Miami branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that Negroes "will do everything in their power to insure against any disturbances at the pools."

But Commissioner Fred Devant said that situations where people of two races are "scantly clad" are "calculated to cause some disturbance."

Mr. Devant said Mr. Willard's action was taken without authority and without consulting the commission. He offered a resolution suggesting a committee of responsible citizens "to study and review this grave situation."

Florida's Restaurants Can Choose Clientele

Journal Montgomery, Ala.

~~Thurs~~ Fri. 10-2-59.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — A restaurant owner doesn't have to serve a guest who he thinks would injure the standing of his establishment, and can have the guest forcibly ejected if he refuses to leave, says Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin.

Ervin also said Thursday that it is a misdemeanor for a restaurant guest to remain on the premises after the management asks him to leave.

38a

The opinion was issued to State Atty. Richard Gerstein at Miami.

RACES INVOLVED

A group called the Committee of Racial Equality recently made peaceful demonstrations seeking to end segregation in Miami restaurants. Members of the group have refused to leave on request, although they were not eating.

Ervin's opinion was based mainly on two recent U.S. appellate court decisions.

OPINIONS CITED

In one, it was held that a Virginia restaurant did not violate the federal Constitution in refusing to serve a Negro. In the other, a court held that the Monmouth Park Jockey Club did not have to give a jockey permission to ride mounts because it was a private organization with the right to "admit or exclude any persons it pleases."

CORE Demonstrators Assaulted in Miami

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

10-10-59.

MIAMI, Fla. — Two CORE members, Ishmael Howell and Charles Siegal, were assaulted and beaten while participating in a sit-in demonstration at Byrons Jackson's Department Store in Miami.

P.2.

Howell and Siegal were part of a group on ten CORE members peacefully waiting for service at the lunch counter when Howell, a Negro, was dragged off his stool and beaten by George Victor.

Dr. Brown

Gordon Carey

Victor then beat Charles Siegal, white, around the face. Both CORE members took the assault with dignity and refused to retaliate.

38a

POLICE ARRIVED and arrested all three on assault and battery charges. The next day Municipal Judge Goldman fined Howell, who was assaulted, and Victor, the attacker, $50 each. Charles Siegal was found not guilty.

Fla

Seven witnesses, including a photographer and four white residents of Miami Beach, testified that Victor had committed an unprovoked attack and that neither Howell nor Siegal had retaliated in any way.

Previously Gordon Carey, field secretary for National CORE, had been beaten in the wash room of Byrons Jackson's.

Dr. John O. Brown, ophthalmologist and CORE project director, had been threatened in his office by an ex-convict who told Brown that he "had been contacted by some people to do something about you and the organization."

MIAMI CORE has been working since April so that Negroes will be served at food counters in the downtown area.

Despite the fact that Miami's large Negro residential section is only a few blocks away, there is no place in the downtown Miami shopping area where Negroes can sit down and have a cup of coffee, or a sandwich or a dish of ice cream.

They are confined to the stand-up counters where, paradoxically, they are allowed to make their purchases in turn with whites and stand next to them eating and drinking.

After negotiations with CORE and sit-in demonstration, the owner of the lunch counter at Byrons Jackson's had agreed to serve all. When he went back on his word the Miami CORE group resumed its sit-in demonstrations.

UNDER APPRAISALS

Fla. Times-Union

Suit Seeks to Bar Sale of City Links

Jacksonville, Fla.

Jul. 10-13-59

By J. C. GREEN

Times-Union Staff Writer

A Negro attorney yesterday asked Circuit Court to bar the City of Jacksonville from selling the two municipal golf courses for less than the appraised values set by city-hired experts.

Attorney Ernest D. Jackson Sr. filed the injunction suit on behalf of Frank Hampton, the Rev. D. W. Welcome and the Rev. A. R. Richardson. No date was immediately set for a hearing before Judge John M. McNatt.

38a

At its meeting today, City Commission is slated to take some action on purchase offers made on the Hyde Park and Brentwood courses, which the commissioners closed last April in the wake of a federal court order granting Negroes the right to play on the links at the same time as white golfers.

D. C. Dawkins Jr., home builder and building supply executive, has made the apparent best offer of $366,001 for the Hyde Park layout, which was appraised by the city's experts at $606,000.

Robert C. Lechner, lumberman and former school board member, submitted the apparent best offer of $260,000 for the Brentwood course, appraised at $496,000.

Says Held in Trust

Jackson's bill of complaint asks the court to decree that the city holds the golf courses in trust for the benefit of all Jacksonville citizens and that neither course can be sold for less than appraised values.

The court also is asked to hold that the city cannot dispose of the courses "for inadequate consideration solely for the purpose of depriving the colored citizens of their constitutional rights to enjoy the equal protection of the laws in the use of the.... publicly owned municipal facilities."

Another request is for an injunction that would forever restrain the city from disposing of the courses at less than the appraised values.

Fla. Times-Union

The complaint said that acceptance by the city of the best offers made for the courses would amount to a gift of more than $477,179 to private purchasers.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Appraisal Above Bid

Jackson said the land at Hyde Park, without considering buildings and improvements, was appraised at $388,550.57, or $22,549.57 more than the best offer made for the entire layout.

P. 23

He said the Brentwood land alone, not considering buildings and improvements, was appraised at $319,557, or $59,557.50 more than the highest bid on the course.

The city, Jackson said, has spent "huge sums of tax money" to purchase and maintain the courses and the plaintiffs as taxpayers would suffer "irreparable damages" if deprived of public property without the equal protection of law guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution.

The complaint charges that city officials have caused citizens to be misinformed concerning protection of future needs for golfing facilities. The city has done this, the complaint said, by conditioning any sale on a clause which would revert the land to city ownership if it is ever used for anything but golfing purposes.

"The city knows, or should know, that such a reverter clause will become null and void upon expiration of 21 years from date of sale as provided under Florida Statutes, Section 689.18.," Jackson said.

The statute Jackson referred to, enacted in 1951, states that no reverter provision in any deed conveying real estate to private ownership shall be valid and binding more than 21 years from the date of the deed.

One of the plaintiffs in yesterday's action, Hampton, is a former city policeman who also was a plaintiff in the federal court suit. The other two are pastors of local Negro congregations.

Negroes May Get Right To Use Miami Beaches

The Washington Post

Washington D.C.

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 26 (AP) Public beaches here may be opened to Negroes without a fight.

Fri, 11-27-59

Eight Negroes sought admission to Crandon Park beach yesterday and—to their admitted surprise—got it.

P. 2

Four Negroes took a dip today at Crandon Park. Two of them swam until late in the afternoon but the others found the water too chilly. There were no incidents.

38a

Fla

A spokesman, the Rev. Theodore Gibson, who heads the Miami branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the group was prepared to sue if barred from the beach but "we can't sue if there's nothing to sue about."

Counsel for Dade County, which owns the beach, said there was no law barring bathers from it on the basis of race. County Attorney Darrey A. Davis made the statement after the NAACP group demanded that the county desegregate beaches.

The Negroes went to the park yesterday expecting to be turned away. Gibson said the attempt was to have been the basis for a desegregation suit.

About 30 white bathers watched curiously.

Miami Negroes already have won the right to play on previously all-white public golf courses and to sit unsegregated on buses. Also, one public school has had mixed classes since September.

Mixing 'Steady' Within Miami As Fla. Resists

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
11-28-59.
P. 9
38a

MIAMI, Fla. — Pressure from Negro leaders to establish integrated recreational facilities in Florida is state-wide except in the Northwest "cracker" belt, and this is probably the only state where the drive is not concentrated just in a few large cities.

Since the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision in 1954 and 1955, much progress has been made in Florida with most of it centered in Miami. Some of the racial integration in Dade County has come about peacefully, with and without court decisions.

Without a court decision, two Dade County schools opened this year on a non-segregated basis. Orchard Villa Elementary, now, has nine whites and about 400 Negroes in its student body. Air Base Elementary School has 22 Negroes and some 700 whites.

■

SEGREGATION ON city buses ended more than a year ago, by court order, and nearly two years ago the city-owned Miami Springs Golf Course was opened to all citizens, and the golf course revenue increased, sharply.

The top Miami Beach hotels grant full use of their facilities to Negroes, but less fancy establishments bar Negroes.

A committee of 12 civic groups in a "human rights audit," reported, last year, that the number of restaurants serving Negroes in Miami is increasing, but an exception exists on Flagler St., where the Committee on Racial Equality has waged an unsuccessful campaign to have Negroes served in department store lunch counters.

■

FIRST-RUN MOVIE houses bar Negroes, and it is claimed that a state law, requiring separate rest rooms, which the theatres don't have, is the main barrier to admission.

Yet, events held in the Miami Beach Auditorium and some of the events at the city auditorium are not segregated, and they have no segregated rest rooms.

Airlines, bus and railroad terminals are non-segregated, and while Miami hotels will not accept mixed conventions, the top hotels in the city will serve mixed groups. The Miami public library opened all of its facilities to citizens of both races in 1951.

Negro worshipers regularly attend services at many white Catholic and Protestant churches, but the Greater Miami Ministerial Association is not open to Negro ministers.

The seating arrangements in all Dade County court rooms are not segregated, but Negro attorneys cannot join the Dade County Bar Association. On the other hand, the Dade County Medical Association, in 1950, became the first medical group in the deep South to admit Negro members.

■

SEVERAL MAJOR hospitals include Negro doctors and nurses on their staffs, and in two hospitals, Variety Children and the VA Hospital in Coral Gables, patients are treated without regards to race.

In the state, not much progress has been made. In St. Petersburg, where the desegregation battle opened, two years ago, a court suit opened the Spa Beach, but only a few Negroes have used its facilities.

At Lakeland, a group threatened, last week, to go to court if the city commission does not permit Negroes to use the new five million dollar hospital.

■

AT TAMPA, Negro and white leaders are negotiating over use of Lowry Park, which contains the city's only zoo, and the unique children's "Fairyland." Jacksonville has been fighting for two years against the attempt of Negroes to use the city's two golf links.

Hollywood, with Miami and Pensacola, integrated its golf course, but the city of Fort Lauderdale sold its public links to a white association that turned it into a private course. Delray Beach forestalled a complaint about swimming facilities by putting a Negro pool in a bond issue that is being voted upon this month.

Beach suit filed after Fla. setback

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
11-7-59
P. 1
38a

MIAMI — A suit was filed in Federal court, Thursday, by the Miami Beach branch of the NAACP to desegregate this city's swimming pools, parks and other recreational facilities.

This action came on the heels of a unanimous vote by the City Commission on Wednesday to reverse an order by City Manager Ira F. Willard on Tuesday to open the facilities to all.

The Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the NAACP branch and rector of Christ Episcopal Church, blamed politicians — as well as the Commission — for the reversal of Mr. Willard's order.

* * *

HE NOTED that there had been no indications of violence before, or after, the facilities were opened on an integrated basis.

"Six youths," the minister said, "gained admittance to two different pools on Wednesday."

Mayor K. High, however, told the Commission prior to taking a vote: "I have great fear of what would happen if this order were put into effect."

Fred Devant, one of the Commissioners, claimed that Mr. Willard acted without authority.

He is of the opinion that any situation where two races are "scantily clad" is "calculated to cause some disturbance."

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
11-7-59
P. 2

• •

WHEN CITY Manager Willard ordered the city's facilities opened Tuesday, he said: "It is established that these people have the right to use the city facilities and we must meet the problems as they develop."

He further pointed out that the city had evaded the issue as long as it could. He said he gave the order on the basis of a ruling by William Pallot, the city attorney.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson and his organization have pledged to aid in the prevention of trouble. The association's plan included a general educational program and making available to the city information and the services of the membership.

38a

PUBLIC BEACHES in the Miami area were not affected by the city manager's original order. The public beaches are operated by either Dade County or Miami Beach.

Fla.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson said that thepublic beaches are the next target of the associ-

He explained that the NAACP will attempt to desegregate the beaches in the same manner as the Miami recreational facilities problem was attacked.

* * *

THE MINISTER said that a conference will be sought with county officials, giving them a chance to voluntarily desegregate.

If there's no success at the conference table, a suit will be filed in Federal court.

The Miami Beach NAACP first decided to attack segregation in the city's recreational facilties two months ago, but other business delayed action until last Thursday night.

At that time, the Association's board decided to seek a conference with Mr. Willard.

'Nothing to Sue About'

The Miami Herald

8 Negroes Swim At Crandon Park

Miami, Fla.
Thurs. 11-26-59. P. 3.

By PHIL MEYER
Herald Staff Writer

Eight Negroes sought admission to Crandon Park Beach Wednesday, and — to their admitted surprise — got it.

Led by the Rev. Theodore Gibson, the Negroes went to the park expecting to be turned away. The attempt was to have been the basis for a desegregation suit against the county, said Gibson, who is head of the Miami NAACP branch.

38a

"We can't sue if there's nothing to sue about," he said while the eight Negroes, including two women, swam in the chilly water.

Fla

The NAACP action followed a morning meeting with County Manager O. W. Campbell, who refused the group's request for a blanket order ending segregation.

Campbell's refusal was based on County Attorney Darrey A. Davis' opinion that such an order would be illegal because there is not now any law or rule requiring segregation.

"The affirmative action demanded by the NAACP would require that established social habits, customs and practices of this community be summarily reversed . . . by county officials," Davis said.

Gibson and NAACP Attorney G. E. Graves took this to mean that segregation would be enforced and prepared to lay the basis for their test case.

But instead of being barred from the park, they were admitted. The eight Negroes sunbathed and swam for half an hour without incident.

Some 30 white bathers watched curiously. Otherwise, there was no reaction.

Davis said that if the Negroes return, "they will be accorded the same treatment they were today."

"This is a departure from traditional social custom and we should be prepared to eliminate any social strife," he said.

The Rev. Gibson said more Negroes will go to the beach today to test the county's intent to maintain the non-segregated status.

A total of 20 Negroes visited the park, but only eight rented lockers and swam. White attendance was low because of the chilly day.

There were no complaints, according to Life Guard Lieut. R. G. Van Natter.

A few white bathers, attracted by the crowd, walked over to watch.

Sheriff's officers had been advised that the Negroes were coming, but were instructed only "to maintain law and order." Two squad cars patrolled the scene, but park officials said they were normally assigned to the area. Two plainclothes detectives sat on a nearby park bench and watched.

While Negroes have appeared at the park before, it was the first time that any had rented lockers or swam, according to Asst. Park Manager Maurice Gasoigne.

The Rev. Gibson said that if the Negroes had been denied entry, four of them would have sued the county. The litigants would have been himself, Miami Times Editor Garth C. Reeves, Dr. John O. Brown, and Oscar Range, the Rev. Gibson said.

Lunchroom 'sitout' by 20 in downtown Miami

Afro American
Sat. 7-11-59
38a
Baltimore, Md.

MIAMI — The Congress for Racial Equality, again made an attempt to get lunch counter service for colored persons in downtown Miami.

About twenty colored persons and white "sitters" occupied two counters for several hours, but were not served. The group has attempted to "sit out" the jim crow policy before.

Stage 'Sit' Strike At Miami Store

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-27-59

MIAMI — (UPI) — A mixed group of 30 Negroes and whites paraded into a large department store last weekend to begin a lunch counter demonstration that leaders said may last for weeks.

Only about five members of the group could obtain seats immediately but others sat down as white patrons left. None of the Negroes were served.

It appeared at first as if the demonstration would become a contest to see who could stay seated the longest, the Negroes or a row of determined white patrons who refused to leave their stools.

Dr. J. O. Brown, Negro chairman of the group, protested the department store packed the lunch counter seats with its own employes.

Store officials refused to discuss the matter but walked hurriedly back and forth for whispered conferences with those seated.

Brown said his group was composed of members of a national organization, "The Committee on Racial Equality." He said it was not connected with the NAACP.

Brown called the press associations and a few other news media before staging the demonstration which started about 30 minutes late.

Racial Equality Members Involved In Miami Fight

Miami, Fla.

MIAMI — (UPI) — A white and a Negro man, members of a group advocating peaceful opposition to segregation, swapped punches with a white customer at a downtown lunch counter here Monday.

All three were taken to the police station where they filed cross complaints against one another.

Police repoted that Nego Ishmell Howell, 30, and Chales Siegel, 54, white, took seats at the lunch counter of a department store during the noon rush hour. Waitresses ignored them.

They are both members of the Committee of Racial Equality, which claims to [illegible] end to segregation by passive resistance. The organization has staged several peaceful demonstrations at segregated lunch counters in downtown stores here recently.

Police said George Victory, 44, a white electrician, was waiting for a seat to eat lunch. They quoted Victor as saying all the seats were filled and he noticed that Siegel and Howell were not eating, but making notes.

Victory said he asked them to get up so he could eat. He said they refused and the scuffle followed. Police said only a few harmless blows were swapped. Howell and Siegel charged Victor with assault and battery. Victor filed cross complaints accusing the Negro of assault and battery and Siegel with assault with his hands.

Restaurant May Refuse Service

Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
Fri. 10-2-59

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — A restaurant owner doesn't have to serve a guest who he thinks would injure the standing of his establishment, and can have the guest forcibly ejected if he refuses to leave, says Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin.

38a

Ervin also said Thursday that it is a misedmeanor for a restaurant guest to remain on the premises after the management asks him to leave.

The opinion was issued to State Atty. Richard Gerstein at Miami.

A group called the Committee of Racial Equality recently made peaceful demonstrations seeking to end segregation in Miami restaurants. Members of the group have refused to leave on request, although they were not eating.

Ervin's opinion was based mainly on two recent U. S. appellate court decisions.

In one, it was held that a Virginia restaurant did not violate the federal Constitution in refusing to serve a Negro. In the other, a court held that the Monmouth Park Jockey Club did not have to give a jockey permission to ride mounts because it was a private organization with the right to "admit or exclude any persons it pleases."

Cafe Service Opinion Hit By NAACP

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sat. 10-3-59

TAMPA, Oct. 2 (UPI) — The NAACP today attacked an opinion by Atty. Gen. Richard Ervin which said a restaurant owner can order any customer — white or Negro — off the premises.

The Rev. Leon Lowry, president of the Florida NAACP, charged that the opinion, issued yesterday, "is an open invitation to mayhem on the rights of respectable, law-abiding Negro citizens of Florida."

38a

Ervin, in issuing an opinion for State Atty. Richard Gerstein of Miami, said the unwanted customer does not have to be guilty of misconduct to be asked to leave. And if he refuses to leave, Ervin said, he can be legally thrown out by the operator.

Lowery said the NAACP considers this opinion to be an "evasion of certain guarantees of the Constitution and which cannot go unchallenged by Negroes in Florida."

Lowry also reiterated the NAACP's goal of complete desegregation. He said the NAACP had noted newspaper stories which "indicate that Negro citizens are eager to advance compromising ideas in their efforts to achieve first class citizenship . . ."

He said "our branches have indicated that their members do not and will not compromise with racial segregation."

Court Test Sought on Cafe Ruling

Herald
Miami, Fla.
Sat. 10-3-59

Miami police and the management of a downtown restaurant served notice Friday that they are prepared to enforce Attorney General Richard Ervin's ruling that a restaurant manager may choose his patrons.

38a

At the same time, Dr. John O. Brown, chairman of the Miami Branch of the Congress of Racial Equality, said his group will seek a court test of the ruling.

Fla.

And in Tampa, the Rev. A. Leon Lowry, president of the NAACP, said that the ruling is an "evasion of certain guarantees of the Constitution . . . which cannot go unchallenged by Negroes in Florida."

CORE has been seeking to end racial segregation at downtown lunchrooms by sending its Negro and white members to sit at counter chairs until they are served.

Ervin held that a restaurant manager may order a patron to leave. He said that if the patron does not leave, he may be forcibly ejected by police.

Inspector Paul M. Denham, acting police chief, said Friday that his men will enforce a local ordinance which corresponds to the state law referred to by Ervin. Restaurant managers must first request such enforcement, Denham said.

A spokesman for Grant's Department Store, which has been one of the lunchrooms visited by CORE members, said that "if it becomes necessary, we'll follow the procedure outlined by the Attorney General."

Pool Integration Revoked by Board

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla.

Willard Told to Comply

Fire Pallot? 1B
Churches Back Willard 18A

By **JOHN MORTON**
Herald Staff Writer

Miami Commissioners unanimously reversed City Manager Ira F. Willard Wednesday and barred Negroes from six city swimming pools and other municipal recreation facilities.

38a

In less than 15 minutes, all five commissioners ordered Willard to "rescind" an order he issued Tuesday which opened the previously all-white pools and parks to the Negroes.

"I had no legal basis on which I could refuse them entry," Willard told the commission while representatives of both sides of the racial issue looked on.

David Hawthorne, head of the Dade County Property Owners Association and a leading figure in the groups opposed to integration, said nothing during the meeting and afterwards commented:

"What we came down here for was accomplished. There's no need to talk."

On the other side, the Rev. William K. Williams and the Rev. Robert McClosky, representatives of the Florida Council of Churches, brought a resolution from the council "commending" the city for its action in opening the recreation facilities.

Miami, Fla. P. 1
38a

—Herald Staff Photo By John Walther

Tense Moment for City Manager Willard

... hears integration order rescinded

They presented it without comment.

The fireworks, which threatened as a large crowd filed into the room around the commissioners, never blew up beyond a faint sputter.

At one point, Mayor Robert King High said he had "grave fears about what might result if Mr. Willard's order was put into effect."

Mayor High said "The Supreme Court has held that any public facility built with taxpayers' money cannot be segregated as to race, color or creed.

"But it also says that moves to test these bars should be planned and studied, and that action should be taken with deliberate speed.

"I don't think you told the city manager the whole law," he told City Attorney William L. Pallot.

Miami, Fla.

Pallot fired back, "If you have heard that I said there was no alternative to his move, then you have been grossly misinformed."

Commissioner B. E. Hearn moved in quickly to ask for an adjournment "until the atmosphere is a little more calm."

Willard issued an immediate order "returning our pools and parks to the status they were before."

The commission action tosses the ball back to local officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

PALLOT

Top officers in the association did not attend the meeting and could not be reached for comment on what they will do in face of the turn out.

Some Go for Dip—Without Incident

The Miami Herald p. 1.
Miami, Fla.

By **ROSE ALLEGATO**
Herald Staff Writer

Negroes took a brief dip in two of Miami's pools Wednesday before the segregation ban was restored.

Thurs. 10-29-59.

Four adults appeared at Manor Park Pool, 1300 NW 50th St., and two children at Edison Park, 6400 NW Fifth Ct. There were no incidents.

38a

At Manor Park, which is within blocks of Orchard Villa, an integrated public school, four Negro men stayed 30 minutes after arriving at 1 p.m. They used the dressing rooms to change, and three of them went into the water.

No whites were present at the time at Manor Park Pool.

At Edison Park, two youngsters in their early teens appeared shortly after 3 p.m. About 10 white persons, splashing in the pool, quickly evacuated and stood silently on the sidelines while the two Negro boys swam for 30 minutes.

Some white high school youngsters sitting on bleachers outside the fenced-in pool provided the only disturbance. Pool attendants said the high schoolers "razzed" the Negro youths.

The boys ignored them, and pool attendants quieted the white youngsters. The Negroes were described as "well-behaved" and "more frightened than anything else." They too used dressing room facilities.

The white swimmers reentered the pool at Edison Park after the Negro youngsters left.

Miami Swimming Pools Integrated

B'ham Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 27 (AP)—Negroes demanding to use city swimming pools and parks saw the doors open today.

Wed. 10-28-59

The move came nearly two months after the Dade County School Board integrated Orchard Villa Elementary School and nearly two years after the city-owned golf course was opened to Negroes.

p. 5
38a

City Atty. William Pallot said today there is no difference between pools and schools, buses and other properties which the U. S. Supreme Court has said must be opened to Negroes.

City Manager Ira Willard ordered the recreation facilities integrated after a conference with the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami Beach branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

James Hilton, director of the City Welfare Dept., said revenue from the seven city pools, six for whites and one for Negroes, had been falling off and he suggested integration might cause a greater loss.

Willard said "we can conjecture all day. It is established that these people have the right to use the city facilities and we must meet the problems as they develop."

Segregation At Pools And Parks

The Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

38a

Fri, 10-30-59

P. 6 A

MIAMI'S brief and controverted experience with racial integration at city pools and parks appears to be headed for the federal courts, where such things usually wind up.

This is the consequence of a sincere attempt to do the legally right thing but an inept move to do it in the governmentally wrong way.

As City Manager Ira F. Willard has explained, "I had no legal basis on which I could refuse them entry" when Negro citizens applied for the right to use these public recreation facilities. If this was the proper decision under the law, and one taken on advice of counsel, it was a decision which should have been made by the City Commission. In less than 36 hours the commission unanimously rescinded it, but not without dramatizing once again the confusion of policy-making function and administrative function which hounds both city and county governments.

The history of racial recreation cases is old and tends to antedate the school segregation question. In court rulings almost without number, decisions have been won by the Negro plaintiffs. City bus segregation ended under court order here 18 months ago and a city-owned golf course was integrated a month later.

Thus in time the community will have to face up directly to the question which Mr. Willard attempted inadvisedly to face earlier this week, though we believe he did so with the best of intentions.

The interim period ought to be used in making the adjustments which custom and tradition and the intimacy of the particular problem at once indicated. We live by the law. Of that, there can be no question.

COMMISSION ACTION

The Montgomery Advertiser

Order Opening Miami Pools To Negroes Given Reversal

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs, 10-29-59

P. 1

38a

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—By unaanimous vote, the City Commission Wednesday reversed the order of City Manager Ira F. Willard to open city swimming pools and other recreational facilities to Negroes.

Willard was told to rescind his action and he replied, "The commissioners' orders will be carried out."

4a

Four Negro men had gone to the city's Manor Park Pool Wednesday and were admitted without challenge, but they swam alone. No whites went in with them.

Mayor Robert King told the commission, "I have great fear of what would happen if this order were put into effect."

He referred to a remark by the Rev. Theodore Gibson Miami head of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, that Negroes "will do everything in their power to insure against any disturbances at the pools."

But Commissioner Fred Devant said that situations where people of the two races are "scantily clad" are "calculated to cause some disturbance."

Devant said Willard's action was taken without authority and without consulting the commission.

Devant offered a resolution suggesting a committee of responsible citizens to "study and review this grave situation."

P. 1

Willard had issued an order Tuesday opening the previously all-white pools and parks to Negroes and six Negroes used two pools Wednesday before the commission acted.

38a

"I had no legal basis on which I could refuse them entry," Willard told the commissioners.

Mayor Robert King High said he had "grave fears about what might happen if Mr. Willard's order was put into effect."

Willard issued an order returning the pools and parks "to the status they were before."

The NAACP has said if the commission did not open the recreation areas it would go into court again.

Court action already has brought integration to the city's golf course and public transportation.

Four Negro men appeared at Manor Park and stayed for half an hour. No white persons were present at the time.

Miami Decision Reversed

Alabama Journal

Montgomery

MIAMI, Fla. AP) — Negroes were barred from six city swimming pools and other recreation areas today after quick reversal of City Manager Ira F. Willard by the Miami City Commission.

Thurs 10-29

Miami Ends Pool, Park Integration

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—By unanimous vote, the City Commission Wednesday reversed the order of City Manager Ira F. Willard to open city swimming pools and other recreational facilities to Negroes.

Thurs, 10-29-59

P. 1

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38a

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Commissioner Fred Devant said Willard's action was taken without authority and without consulting the commissioner.

PLAY AREAS OPEN TO MIAMI NEGROES

The New York Times

New York

Swimming Pools Covered in Step Completing City's Recreation Integration

Wed, 10-28-59

MIAMI, Oct. 27 (AP)—This city's swimming pools, parks and all other recreational facilities that had remained segregated were opened to Negroes today.

P. 64

The action came nearly two months after the county school board integrated Orchard Villa Elementary School and nearly two years after the city-owned golf course had been opened to Negroes.

38a

City Manager Ira Willard issued today's order on the basis of a ruling by City Attorney William Pallot that there was no difference between pools and schools, buses and other properties the Supreme Court has said must be opened to Negroes.

Conference on Policy

Issuance of the order followed a conference by Mr. Willard with the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami Beach branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Gibson told Mr. Willard: "We know this is not easy for you, but living in itself is not easy."

James Hilton, director of the city's Welfare Department, said that revenue from the seven city pools, six for whites and one for Negroes, had been falling off and he suggested that integration might cause a greater loss.

"We can conjecture all day," Mr. Willard said in rejoinder. "It is established that these people have the right to use the city facilities and we must meet the problems as they develop."

"Mr. Gibson said during the conference with Mr. Willard that the pool issue had been hanging fire for a long time.

"We have done as much as possible to delay this day," he continued, "but our people say the time is here for us to proceed."

He declared that members of the N. A. A. C. P. would do everything in their power to prevent any trouble.

"We have a great feeling of moral responsibility," he added.

Public Beaches Keep Curbs

MIAMI, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Today's order by Mr. Willard does not affect public beaches in the Miami area. The beaches are operated either by Dade County or by the city of Miami Beach.

38a 1959

FLORIDA

Collins Gives Up on Racial Talks, Blames Lack of Interest by Ike

Constitution

By CLAUDE SITTON

(Copyright 1959, The New York Times Co.)

Atlanta Ga.

BILOXI, Miss. — Gov. LeRoy Collins Tuesday abandoned his efforts to arrange a conference of White House representatives, Congressional leaders and governors on school desegregation problems.

Collins

He said the move was futile because of President Eisenhower's lack of interest in such a meeting.

The Florida governor, a Democrat and leading Southern moderate, declared he would continue to seek Congressional enactment of "middle ground" legislation designed to provide a desegregation plan acceptable to both the North and the South.

38a Fla.

He disclosed his decision to newsmen after the final session of a two-day executive committee meeting of the National Governors Conference here at the Buena Vista Hotel. He is chairman of the conference.

The committee gave tentative approval to a proposed tour of the Soviet Union next June or July by some or all of its nine governor members.

Wed 2-25-59

The final decision, a committee aide said, would depend on the detailed schedule, soon to be drawn up, and the ability of at least five of the governors to take part.

P 2

Collins said he had neither asked the committee to take action on the desegregation conference proposal nor to consider the merits of a bill he had drawn up as a basis for the legislation he desired.

"I reported that I had been unable to obtain, after diligent effort, any indication of interest on the part of the Chief Executive of the nation to participate," he said.

He added that he had noted "very fixed feelings" on the part of Congressional leaders on both extremes of the issue.

"In view of this situation," Collins commented, "I would not press this committee to take any further steps."

He said he had discussed the matter with the committee for only 15 minutes and that none of the other governors had offered any precise reaction.

Wayne Warrington, a Presidential aide and observer, was present during the discussions. He will report to the White House on the conference.

"I still think a conference of that kind would be very beneficial," asserted the Floridian. "I still think we must have a conference of that kind to avoid very grave and serious developments for the nation."

He pointed out that the bill had been made available to various Senate and House leaders.

The Collins plan, first announced last September at the Southern Governors Conference in Lexington, Ky., called for Congressional establishment of commissions to determine the speed of desegregation.

These state panels, appointed by the President with the concurrence of the governors, would consider local conditions in making decisions. Their actions would be subject to appeal to the federal courts.

(4)

COLLINS ABANDONS U.S.-STATE PARLEY

38a Fla

Governor Says President Is Not Interested in School Desegregation Talk

New York

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

BILOXI, Miss., Feb. 24—Gov. LeRoy Collins today abandoned his efforts to arrange a conference of White House representatives, Congressional leaders and Governors on school desegregation.

New York N.Y.

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The Florida Governor, a Democrat and leading Southern moderate, declared he would continue to seek Congressional enactment of "middle-ground" legislation designed to provide a desegregation plan acceptable to both the North and the South.

Wed. 2-25-59

Committee Session Ends

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P. C 23

The committee tentatively approved a proposed tour of the Soviet Union next June or July by some or all of its nine members. The final decision, a committee aide said, would depend on the detailed schedule, soon to be drawn up, and the ability of at least five of the Governors to take part.

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"I reported that I had been unable to obtain, after diligent effort, any indication of interest on the part of the Chief Executive of the nation to participate," he declared.

He said that he had noted "very mixed feelings" on the part of Congressional leaders on both extremes of the issue.

"In view of this situation," Mr. Collins commented, "I would not press this committee to take any further steps."

He said he had discussed the matter with the committee for only fifteen minutes and that none of the other Governors had offered any precise reaction.

Wayne Washington, a Presidential aide and observer, was present during the discussions. He will report to the White House on the conference.

"I still think a conference of that kind would be very beneficial," asserted Mr. Collins. "I still think we must have a conference of that kind to avoid very grave and serious developments for the nation."

The Governor also said that until other proposals were presented he would continue to feel that his own measure offered "a very effective plan."

He pointed out that the bill had been made available to various Senate and House leaders, and said:

"I hope that I will have an opportunity to go up and testify before Congressional committees if they are considering this middle ground."

He emphasized that his bill was merely a suggestion of what steps might be taken and that he would be willing to support other proposals.

Federal-State Panels

The Collins plan, first announced last September at the Southern Governors Conference in Lexington, Ky., called for establishment of state desegregation commissions, appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Governors. The panels would consider local conditions in making decisions. Their actions would be subject to appeal to the Federal courts.

The Governors' Soviet tour was proposed by New York University and the International Institute of Education. Plans call for financing to be provided by the institute and other foundations, which were not identified.

Although arrangements still must be cleared with the Soviet Government, the group is tentatively scheduled to visit Moscow, Kiev, Minsk, Tiflis and Baku on the twenty-one-day tour.

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(4)

Jacksonville closes 2 public golf courses

Afro American P. 13

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. —The fight for integrated use of recreational facilities in the South reached a temporary stalemate on two fronts last week as city officials in Jacksonville closed two golf courses rather than permit mixed play and U.S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas refused a summary judgement permitting three golfers to play on a Mobile, Ala., course.

Baltimore Md.

An injunction was issued on March 25 by U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson barring the city of Jacksonville from denying or restricting play on the Brentwood and Hyde Park courses on racial grounds.

The city's five-member board of Commissioners met Thursday and voted to shut down the two courses rather than permit their equal use by the two races. Previously, colored persons had been permitted use of each course one day a week.

Sat 4-11-59

*

IN MOBILE John W. Sawyer, Samuel L. Andrews and Charles S. Goodman filed suit in April, 1958, to compel the city to permit them to play on the municipal course.

Ten colored golfers testified at the time that they were compelled to travel 60 miles to Pensacola, Fla., or 150 miles to New Orleans to play golf as a result of their exclusion from the Mobile course.

A motion by Mobile city attorneys for dismissal of the suit was denied last Sept. 30 by Judge Thomas. Following a hearing on Dec. 30, he took under advisement a motion by the plaintiffs for a summary judgement.

His decision last week turned down this motion and the next step will probably be a hearing of the case on its merits. No trial date has been set, however.

In addition to their request for an injunction to prevent the city from excluding them from the course, the Mobile plaintiffs' suit requests $5,000 damages. Named as defendants are the City of Mobile, the city commissioners, and Tom Klumpp, pro at the Golf course.

Integration To Shut 2 Golf Links

38a

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Jacksonville's two city golf courses, ordered integrated by U. S. Federal Court, will be closed Monday, at least temporarily.

Constitution

The city's five commissioners voted Thursday to shut down Brentwood on one side of town and Hyde Park on the other at a meeting attended by 18 Negro spectators and 17 whites.

P1

Atlanta Ga.

The commission made no decision on disposal of the courses but said the matter would be studied further.

Fri 4-3-59

The integration order came Wednesday from U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson who said the city denied the two races equal use of the course. He granted a permanent injunction.

Heretofore, Negroes have had use of each course one day a week.

38a Fla

Mayor Haydon Burns said the order breached the segregation custom in Jacksonville for the first time.

Four Negroes had entered suit, asking that the courses be opened. Ernest Jackson, attorney for the four, said the action had no backing of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Thirty persons are employed by the city on the courses and commissioners said they would be absorbed in other jobs if the courses are sold.

NEGROES ALLOWED TO PLAY:

Jacksonville Ordered To Integrate Links

Journal 38a

Albuquerque, N.M.

Thurs.

4-2-59

P 3-C

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP) — City officials called a special meeting today to decide what to do about a federal district court order opening the two municipal golf courses to unrestricted play by Negroes.

Dallas Thomas, city commissioner supervising the courses, said he will recommend they be shut down pending a final decision on whether to sell or lease them to private operators.

Mayor Haydon Burns said last week the courses would be sold or leased if the court ordered them integrated.

Judge Bryan Simpson, in handing down the court order Wednesday, said the city had denied equal protection of the laws to Negroes in refusing to permit them to use the golf courses upon the same basis and same conditions as white persons.

He granted a permanent injunction requiring the city to allow play by Negroes on the same basis as white persons.

Four Negro golfers had brought the suit. They protested the city's practice of permitting Negroes to play each course only one day a week.

Burns said this opens the first breach in the custom of segregation in Jacksonville.

Simpson's ruling, however, follows a pattern established in other southern cities since the U. S. Supreme Court overthrew the philosophy of separate but equal facilities for white persons and Negroes.

Spa To Open; Close If Negroes Enter

City Manager Has Say Over Florida Pool

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Wed. 1-7-59

P 3

38a

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 6—(AP)—The City Council voted Tuesday to reopen the Spa Beach and Pool but gave the city manager authority to close them again "if any emergency arises."

The council closed the municipal recreation area last September when Negroes tried to integrate it.

Presumably, the emergency clause in Tuesday's motion refers to further attempts by Negoes to use the Spa facilities.

The vote 4-3 called for a temporary reopening of the Spa until settlement of a current controversy over a council plan to construct a civic auditorium and convention center on the site.

City recreation director Jack Puryear announced he would open the Spa for "business as usual" Wednesday.

The council did not say how it would get around a United States Supreme Court ruling which gives Negroes a right to use the beach and pool? Some councilmen said privately that the Spa would be padlocked again if Negroes swam there.

The Spa is the only municipally-owned beach for whites in St. Petersburg. When it was closed, the city charted plans to develop North Shore Beach as a white bathing beach just north of the Spa.

The city operates a beach for Negroes south of the Spa.

Bishop Greene Commends Fla. Gov. Collins

World 38a

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 5-9-59

P 1

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — Florida Gov. Leroy Collins has been commended by Bishop S. L. Greene, African Methodist Church, for a "long record of sound moderation on the race question generally and of integration in the public schools in particular."

In a telegram to the governor, Bishop Greene said "No one can but agree that because of this and other good work in this field during recent months, the fine City of Tallahassee and the Great State of Florida, would not now be enjoying the present fine reports of the sincere efforts on the part of public officials immediately involved as pertain to the ugly and indefensible act committed against a Negro female student of Florida A&M University.

"Most certainly we deplore and condemn the continuation of an atmosphere of such widespread injustice and deprivation of the most common human rights to the extent that little else could be expected than such other brutal acts so common and numerous. But as much as this and other kindred acts are to be deplored, we cannot forget the precious few in public places of your courage and calibre."

Negroes Plan Lunch March

38a

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Thurs. 4-30-59

P 1

MIAMI (UPI)—A Negro doctor who led a racially-mixed group to segregated store lunch counters here said he will ask the store managers again today to serve Negroes.

"We will ask to sit and be served at those counters just like anyone else," said Dr. John O. Brown of Miami.

If the managers refuse, or decline to talk to him, Brown said his group would start a "sit-in" at the lunch counters at W. T. Grant's and McCrory's downtown stores.

He said this means his followers will sit at the counters and refuse to leave until they are served. Brown did not say exactly when he plans to do this.

Miami Interracial Group Makes March On Stores

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 5-5-59

P 4

38a

MIAMI (UPI) — A band of Negro and white demonstrators for racial equality marched to the lunch counters of two downtwon stores here Wednesday. They left, smiling and apparently in good humor, when they got no service.

The lunch counter workers at Grant's department store put down their work and left the counter when the group arrived. At McCrory's five and dime store, workers behind the counter ignored them.

Both stores, news media and police had plenty of warning of the demonstration. Its leader said boycotts and other action against the two stores would follow.

Dr. John O. Brown, Miami Negro physician and leader, said they would use techniques patterned after the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., and the "standing lines" of Negroes used against segregated movie houses.

Brown said there were "about 0" in the group. United Press International counted 16 — five of who appared to be white. Brown said some had gone home after the first visit-to Grant's.

Brown said they were members of the Congress of Racial Equality CORE. He passed out pamphlets describing CORE as a national organization pioneering in "the technique of nonviolence" in "combatting racial injustice."

A plainclothes Miami detective, Sgt. Charlie Sapp, watched the protest from a discreet distance. A uniformed officer regularly assigned to the downtown area stood by. There was no trouble.

The demonstrators appeared in high spirits as they left. One Negro woman carried a babe-in-arms.

Store officials present at both establishments refused to comment.

Brown said the demonstrations were the opening of a campaign against the two stores here after several conferences with the management of both.

"We got nowhere with them," he said.

White, Negro Boys Play Marbles, KKK Pressures In Hoods

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

P 5

38a

Wed. 7-15-59

PLANT CITY, Fla. (UPI)—The white operators of a grocery store in a Negro community here were warned by six hooded and robed men to sell their business, it was reported Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Beckum reported the Sunday incident Tuesday and said they had decided not to sell their store.

The men, the Beckums said, awakened them early Sunday morning and told them they "didn't like what was going on." The Beckums said the men, who were dressed as members of the Ku Klux Klan, apparently referred to the fact that their 10-year-old son had been playing marbles with Negro children near the store.

Beckum said the hooded men told them to either sell the store or they would be back for another visit.

Jacksonville Tugs With Golf Course Bias

38a Fla

Atlanta World

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (UPI) — Federal Court Judge Bryan Simpson Friday set March [illegible] for a hearing on the city's brief in a golf course integration dispute.

Jan 24 59

Bryan set the date during a hearing on a motion for summary judgment filed by Ernest Jackson in behalf of four Negro golfers who seek complete integration of Jacksonville's golf links.

P 1

Jackson was given until March 31 to prepare his reply brief. City Attorney W. M. Madison declared it was doubtful the city would operated integrated golf courses and that both white and Negro golfers may suffer in the long run.

If the municipal courses are sold, Madison said, Negro golfers will lose whatever privileges they have. Negroes are permitted to play twice a week at the two city-owned courses.

Madison argued that Jackson has not yet attacked the official action of the city commission in restricting Negro golfers to playing twice a week. "We think the plaintiff has to attack the official action of the city commission," he said.

Golf Opened To Negroes

Miami

SARASOTA — (AP) — "We don't want to drive an integration wedge here. All we want to do is play golf."

Robert Thomas, 32, made this statement after he and three other Negroes played 18 holes on city-operated Bobby Jones Golf Course.

38a

Miami Fla

The four appeared at the course after telephoning City Manager Kenneth Thompson and asked if they could play.

"I told them I had no right to deny them the right to play," Thompson said. "I called course officials and told them they were coming."

The Negroes showed up at the course in late afternoon when playing fees are reduced. They had two Negro caddies with them. They played the round without opposition.

AT GOVERNORS MEET

Collins Offers Federal Race Commission Plan

Times

BILOXI, Miss., Feb. 23 (UPI) The chairman of the National Governors Conference proposed today that original jurisdiction in school desegregation cases be taken from the courts and given to federal commissions.

Jacksonville Fla

Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida said his "moderate" approach to the race problem would carry out desegregation in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling but would safeguard against use of force in speeding integration.

He made the announcement at a meeting of the executive committee of the Governors Conference which will be asked to consider tomorrow his earlier plan to set up a conference of governors and congressional and administration leaders on the integration problem.

2-24-59

In its meeting, the committee moved to prevent further cuts in the National Guard and make state tax and revenue problems the key subject of the full conference in August. It also voted to invite President Eisenhower to speak at the annual meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Aug. 2-5.

P 2

A special committee was appointed to act as a watchdog over administration efforts to cut the National Guard. A similar committee during the past year was successful in holding off such cuts but all of its members are no longer in office.

Named to the new committee were Govs. Ernest Vandiver, Georgia, chairman; Robert Stafford, Vermont; George Clyde, Utah, and Orville Freeman, Minnesota.

Golf Course Briefs Are Due Today

Times Union

Today will be the deadline for the filing of briefs in a federal court suit calling for the integration of Jacksonville's two municipal golf courses.

Jacksonville Fla

Final arguments on a motion for a summary judgment in the case were heard last month by U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson. He then granted the city 30 days in which to file a brief covering its answer to the suit. The plaintiffs, a group of Negro golfers, were allowed 15 additional days in which to file an answering brief.

The city's brief was filed two weeks ago. The golfers' brief is expected to be turned in today.

3-31-59

Simpson said yesterday he will study the briefs as soon as possible and issue his order in the case.

The suit was filed after the Negro golfers petitioned the City Commission to open the courses to Negro play without restrictions. Presently, Negroes are permtited to play on each of the courses one day each week.

In answering the suit, the city contends white golfers would boycott the courses if they are opened to Negroes, and the courses would become financial liabilities.

Florida plans tighter laws on race mixing

38a Fla

Birmingham

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 14 —(AP)—The Florida Legislature, faced with prospects of first integration in the public schools next Fall, appears set to strengthen state laws against race mixing in its 1959 session opening April 7.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS poll combined with individual interviews with key legislators indicates the Legislature likely will pass these type bills:

1. A parent option tuition plan which would authorize a parent to withdraw his child from an integrated school and send him to a non-church private school with the aid of a state subsidy.

3-15-59

2. A "last resort" or "local option" bill which would authorize voters of any county to shut down public schools by a referendum vote to avoid integration.

3. Strengthened pupil assignment law which will provide added criteria drawn from Alabama's Pupil Placement Act upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mechanics of the bill are still being worked out, and financing is still a major problem, but sentiment appears to have jelled in the direction of giving Florida a stronger hand to deal with the race problem.

ANOTHER RELATED proposal with strong support, particularly in the Senate, is an independent school plan which would create a state board to set academic standards for private schools. The plan also calls for spending of state funds on scholarships for pupils to attend private schools.

An AP poll of legislators last December showed strong sentiment for stronger laws in the racial field, but many legislators at that time were on the fence and said they would be guided by what happened in Virginia, Alabama and Arkansas.

Since that time there have been two important factors which helped sentiment to jell. One was the collapse of Virginia's massive resistance program. The other was the recent action of the Dade County School Board in voting to admit four Negro children to a white elementary school in Miami.

'Can't run from it,' says doctor

Afro American

NEW YORK — Dr. John Brown is a colored eye surgeon. He is on the staff of a top-flight hospital, drives a new Cadillac and owns a 22-foot cabin cruiser.

Baltimore

He could if he desired, practice almost anywhere in the country.

Instead, he has chosen to live and work in Miami.

His decision means that:

He can — and does — operate on the eyes of white men but he can't sit next to them in the movies.

Sat 9-4-59

He can golf on Miami's municipal course, but he can't use the clubhouse and restaurant.

P 2

He can rent a room in a big Miami Beach hotel and swim in the pool, but he can't use a "white" drinking fountain in the Dade County Courthouse.

* * *

WHY, THEN, does he choose to remain?

In an article in the current issue of Look Magazine, Dr. Brown answers simply:

"Were are not satisfied. Segregation is here. But you can't run from it. A man should work for progress where he is, not run."

Integrated Golf Will Be Ruled Out

Journal

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—If federal court orders integration on the two municipal golf courses, they will be leased or sold, Mayor Haydon Burns said Thursday night.

38a

Dallas Thomas, commissioner of parks, echoed the mayor's statement.

3-27-59

Negroes, given the use of the courses one day each week, have asked the federal district court to order all racial restrictions lifted.

A ruling is expected Monday.

SEGREGATION ADS SET

Times

Florida Backs Fund to Sell North on South's Views

Wed. 6-3-59

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 1 (AP)—The Florida House Monday passed, 67-13, and sent to the Senate a bill to appropriate $500,000 to sell the North on the Southern viewpoint on segregation.

P 8 C

It would provide for Florida to spend the money for paid advertisements in the North in conjunction with at least four other Southern states. The money would not be spent unless the other states came in.

Representative William Reedy of Eustis, author of the proposal, said it was time for the South to "take one positive step" to present its racial philosophy to Northern citizens in hope of building sympathy for the South.

"When we don't let the rest of the nation know our viewpoint, we are letting our people down," Mr. Reedy said.

Florida To Back 'Tell South' Story

Journal P. 1

Montgomery Ala

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (UPI) — The Florida House has approved a half million dollar publicity plan to help tell the South's side of the segregation story in northern cities.

Tues 6-2-59

However, a provision stipulated that the $500,000 not be spent unless at least four other southern states put up similar amounts.

The bill was approved by an overwhelming vote Monday as the Legislature entered its final week in session. Action was expected on a batch of other proposals designed to settle the racial problem.

The House turned down Monday a plan to allow tax credit to utilities and insurance companies which contribute to private schools. But a bill cleared the Legislature setting up a state board to accredit private schools. The measure would guarantee that if public schools are integrated, children withdrawing to enter private schools will receive a comparable education.

Mix Order May Close Florida Golf Courses

Daily News

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP) — City officials called a special meeting today to decide what to do about a federal district court order opening the two municipal golf courses to unrestricted play by Negroes.

38 Misc.

Dallas Thomas, city commissioner supervising the courses, said he will recommend they be shut down pending a final decision on whether to sell or lease them to private operators.

Mayor Haydon Burns said last week the courses would be sold or leased if the court ordered them integrated.

4-2-59

Judge Bryan Simpson, in handing down the court order yesterday, said the city had denied equal protection of the laws to Negroes in refusing to permit them to use the golf courses upon the same basis and same conditions as white persons.

He granted a permanent injunction requiring the city to allow play by Negroes on the same basis as white persons.

P. 13

Four Negro golfers had brought the suit. They protested the city's practice of permitting Negroes to play each course only one day a week.

Burns said this opens the first breach in the custom of segregation in Jacksonville.

Simpson's ruling, however, follows a pattern established in other southern cities since the U.S. Supreme Court overthrew the philosophy of separate but equal facilities for white persons and Negroes.

Jacksonville Commission

Closes City Golf Courses To Evade Mandate Of Court

38a

Daily World

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — (UPI) — The city commission Thursday ordered its two golf courses closed before a federal court mandate to integrate them takes effect next Tuesday.

Parks Commissioner Dallas Thomas recommended the shutdown action because, "if we integrate these courses there will be trouble ... there will be bloodshed."

Atlanta, Ga.

In a special session, city commissioners voted unanimously to follow Thomas' suggestion and close the courses after "the close of business" Monday.

The action followed an order by U. S. District Judge Bryan Simpson who granted a request by four Negro golfers to permanently enjoin the city from limiting members of their race to the use of the links only twice a week.

4-3-59

Thomas said the Hyde Park and Brentwood golf courses should be closed for the "welfare and safety of both races." The commission also voted to take the matter under study to determine whether to sell or lease the courses.

An offer to buy the Hyde Park course for $300,000 already has been made by Sam Milner, local businessman and former president of the Local Businessman's Golf Assn.

P. 1

There was no indication as to whether Milner's proposal would be accepted.

Some 35 spectators were on hand for the open meeting, both races equally represented. Speaking for the Negroes was attorney Ernest Jackson who was counsel for the four who brought original action in the case last summer.

Jackson said he had "no information from any source that would indicate the people of Atlanta," where golf course integration, "were any different than the people in Jacksonville. The people will play according to their will and wishes," Jackson said.

Funds Cut Off, Florida Governor Will Keep Racial Advisory Team

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 7-4-59

P. 1

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — Gov. LeRoy Collins plans to keep his racial advisory commission even though the Legislature refused to appropriate any funds for its operation.

38a

Collins will use it in an ex-officio capacity and aide told U Press International Thursday. He won't be able to pay the members the $50 a month fee they have been drawing the past two years, but said he probably could pay their actual expenses from his contingency fund.

The Fabisinski committee, as it is commenly called, is the group most responsible for Florida's emergency package of segregation laws, headed by the Pupil Placement Act.

The laws, which also give the governor broad emergency powers to act in any crisis, were put on the book in 1956. Since then, the committee has steadfastly urged the Legislature to steer clear of any additional laws on the subject.

FUNDS LEFT OUT

Funds for its operation in the coming two years were deliberately left out of the General Appropriations Act. The legislators called it an economy move.

However, they made no bones of the fact they were irked by the committee's opposition to drastic segregation laws which would close the schools rather than let them be integrated by force.

Most of the opposition stemmed from the Senate where the initial step was taken to reject the governor's recommendation for money to keep the committee going another two years.

The House included $40,000 for the comittee in its spending bill, but the whole item was eliminated in a House-Senate conference committee.

COULD BE OFFICIAL

Actually, the governor could continue the group as an official arm of his office and finance it from his contingency fund. His administrative assistant, William Durden, said it was discovered that although no funds were voted for its operation in the next biennium, the law which originally created it set the terms to run until July 1, 1961.

But Collins apparently does not want to go overboard on a function which the Legislature obviously intended to abolish.

Durden said Collin gave serious thought to the matter before leaving on his current tour of Russia.

He left instructions that the committee members be notified that he can no longer pay them monthly amounts, but would like them to be available in a nex-officie capacity if possible.

Each member has already replied that he will be available, Durden said. The governor plans to advise them further upon his return to the country.

Negro Pool Under Study

Miami

A second public swimming pool for the densely populated northwest Negro areas of Liberty City and Brownsville is "still very much under study," City Manager Ira Willard said Sunday.

Herald

Miami, Fla.

An area suggested by a Negro citizens group — two square blocks known as Alecia Carey Homestead, from 10th to 11th Avenues and 56th to 58th Streets — is being investigated by the city as a possible recreation and playground site, Willard said.

Mon.

5-1-59

P. 12

Charles R. Hadley, a leader of Miami's Negro population, said 2,000 new families have moved into the area during the past two years, placing "a severe strain on the already short existing facilities."

38a

Dixie Park pool, NW Third Ave. and 13th St., is the only one of 13 municipal pools open to Greater Miami's Negro population, estimated by Hadley as now totaling 90,000.

Floridian Sees Backing For Segregation Plan

38a

Journal

Montgomery

Ala

3/4/59

D.9.a

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (UPI) — State Rep. W. H. Reedy says he has received "overwhelming" response from southern political leaders on his proposed 11 million dollar publicity campaign to sell segregation to the North.

Among those who have indicated they will support the plan, Reedy said Tuesday, are Govs. James P. Coleman of Mississippi, Orval Faubus of Arkansas, Lindsay Almond of Virginia, and Ernest Vandiver of Georgia. Several other congressmen and legislators also like the idea, he said.

MILLION FOR EACH STATE

Reedy's proposal calls for each southern state to put up one million dollars over a four-year period to hire a top advertising firm and buy space in northern newspapers and TV and radio stations to tell the "true story" of the progress of the southern Negro under segregation.

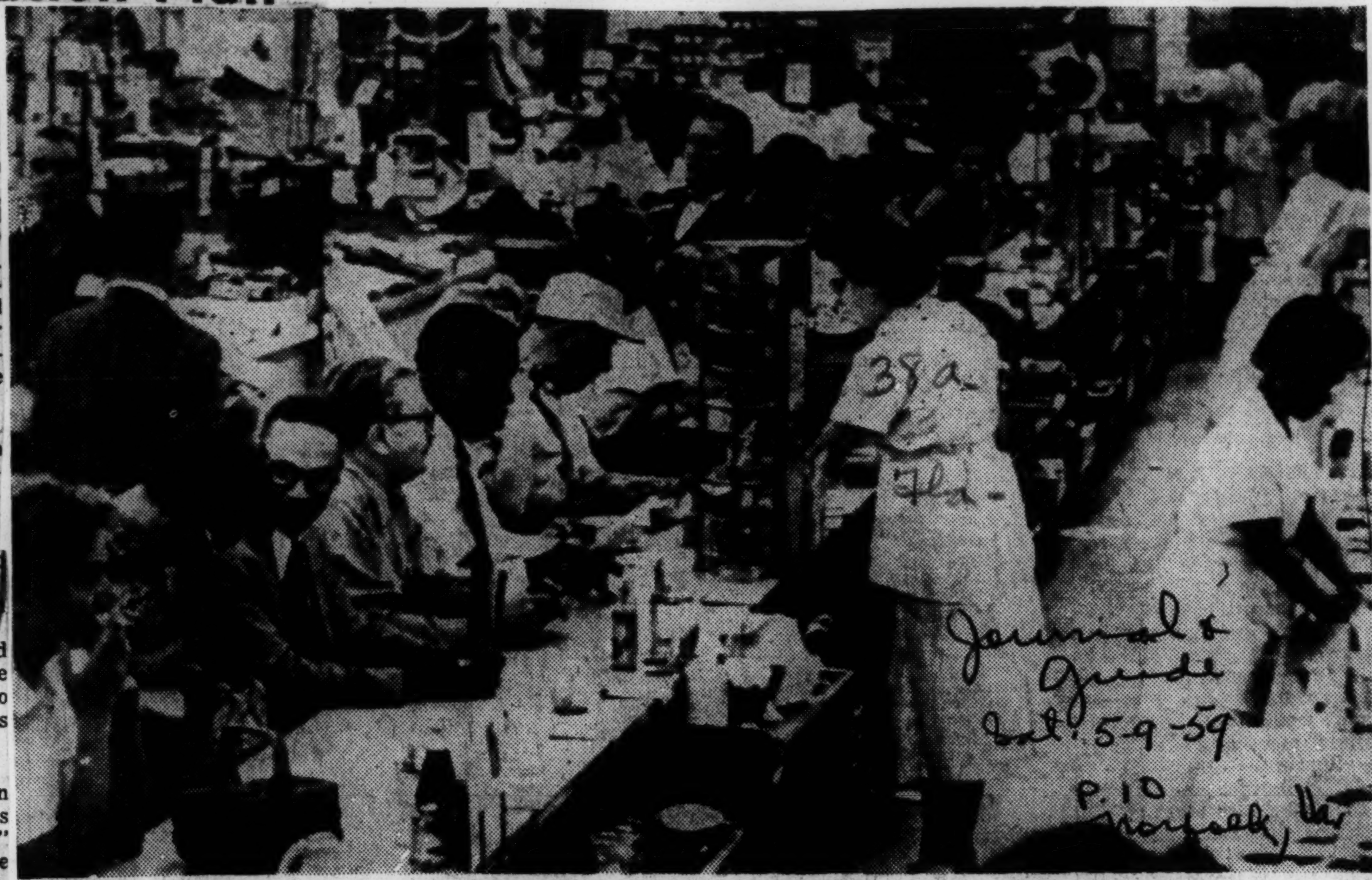
The Eustis, Fla., lawmaker said he will introduce a bill in the Florida Legislature next month to appropriate $500,000 as his state's first two-year share of the bill.

CLAIMS COLEMAN BACKING

He said he met with Coleman in Memphis recently and "he is 1,000 per cent behind the plan." He said Coleman, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, plans to call a meeting of Dixie governors in Atlanta to discuss it.

Reddy said he also has mailed 4,000 pamphlets explaining the program to southern governors and congressmen. "The response has been overwhelming," he said.

Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins, chairman of the National Governors Conference, said he has not made up his mind about the project. "It is one of those things that could be utilized to advantage and could be wasted," he said.



38a

Fla.

Journal & Guide

Sat. 5-9-59

p. 10

Norfolk, Va.

Integrated Group Refused Service At Miami Lunch Counter

In Miami, Fla., a colored doctor led an integrated group in to seek service at a "white only" lunch counter at W. R. Grant's department store on Apr. 29. Photo shows group, led by Dr. John O. Brown (fourth from left) seated at counter while waitresses (at right) refused to serve them. Dr. Brown said that he will continue his requests to store managers to serve customers without regard to race or color.

Cafe Is 'Integrated' By Whites, Negroes

Commercial

Appeal p. 14

Sit Unserved For 6 Hours At Miami Lunch Counter

Memphis, Tenn.

Sun. 6-14-59

38a

MIAMI, Fla., June 13.—(AP) —A group of whites and Negroes sat unserved for more than six hours Saturday at a downtown Miami lunch counter, then left at closing time saying they would return.

"We will return Monday, and every day thereafter, until we are served," said Dr. John Brown, Negro opthalmologist and head of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Officials of the W. T. Grant store declined to say whether the counter would be opened Monday. Miami restaurants and lunch counters all are segregated.

Police looked in occasionally but made no attempt to oust the demonstrators. Brown said there were no disturbances although some abusive remarks were made by white onlookers.

"This Section Closed" signs were placed all along the counter. No customers were served whether or not they belonged to the demonstrating group.

Similar but briefer "sit-ins" were staged last month.

Brown said some 35 persons, about half of them white, participated in Saturday's demonstration.

No Longer Private

Afro-American

Baltimore

38a

Sat

4-18-59

When the federal court ordered integration at two municipal golf courses in Jacksonville, Fla., the city commissioners angrily closed them temporarily.

When the plaintiffs filed these suits asking that public golf facilities be opened to all citizens they knowingly took that risk.

They were prepared to see the facilities discontinued until the city is willing to operate them on a public basis rather than as a social club.

Such a transition has been made in many cities, some of them in the South, but a large number of communities in Southern states from Virginia down, still want to use public schools, public golf courses, public swimming pools and public parks for private social purposes including only their friends and acquaintances, but excluding everybody else.

All the Supreme Court has said in its integration decisions is that pubic schools and parks, transportation and tax-supported places of public accommodation must be open to all citizens.

On the face of it, to Southerners this might seem to be a hard lesson to learn, but we feel that in the case of all of these public facilities it is better to close them up than to continue them on a jim crow basis.

Contested Beach Reopened Again, But Segregated

38a

Tampa, Fla.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. —(UPI) — The City Council voted Tuesday to reopen municipally-owned Spa Beach on a segregated basis, but provided it could be closed again if Negroes tried to mix with whites there.

The council voted 4-3 to reopen the facility on a segregated basis, despite federal court orders of nearly three years standing that Negroes cannot be barred from swimming there.

The council, never directly mentioning the race issue, authorized Acting City Manager W. L. Fletcher to close it immediately "should any emergency arise."

Since last June, Negroes used the beach twice and it was closed both times. The last occurrence was in September.

The motion to reopen it was made by Councilman Ray C. Chase, who said a lot of winter visitors and hotel patrons along the city's Tampa Bay waterfront were being deprived of the swimming facilities.

Miss Florida, The Story Has Already Been Sold

Daily World p. 4

Atlanta, Ga.

June 6-14-59

38a

That legislative session of last Friday in which Florida solons voted to put up an half million dollars to sell the idea of segregation to the north is a pitiful belated wail. Of course this generous offer is contingent upon four other southern states voting similar sums.

The 11 million dollar southwide publicity pot would sell the "true facts" of segregation to the north.

It would seem that this huge effort would rest its case upon citations of what the Negro has achieved in the segregated South; it would through publicity advertise the "favorable" lot of the Negro in the segregated South.

It is stated that the chief purpose of the campaign would be to arouse public opinion to a point where it will demand a reversal of the United States Supreme Court's desegregation mandate!

So, Florida, that state of late apparently making long strides in a liberal direction under Governor Collins, would like for the north to know the "truth" about the Negro in the segregated South.

The North has already learned much about the Negro in the segregated South. In the first place, the north inherited some of his woes, his illiteracy, his lack of good health from improper housing, poor medical attention and civic and industrial privations.

The North has learned much of the Negro's political problems in the South also from the way he migrated North which caused in this state alone a letdown in population to the extent that we have already lost one congressman, and when the 1960 census is in, it is said that we stand to lose another.

The North learned something of many of his limitations in circulation in a free society through court hearings and injunctions occasioned by those who had already sold to their constituency that the voice of the courts was of no value and that the court itself violated the Constitution, the instrument placed in its hands to interpret.

One phase of how the Negro fares in the segregated South might be obvious in that not a single Negro is permitted as yet to study medicine in the state medical college and not a single one is enrolled in the University at Athens, nor Georgia Tech, both, state supported institutions.

Dear Miss Florida, too much of the story has already been sold.

Florida Votes $500,000 To Sell North Segregation

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

P. 1

Sun. 6-7-59

38a

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (UPI) — The Florida Legislature Thursday voted to put a half million dollars in a Southwide publicity pot to sell the "true facts" of segregation to the North.

Chief purpose of the campaign would be to arouse public opinion to a point where it will "demand" a reversal of the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation mandate.

At least four other Southern states must vote similar amounts before a penny of the Florida fund could be spent.

None has yet, but Rep. W. H. Reedy who gave birth to the plan said he believes most of the South will join in now that Florida has "shown the way."

The bill still must get by Gov. Leroy Collins, who has not committed himself.

Ultimate goal is for an 11 million dollar fund to flood the North with newspaper, radio and television advertising about the "favorable lot of the Negro in the segregated South," Reedy said.

"Yankees think we've still got the Negroes in slavery down here," stormed Sen. Charley Johns of Starke, as he pushed the House-approved bill to 26-10 passage.

NO CLOSING DUE

Four Negro Boys Swim At White Pinellas Spa

Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

Wed.

4-29-59

P. 27

38a

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28 (AP)—Four Negro youths swam at the all-white Spa Beach today, but the City Council decided not to close the recreation facility as it did on two similar occasions last year.

The council discussed the matter late today after the Negroes swam for half an hour, then sunned themselves for another 30 minutes.

Mayor John Burroughs said that the council decided "to consider it a closed matter since no incidents were reported at the beach."

Burroughs said the council made no decision on what it would do if the Negroes returned to the municipally owned facility.

City Recreation Director Jack Puryear reported the Negroes, all about 20, entered and left the beach peacefully. He reported only a few of the 250 white persons on the beach left when the Negroes showed up.

There were no incidents when Negroes used the beach twice last year. On each occasion Ross E. Windom, then city manager, ordered Puryear to close the Spa Beach and its adjacent pool.

The Spa was first closed June 5, 1958, when eight Negroes swam at the beach. The city reopened the Spa a short time later, but promptly closed it again last Sept. 11 when four Negroes sunbathed there for an hour. The beach and pool remained shut until Jan. 7 while the council debated the fate of the facilities.

The council recognized it could not keep Ngroes away indefinitely because the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1957 that they had a right to use the Spa.

Some members of the council want to build a municipal auditorium on the site and open up a new beach for whites on city-owned property. Under this plan, the city would lease the property to private individuals, who would run the beach. When this proposal was stalemated by council and civic action, the council decided to reopen the Spa until something could be decided.

By Cafe Sit-Downs

Determined Group Fights Segregation

Herald Miami, Fla.

Mon. 6-15-59

p. 1

38a

Fla.

By PHIL MEYER

Herald Staff Writer

A determined group of Miamians has been quietly working since last February to try and end racial segregation in local eating places.

Headed by Dr. John O. Brown, 36-year-old Negro eye surgeon, the group is called CORE — for Committee of Racial Equality. CORE is relatively new on the Miami scene. What are its aims and methods?

The membership is about 40 per cent Negro, Dr. Brown says, although he refuses to give a membership figure.

"Our aim is the end of racial discrimination in anything and everything," said Dr. Brown.

Unlike the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which operates mainly through legal action, CORE takes a direct approach.

Brown described its methods as "passive and non-violent."

Like other affiliates of its parent organization, the Congress of Racial Equality, it follows a fixed pattern in its efforts to end segregation. The "sit-ins" which were staged April 29 at the lunch counters in downtown Grant's and McCrory's — and again Saturday at Grant's — are part of the pattern but are considered last resort measures.

The group's first step, and one that has been taken repeatedly since the local group organized in February, is to find out where segregation exists by actual testing.

CORE sends Negro and mixed groups to restaurants and theaters to see if they will be admitted. Where they are not, CORE representatives talk to the manager and ask him to change the policy.

When talks do no good, the organization relies on publicity and direct challenges to promote the change. This can involve sitting for hours in a cafe and refusing to leave until Negroes are served, or standing in a theater line and refusing to budge until they are admitted.

"Most people aren't aware that Negroes can't sit down in cafes," he said. "Some businessmen are afraid that letting Negroes sit is bad for business, but the fact is that most people just don't care."

Brown, who was born in Oklahoma and educated in Wisconsin, came here in 1953. He thinks Miami is a good place to try CORE's methods. And he doubts whether extreme measures, such as boycotts will ever be needed.

Golf Course Integration Goes Smooth

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-24-59

p. 23

38a

CORAL GABLES, Fla. — (UPI) —Racial integration has come quietly, almost unnoticed, to golf courses of this fashionable Miami suburb.

And city officials this week end disclosed they will make no attempts to stop it.

Two Negro golfers, a man and wife, played for the first time yesterday on the Granda Golf course. The Negroes, who asked not to be identified, waited for nearly an hour with other white golfers for their turn to tee off.

While they waited, the woman practiced on the putting green and her husband entertained a group of teenage golfers with magic tricks.

The Negroes were allowed to play as a twosome on the crowded course. White golfers were put into foursomes by the starter.

Mayor John M. Montgomery disclosed that Negroes have played several times in the last two months at the city's Biltmore course.

38a 1959

(X)

GENERAL

Washington Roundup

Religious Leaders Called to Fight Racial Prejudice

38a General

Miami Herald

By Herald Wire Services

WASHINGTON —(UPI)— Vice President Richard M Nixon appealed to church and synagogue leaders Monday to impress upon the nation's conscience that racial discrimination in employment is morally wrong.

He spoke before a conference of more than 400 religious leaders, representing 22 of the nation's largest denominations with an aggregate membership of 100 million persons.

p. 12-A

The all-day meeting was arranged by Nixon as chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Miami, Fla.

Nixon said his committee is responsible for seeing that there is no racial discrimination in employment by firms handling government contracts. But its larger purpose, he said, is to conduct a program of "education and conciliation" to eliminate prejudice from all areas of employment.

Tues, 5-12-59

"We need your help," he told the religious leaders. "You represent a tremendous amount of power for good. I urge you to go back to your communities and mobilize the moral support of the American people for non-discriminatory policies in employment, and for the whole program of civil rights for all Americans regardless of race, color or national origin."

P 12A

South's McCarthyism Hit

Weekly P 11

(From the New South)

New Orleans, La.

(X)

A group of eleven Protestant Social Action leaders have issued a joint statement denouncing segregation leaders who attempt to identify desegregation with subversion.

Members of seven denominations including Southern Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Church of the Brethren, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ and Congregational Christians were among those signing the statement.

Sat. 6-20-59

Although the statement represented the thinking of the individual signers and no official action, a spokesman for the group stated that they acted in harmony with the position on desegregation already taken by every major religious body in America.

General

Direct reference was made to the maiden speech of Rep. Dale Alford of Arkansas in which, according to the group, "he seeks to cast aspersion on the good name of Harry Ashmore, Executive Editor of the Arkansas Gazette, and upon the reputation of the Southern Regional Council."

Referring to what they termed "this Southern verision of McCarthyism . . . first directed at the NAACP," the group expressed alarm that "the disease now spreads to new areas: the white Southerner, the educator, the newspaperman, the minister, the businessman, or the attorney who tries to work at this sensitive problem."

The full text of the statement follows:

We raise our voices in protest against a new and disturbing trend in the South: the cynical attempt by some who oppose racial desegregation to label those who disagree with them as reds, fellow travelers, or dupes of the Communist conspiracy. Through inuendoes, half truths, and distortions, doubts are cast on the motivation and background of individuals or groups seeking compliance with the law of the land. The charges are made, the headlines follow: "Communist Activities Charged" or "Subversive Influence Seen."

This Southern version of McCarthyism was first directed against the NAACP. The disease now spreads to new areas: the white Southerner, the educator, the newspaperman, the minister, the businessman, or the attorney who tries to work at this sensitive problem. The goal is the same: to silence those who do not accept the extremist position on segregation.

The charges follow the now-familiar pattern of guilt by association, by innuendo, by distortion. The refutation, the denial, the clarification may come later. They are sadly always a little late and a little more complicated than the simple charge. They merit a less auspicious place in the newspaper. Meanwhile, the damage is done. The "facts" in the charge are not important. The nature of the charge is: the willful attempt to discredit and embarrass honorable men, to discourage others from speaking out and most of all to enforce silence on a subject which needs so badly to be discussed.

The latest expression of this type of wanton attack is the maiden speech in the U. S. House of Representatives by Dale Alford of Arkansas, in which he seeks to cast aspersion on the good name of Harry Ashmore, Executive Editor of the Arkansas Gazette, and upon the reputation of the Southern Regional Council. The speech has a familiar ring, the prolonged references to a grave conspiracy and then quick references to Mr. Ashmore and the Council. Neither is charged with an improper word or deed; yet the allegation is made that the Council was "founded by a Communist." This allegation is both stale and discredited. No less a Southern conservative than Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, has vouched for the honorable origins of the Council. The Library of Congress and libraries in Arkansas are stocked with the facts on this subject. But this does not deter Dr. Alford, who is understandably sensitive about his own status these days and is apparently attempting to focus attention elsewhere.

For one who has expressed alarm about the communistic threat, it is interesting that Dr. Alford does not explain how the threat operates, who the real leaders are, why the FBI has failed to find them, why he has not urged the FBI on to greater efforts. And of course he never explains why, if desegregation is a Communist plot, he went along so willingly as a Little Rock school board member with the original plan to desegregate Central High School.

He speaks of vague plots and names specific individuals and organizations, with no evidence that they are connected. We protest this. We feel it is moral. We feel the time has come for the public to be made aware of the resurgence of McCarthyism in the South. If there is in fact a Communist threat in the South, then Dr. Alford and others like him have a responsibility to report their knowledge to the FBI; if not, they have a duty to check their facts. Otherwise, they themselves are doing the real service to communism, which battens on confusion, false charges, and the blind defense of racial injustices in our country.

38a 1959

Washington Roundup

Religious Leaders Called to Fight Racial Prejudice

38a general

Miami Herald

By Herald Wire Services

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon appealed to church and synagogue leaders Monday to impress upon the nation's conscience that racial discrimination in employment is morally wrong.

He spoke before a conference of more than 400 religious leaders, representing 22 of the nation's largest denominations with an aggregate membership of 100 million persons.

P. 12-A

The all-day meeting was arranged by Nixon as chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Miami, Fla.

Nixon said his committee is responsible for seeing that there is no racial discrimination in employment by firms handling government contracts. But its larger purpose, he said, is to conduct a program of "education and conciliation" to eliminate prejudice from all areas of employment.

Tues, 5-12-59

"We need your help," he told the religious leaders. "You represent a tremendous amount of power for good. I urge you to go back to your communities and mobilize the moral support of the American people for non-discriminatory policies in employment, and for the whole program of civil rights for all Americans regardless of race, color or national origin."

P. 12A

South's McCarthyism Hit

Weekly 7/11

(From the New South)

New Orleans, La.

A group of eleven Protestant Social Action leaders have issued a joint statement denouncing segregation leaders who attempt to identify desegregation with subversion.

Members of seven denominations including Southern Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Church of the Brethren, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ and Congregational Christians were among those signing the statement.

GENERAL

Sat. 6-20-59

Although the statement represented the thinking of the individual signers and no official action, a spokesman for the group stated that they acted in harmony with the position on desegregation already taken by every major religious body in America.

Direct reference was made to the maiden speech of Rep. Dale Alford of Arkansas in which, according to the group, "he seeks to cast aspersion on the good name of Harry Ashmore, Executive Editor of the Arkansas Gazette, and upon the reputation of the Southern Regional Council."

Referring to what they termed "this Southern verision of McCarthyism . . . first directed at the NAACP," the group expressed alarm that "the disease now spreads to new areas: the white Southerner, the educator, the newspaperman, the minister, the businessman, or the attorney who tries to work at this sensitive problem."

The full text of the statement follows:

We raise our voices in protest against a new and disturbing trend in the South: the cynical attempt by some who oppose racial desegregation to label those who disagree with them as reds, fellow travelers, or dupes of the Communist conspiracy. Through inuendoes, half truths, and distortions, doubts are cast on the motivation and background of individuals or groups seeking compliance with the law of the land. The charges are made, the headlines follow: "Communist Activities Charged" or "Subversive Influence Seen."

This Southern version of McCarthyism was first directed against the NAACP. The disease now spreads to new areas: the white Southerner, the educator, the newspaperman, the minister, the businessman, or the attorney who tries to work at this sensitive problem. The goal is the same: to silence those who do not accept the extremist position on segregation.

The charges follow the now-familiar pattern of guilt by association, by innuendo, by distortion. The refutation, the denial, the clarification may come later. They are sadly always a little late and a little more complicated than the simple charge. They merit a less auspicious place in the newspaper. Meanwhile, the damage is done. The "facts" in the charge are not important. The nature of the charge is: the willful attempt to discredit and embarrass honorable men, to discourage others from speaking out and most of all to enforce silence on a subject which needs so badly to be discussed.

The latest expression of this type of wanton attack is the maiden speech in the U. S. House of Representatives by Dale Alford of Arkansas, in which he seeks to cast aspersion on the good name of Harry Ashmore, Executive Editor of the Arkansas Gazette, and upon the reputation of the Southern Regional Council. The speech has a familiar ring, the prolonged references to a grave conspiracy and then quick references to Mr. Ashmore and the Council. Neither is charged with an improper word or deed; yet the allegation is made that the Council was "founded by a Communist." This allegation is both stale and discredited. No less a Southern conservative than Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, has vouched for the honorable origins of the Council. The Library of Congress and libraries in Arkansas are stocked with the facts on this subject. But this does not deter Dr. Alford, who is understandably sensitive about his own status these days and is apparently attempting to focus attention elsewhere.

For one who has expressed alarm about the communistic threat, it is interesting that Dr. Alford does not explain how the threat operates, who the real leaders are, why the FBI has failed to find them, why he has not urged the FBI on to greater efforts. And of course he never explains why, if desegregation is a Communist plot, he went along so willingly as a Little Rock school board member with the original plan to desegregate Central High School.

He speaks of vague plots and names specific individuals and organizations, with no evidence that they are connected. We protest this. We feel it is moral. We feel the time has come for the public to be made aware of the resurgence of McCarthyism in the South. If there is in fact a Communist threat in the South, then Dr. Alford and others like him have a responsibility to report their knowledge to the FBI; if not, they have a duty to check their facts. Otherwise, they themselves are doing the real service to communism, which battens on confusion, false charges, and the blind defense of racial injustices in our country.

potlight on education—

Academic freedom may bump into race problem

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of this article was education editor of the New York Times for 17 years, a Pulitzer Prize winner, and, currently, dean of the graduate school of education of Yeshiva University in New York.

38a.

BY DR. BENJAMIN FINE, North American Newspaper Alliance

Sun. 5-10-59 News

Birmingham, Ala.

P. 16 P

NEW YORK, May 9—Academic freedom has returned to the American campuses.

Fewer violations of academic freedom exist today than any time in recent years, officials of the American Association of University Professors told this writer in an exclusive survey for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

AT ITS RECENT meeting in Pittsburgh, the Association censured only two institutions of higher learning. And in both instances, the censure was for violations that had taken place between 1950 and 1955.

DR. FINE

According to Dr. Robert K. Carr, professor of government at Dartmouth College for the last 22 years, much of the "hysteria" found in the nation's colleges and universities soon after World War II has abated. Professor Carr, former general secretary of the AAUP, is chairman of its powerful committee on academic freedom.

The worst years for college faculties, with the most complaints from professors, were between 1948 and 1955. Many professors who joined the Henry Wallace presidential bandwagon were dismissed. Later, the campaign conducted by Sen. Joseph McCarthy to unearth subversive or "communisticly inclined faculty members resulted in a number of oustings. Teachers who took the Fifth Amendment, or in other ways refused to cooperate with the McCarthy hearings, were discharged in many instances.

At its St. Louis convention in 1956, the AAUP censured nearly a dozen institutions—a record number. Thirty-five professors had been dismissed, and came to the association for help. By contrast, this year at Pittsburgh, the AAUP found that only two faculty members were involved in academic freedom issues.

CONTROVERSIAL political or social issues are minimized on many campuses today.

"This is a good omen," Dr. Carr observed. "Academic freedom is fundamentally healthy in this country now. Standards of academic freedom are surprisingly well observed. It appears as though the hysteria of the McCarthy era has passed."

However, Dr. Carr suggested the lack of academic freedom violations might be due, in some measure, to the fact many students and professors avoid controversial issues on their campuses. Too often, the Dartmouth educator said, the professors will avoid taking sides on issues that might lead to controversy.

"Our campuses are not as exciting as they were in the past," he continued. "Controversy is regarded as being unwise. Neither students nor teachers are sticking their necks out."

WHATEVER the reason, a temporary era of good will has descended upon the nation's campuses. Dr. William P. Fidler, the present general secretary of the AAUP, agreed with Dr. Carr that, in the main, few new cases dealing with academic freedom have arisen during the past several years.

The American Association of University Professors represents 41,000 members in 571 college and university chapters. It is the "watchdog" of the teaching profession. Although it has no legal powers, it has, through the power to "censure" an institution, considerable moral suasion. The Association gets about 100 complaints a year from professors who feel themselves aggrieved. For the most part, the Association officers, by working behind the scenes, are able to resolve the problems before they get out of hand.

"We are not getting as many complaints at present as we did during the time of the subversive investigations," Dr. Fidler pointed out. "The complaints today mainly involve questions of tenure, not academic freedom."

A number of colleges do not have well-defined tenure policies.

Dr. Fidler outlined the tenure standards as set forth by the AAUP: If a probationary teacher is dismissed at the end of his first year, he should get three months' notice; if at the end of his second year of service, he should receive six months' notice. If a professor teaches more than two years, he should get a full year's notice before dismissal, to give him time to find another teaching post.

THE AAUP recommends that colleges adopt a maximum of seven years as the probationary period. Where there is no clearly defined tenure policy, Dr. Fidler declared, a faculty member who serves an institution for seven or more years is entitled to tenure.

Despite the present calm on the campuses, the indications are that an unhealthy conflict is in the offing. Both Dr. Carr and Dr. Fidler warned that the segregation issue threatens to destroy the current era of peace and good will. The sparks are beginning to fly in certain Southern colleges; as the segregation issue grows in intensity, the controversy over academic freedom will erupt in all its unpleasantness again.

Several cases are now being investigated by the AAUP. Three teachers were fired from Texas Technological College and one from Alabama Polytechnic Institute. According to Dr. Fidler, the controversy over desegregation was at the bottom of these cases.

Recently three professors were dismissed from Benedict College, and three from Allen University. These colleges are both in Columbia, S. C.

The State of South Carolina threatened to remove the accreditation privileges of the graduates from these two Negro colleges unless they dismissed the six faculty members. Loss of accreditation would mean that the graduates of the colleges could not teach in the state.

NO REASONS for the request were ever spelled out; however, the AAUP has heard that the House Committee on un-American Activities has a file on the ousted professors. But, Dr. Fidler told this writer, none of the discharged men has ever been indicted or called before any Washington committee.

Sixty-six faculty members at Louisiana State University signed a petition requesting that the schools of the state be kept open regardless of integration. The administration and the state have threatened reprisals. Thus far no overt action has been taken.

"I don't want to look for trouble, but I'm afraid that the issue of integration is going to cause us many headaches before it is resolved," Dr. Fidler commented.

In the meantime, though, faculty members throughout the country are enjoying a period of relative calm and peace. With few exceptions, American colleges and universities are upholding the highest AAUP standards of academic freedom.

In a world beset by a host of problems, the present cooperative spirit on the nation's compuses is to be commended. Many hope that it may continue without interruption. Democracy will be strengthened as education ~~comes of age~~.

Integration Placed Atop GOP Goals

Advertiser

Mont., Ala.

Sun. 10-11-59.

High Priority Put On Efforts To End Public Segregation

P. 11

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republicans called Saturday for the elimination of racial segregation in public places. They set this as a high priority goal requiring a cooperative effort by government at all levels.

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In a wide-ranging report on "Human Rights and Needs," a task force of the Republican committee on program and progress also recommended that the nation:

1. Increase its current public and private expenditures of 20 billion dollars annually on education to 50 billion by 1976.

2. Expand the flow of mortgage credits for housing and try to find ways to finance an increasing number of trade-ins of older homes.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

3. Boost national medical research spending to a billion dollars yearly by 1965, with the government bearing half the cost.

4. Make pensions and seniority rights transferrable so that union members and management executives could change jobs if they chose.

5. Reshape welfare services and strengthen public assistance program "so as to provide help for any person who is hungry, homeless, disabled or sick, while at the same time preventing a further increase in the federal share of support...."

6. Provide for the rehabilitation of 90,000 disabled persons next year in a continuously accelerating program.

ONE OF SERIES

The report, one of a series being published by a 44-member committee headed by Charles H. Percy of Chicago, was written by a task force captained by Miss Bertha Adkins, undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

In its discussion of civil rights, the task force avoided specific recommendations for new legislation. Another civil rights battle is expected to explode in the Senate by mid-February.

The GOP report called for "vigorous programs to be developed to make effective for all members of minority groups equality of opportunity to compete for jobs an upgrading on the job, to receive the best in education and obtain health service and financing."

'HIGH PRIORITY'

"We look forward to the day when segregation is completely eliminated in public places," the Republicans said. "This goal is one of high priority. To achieve it a cooperative effort by government is needed at all levels. The federal government must never allow the peaceful and orderly transition that must take place to lag."

Raps Negro 'Classes' Who Desert The Masses

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-26-59
P. 7

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

SAN FRANCISCO — Miss Nannie Burroughs, president of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., charged Negroes with being responsible for the "upward conditions of the race."

In her annual address before the Woman's Convention, here, the out-spoken president rapped the "so-called classes" among our race for their lack of concern and their unwillingness to help the masses establish an upward trend.

She named three basic causes for present conditions of the masses. They were ignorance, lethargy and indifference. Pointing out that "class indifference to mass conditions has contributed largely to the present chaos, the speaker suggested that we "turn this indifference into concern, dedication and dynamic enthusiasm and determined desire for self help." If we do that the entire race will be on its way to work and to take its God-ordained place in the galaxy of the progressive races of mankind.

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CHIDES RACE LEADERS

The speaker also chided our race-leaders for their lack of concern about present day conditions. "If teachers, parents and race leaders had vision, intelligence, interest and deep concern for the people, they would not only wake Negroes up all over, but would challenge this nation to assume the full responsibility of proving what a democracy can do if and when the leaven is put in the whole lump."

Miss Burroughs blamed the entire American public for the lack of understanding between the races. The American public is apparently silent on this question of racial understanding, she said. And there is a "hush" and "hands off" understanding from the White House to the Congress and from Mississippi to Delaware.

Without definite action, the world takes for granted that these citizens and organizations have simply spelled out their position without implementing their words into action.

FIRST STEP

As a first step toward developing better racial understanding, Miss Burroughs announced that a conference is being planned between white and Negro Baptist leaders. She feels that race relations will get no better unless both races work together on an overall program. The conference was suggested by the President at last year's convention. She has worked on it every since. and feels sure that it will materialize before the first of next year.

As a second step in helping solving this youth problem, Miss Burroughs suggested "Idle Hour Work Shops" for young people. If Christians would underwrite one workshop as an experiment, she is confident that it would pay in human dividends.

Bias Costs '30 Billion Each Year'

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Sat. 11-21-59
P. 1-B

James C. Evans, assistant to the secretary of defense, told an Equal Opportunity Day group that inequality of opportunity costs the nation 30 billion dollars a year.

The dinner in the Everglades Hotel was sponsored by the Greater Miami Urban League. The 300 persons present were about equally divided between whites and Negroes.

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"The Negro who gets a job is paid about $2,600 a year," said Evans. "Others get $4,600. Thus the country loses 30 billion dollars a year as the cost of segregation and the inequality of opportunity."

General

He urged parents to begin to give their children assigned tasks and responsibility at ages from six to nine years to prepare them for the time when they must take their places in the world.

Evans, a Negro, once taught school in Miami. His visit here, he said, "is like coming home."

Mixing matter of choice, says Negro minister

News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sun. 9-13-59
P. A-6

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—"The mixing, or better still, the fellowship among peoples of different races, must always remain a matter of personal choice and group preference."

Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, re-elected head of the National Baptist Convention and its 4½ million Negro membership, voiced this view to the convention.

He is pastor of the 15,000-member Olivet Baptist Church of Chicago.

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SPEAKING AT the organization's annual gathering, Jackson said American Negroes do not have the legal right to seek to force themselves upon white Christian congregations which do not invite or welcome them as members.

General

Jackson added: "He who seeks church membership for racial reasons is just as unchristian as the people who deny him membership for racial reasons." He said the Negro's struggle for first class citizenship is not aimed at so-called race mixing.

Jackson criticized those who say the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People is communistic.

"IF A MAN is a Red who stands for democracy and freedom and for the fundamental principles of this democracy, then I say it is better to be Red than white," he added.

Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of a Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, was here as a delegate to the convention.

"If the recommendations by the federal Civil Rights Commission get through Congress," the minister told reporters, "they will bring about a great deal of change in the South."

He said implementation of the commission's proposals "will almost completely destroy external resistance" to Negro voting.

NEW RACIAL ERA IS SEEN IN SOUTH

The New York Times New York

Economist Says Quest for Industry Chips at Customs That Cause Strife

Sun. 11-22-59.
P. 58.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Nov. 21—Southern leaders seeking new industries for their states may well be hastening a new era in racial relations.

This possibility is implied by Prof. William H. Nicholls, president of the Southern Economic Association and chairman of Vanderbilt University's economics department.

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The traditions underlying the South's racial strife, according to him, are being chipped away by industrialiaztion and urbanization. He sees this resulting from the elimination of rural poverty, the basis of much racial antagonism.

General

At the annual meeting of Southern economists this week in Jacksonville, Fla., Dr. Nicholls said that industrial-urban development in the South had contributed much "to removing the heavy hand of history from its tired old back."

Warns of Demagogues

He warned, however, that "another round of demagogues may yet have their day" and strangle progress.

"Few southerners have yet faced up to the question as to whether they want industrialization badly enough to give up some firmly-held Southern traditions which are inconsistent with it," he observed.

"And fewer politicians have yet had the foresight or the courage to make clear to their constituents that a fundamental choice between Southern economic development and some cherished traditions must be made."

Because of the dominance of agrarian values, he held, the South poured too much capital into agriculture and too much human talent into non-business fields.

Because of a rigid social structure, he continued, the rural middle class "was unable to contribute nearly as much to the democratization and economic development of its region as did its counterpart in the other American regions."

An undemocratic political structure "perpetuated political control by rural leadership insulated from the liberalizing new social forces abroad in the urban South," Dr. Nicholls declared.

He accused some Southerners in high office of having shown a "weakness of social responsibility" by proposing to abolish public schools as a solution to the desegregation dispute.

"As the contrasting experiences of North Carolina and Arkansas make painfully clear," he said, "the directions set by state leadership are of paramount importance."

He held that the South's best intellectual and industrial talent had been forced to migrate because of pressures for conformity of thought and behavior.

"If the South could at last take a fresh, honest and hardheaded look at the race problem," he said, "the gain which would accrue to the region would extend far beyond the matters of race."

Integration Decision Is Praised

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Thurs. 11-12-59

A Landmark, Says Rockefeller

P. 3-A

NEW YORK — (AP) — Republican Gov. Nelson Rockefeller Wednesday night called the Supreme Court school integration decision a "great landmark of our times."

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He offered his endorsement of the decision in a speech to the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Shortly before flying out to the West Coast, Rockefeller told the dinner gathering:

General

"Let me state plainly and simply my own feelings on that decision: I regard it as a necessary and an historic affirmation and clarification of the essential liberties and the abiding principles by which America must live.

"This decision has accelerated a social evolution in broad areas of our land. In some places this change has been resisted — and even with violence. The important point, however, is not that the decision has been resisted so much as the fact that the overwhelming body of American opinion is behind the decision.

"Many parts of our country, in fact, have undergone a marked reversal of local customs and mores in the wake of this decision and have done so with commendable promptness. So while we deplore and struggle against those who still seek to undermine the law of our land, we applaud the great numbers of Americans who accepted it in loyalty and good grace."

Rockefeller's speech was the latest in a series in which he has been outlining his views on national issues, a prelude, it is generally accepted, to his 1960 campaign for the GOP presidential nomination.

Also seen as a furtherance of this ambition was his West Coast foray into the home grounds of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Rockefeller's chief rival in any bid for the nomination. Some of the New York governor's political advisers preceded him.

Dr. Lorch Now On Faculty Of Canadian University

Birmingham World B'Ham, Ala.

Wed. 10-28-5

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Dr. Lee Lorch, long-time civil rights advocate, is now on the faculty of the University of Alberta, one of Canada's leading universities, according to word received here by Judge Hubert T. Delany, who defended Dr. Lorch successfully against contempt of Congress charges some time ago.

PSL

These were the charges brought by the House Un-American Activities Committee which had hastily subpenaed him to Dayton, Ohio, in 1954 after he had, in keeping with the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court, attempted to enroll his daughter in the public school nearest his home in Nashville, Tenn., regardless of color.

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He was then head of the Fisk Mathematics Department and lived on the campus. The Board of Trustees dropped him from the faculty despite the vigorous opposition of prominent colored trustees such as Dr. Percy L. Julian, distinguished chemist, and the late Dr. Henry A. Boyd, religious and business leader.

Last spring, the American Association of University Professors put Fisk on its "censored list" because of the Board's treatment of Dr. Lorch. This action is rarely taken and then only after thorough investigation.

From Fisk Dr. Lorch went to Philander Smith College in Little Rock. There Mrs. Lorch became a national symbol of womanly dignity and courage by rescuing of one of the "Little Rock nine" from the white mob in front of Central High School the day after Gov. Orval Faubus first used the Arkansas National Guard to keep them out.

Then segregationist pressures mounted against the Lorches and the college. Senators James O. Eastland, Mississippi Democrat, and William Jenner, Indiana Republican, subpenaed Mrs. Lorch to Memphis to denounce her.

Faubus and Arkansas Attorney General Bruce Bennett, together with other diehard segregationists made speeches attacking the Lorches. A cross was dumped on their lawn and dynamite planted under their garage door.

Book Cites Biblical Support Of Segregation Of The Races

The News and Courier P. 8

Charleston, S.C.

A Baptist minister of Woodruff says the Bible teaches and approves of segregation in a book recently published, entitled "The Christian Problem of Racial Segregation."

11-13-57

38a

The Rev. Humphrey K. Ezell's 31-page book has been published in a hard-cover edition by Greenwich Book Publishers of New York. It is priced at $1.25.

In chapters entitled "The Old Testament Teaches Racial Segregation" and "The New Testament Approves Racial Segregation," he quotes scripture which he says supports his argument.

The minister criticizes the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. "There can be little doubt that the ultimate purpose of this organization is intermarriage between the white and Negro races," he says. "We believe that such intermarriage is contrary to the teaching of the scriptures."

A native of Ridgeway, Mr. Ezell was graduated from Furman University in 1922. He also attended New Orleans Baptist Theological School, and received a doctor of theology degree.

He says he wrote the book because he was "interested in the good of humanity and wanted to help both the white and Negro races."

He lives in Woodruff at 744 W. Georgia St.

From A Spelman Historian

Segregation Will Lose To Personal Values--Says Zinn

Daily World, p. 4 Atlanta, Ga.

38a

General

Most Southerners prefer several things to segregation — money, law and order, and maintenance of their reputation for good manners — and these things are bringing indirect pressure on Southerners to accept integration.

Dat. 8-1-59

So says Dr. Howard Zinn, history department head at Spelman College.

Writing in the August issue of Harper's Magazine, Dr. Zinn says: "Any pollster, any white Southerner, or any Negro will tell you that white Southerners are overwhelmingly for segregation if the question is put to them in isolation What is often overlooked, however, is that, like everyone else, the white Southerners cherish a large number of values; that these values are arranged roughly and unconsciously on a kind of ladder of importance; and that although the Southerner may not consciously acknowledge it, segregation is scarcely ever at the top."

Dr. Zinn names these examples of the values which white Southerners may consider more precious than continued segregation:

1. Money. The power of the boycott, directed against the bus companies in Montgomery, and the white tradesmen of Tuskegee, "needs no elaboration." Also, a white plumbing contractor will hire a Negro helper and sit beside him on the front seat of his truck rather than hire a white helper and pay ten dollars more per week. Too, Negroes are respected customers in the stores of the Deep South, and white and Negroes stand on the same lines in supermarkets, handle the same food, encounter for the most part the same courteous service which is a special pride of the South.

2. Law and order. Even in the most flagrant cases of violent opposition to integration — Little Rock, Clinton, the Nashville school dynamiting, the Autherine Lucy affair — only a small minority of Southerners has preferred violence to quiet if unhappy acceptance. There are still Southerners who talk in terms of "last ditch resistance." But greater numbers are succumbing to the doctrine of inevitability. Many who talk uncompromisingly withdraw in silence when the time comes actually to defy the laws.

3. Traditional Southern qualties of good manners. Many Northerners have noted with surprise a phenomenon which the South takes for granted: a vociferous segregationist, in personal contact with a Negro. can often be gentle and courteous. As the Negro dares to appear in places and situation where he has never been, the courtesy will face a genuine test for the first time.

And in many cases the individual white, facing a situation where he must violate ordinary rules of courtesy in order to defend racial separation, will maintain his conduct at the cost of permitting a breach in racial tradition.

Dr. Zinn also points out that political power is another value that may be more important than segregation. "So long as few Negroes voted," the author points out, Southern politicians could successfully exploit the race issue. But with the increase in Negro voting, the South is beginning to approach the point where political power may depend more on concessions to the Negro than on the kind of demagoguery that John Rankin and Eugene Talmadge made their specialty. The friendly new attitude of city officials in Atlanta is attributable in large part to their dependence on the Negro electorate."

NEGRO SCORES DATA ON BLOOD-GIVING

The New York Sun

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI) — The president of a Negro medical association said today Southern whites were likely to have more common blood elements with Southern Negroes than with whites from other regions.

New York

38a

Nov. 16-'59

Dr. Edward C. Mazique, head of the National Medical Association, attacked the findings of three physicians who opposed blood transfusions between the races.

P. 37

The N. M. A. has a membership of 5,000 and is considered a counterpart of the American Medical Association although some Negroes also belong to the A. M. A.

The report in question was presented to the American Association of Blood Banks in Chicago. It said that because of variations in the blood of races, less danger was involved if the donor and recipient of blood were of the same race.

The report was made by Dr. John Scudder and signed by Drs. A. B. Bhonslay and Aaron Himmelstein.

Race & Race Blood

Dr. Mazique said:

"Negroes and whites in close historic proximity would have more common blood elements than recently arrived white elements of the North.

"Certainly, Dr. Scudder cannot believe that Anglo-Saxons who left Southampton centuries ago have a blood monopoly or certain component elements that may be more successfully matched with that of recent arrivals from Slavic countries than with his natural kith and kin—the American Negro."

Prejudice too costly, exec notes

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

"The need for a positive fair employment program by industry and government is a crowning piece of irony in American life," Walter H. Wheeler Jr. declared here Friday afternoon.

Speaking at the annual "Equal Opportunity Day" luncheon at the Willard Hotel, the president of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., of Stamford, Conn., continued:

"The irony is both material and spiritual.

P. 5

"We are the model of the world when it comes to producing goods efficiently and we send productivity teams to Europe and Asia in the hope that other friendly countries will follow our example.

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* * *

"YET, WHERE ten per cent of our people is concerned, we still practice shocking inefficiency, condemning far too many of them to an artificially low income and a waste of valuable skills.

General

"This is . . . a sad condition and one that affects the wealth and physical well-being of us all. But the material harm is nothing like the damage we do ourselves . . . by practicing and condoning racial prejudice.

"We should not delude ourselves about this. When we discriminate against any of our fellow men because of color, creed, religion or racial origin, we are doing wrong.

"The moral erosion that takes place when we do wrong, and know we are doing wrong, is a terrible and tragic thing. It wears away our strength and dulls our purpose, at a time in history when we need every bit of both we can muster."

* * *

MR. WHEELER described his company's fair employment program in the last 15 years. The postage meter and business machines firm now has members of minority groups "in practically every area of our business."

While conceding "we still have much room for improvement," he emphasized the company is pursuing a policy to "hire and promote on the basis of skill and merit alone."

Mr. Wheeler cited Connecticut's almost 13-year experience with its fair employment law and pointed out that his state's commission has been able to use confidential conciliation to settle all but three of a recorded 900 complaints.

"The overwhelming majority of us believe racial discrimination in employment) should not be practiced," he said, "and therefore it is right that we should have legislation backing the will of this majority.

* * *

"SO LONG as the colored or any other group is denied equal opportunity anywhere in America," Mr. Wheeler said, "the obligation to do something about it must rest heavily on all citizens.

"It rests particularly on those of us who are in positions of industrial leadership — both in management and in unions."

Admitting that "it takes time to rid ourselves of prejudice," Mr. Wheeler maintained that "we cannot set our own leisurely pace."

"The world is seething with discontent and we are committed to the cause of freedom," he said.

* * *

"WE CANNOT long afford to weaken our course by tolerating a problem that has enormous significance in those very areas of the world where the decisive battles for freedom are being fought.

"In Asia, Africa and the Middle East, our influence is diminished by our failures at home with our minority groups.

"Here in this vital area of fair employment, commerce and industry can strike a powerful blow for human freedom. We can help ourselves and help our country."

Bury Prejudice, South Is Warned

The Commercial Appeal

Economic Development Can Be Set Back 50 Years, Professor Says

Memphis, Tenn.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 20.—(AP)—A Southern economist said Friday night that unless the South buries its prejudices its economic development can be set back 50 years.

Dat. 11-21-59

P. 7

William H. Nicholls, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University, told the Southern Economic Association of which he is president, the South "has been traditional because it was poor. At the same time it also has remained poor in part because it is traditional.

38a

Foresight Lacking

General

"Few Southerners have yet faced up to the question as to whether they want industrialization badly enough to give up some firmly held traditions which are inconsistent with it. And fewer politicians have yet had the foresight or the courage to make clear to their constituents that a fundamental choice between Southern economic development and some cherished traditions must be made."

Nicholls listed five elements of Southern tradition which he said have seriously hampered economic progress:

"The dominance of agrarian values.

"Rigidity of the social structure which has subordinated the rural middle class.

"The undemocratic political structure which has failed to respond to rural-urban population shifts and has perpetuated political control by rural leadership insulated from the liberalizing new social forces abroad in the urban South.

"Weakness of social responsibility which has led some responsible political leaders to propose abolition of public schools as a solution to the school integration controversy.

Conformity Of Thought

Conformity of thought and behavior which has created an environment hostile to the intellectual processes as a means to technological and social advancement with consequent draining off of the South's best intellectual and industrial talent into other regions."

He said the race question dominates the Southern picture and "if Southern political leadership allows the closing of its hard-won and priceless public school system, the breakdown of law and order and freedom of discussion, the continued virtual disenfranchisement of its more moderate and liberal urban sector, and the destruction of its rising state universities, Southern economic development for whites and Negroes alike can easily be set back half a century."

South Needs Fresh Policy On Race

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
12-12-59
P. 7

At about the same time desperate bigoted politicians in Mississippi were trying to pin the Commonist label on the NAACP the Executive Secretary, Roy Wilkins had the following thought provoking remarks to say about the South in a recent speech which unfortunately failed to make the news columns of the local daily press. (Only Negro crime in the North is front page news in the local daily press. Rape of Negro women by white police is still not front page news.) Said Mr. Wilkins:

"Thoughtful Southern white people are emerging in greater and more significant numbers. They see that the New South has everything to win and little — of value— to lose through a fresh policy on race. And there is a New South. The indications are to be seen on every hand:

"In Asheville, N.C., in September the Southern Governors' Conference received a report asking a curb on imports in order to protect the growing industry of the South.

"Last month the Savannah, Ga., Evening Press tested newsprint manufactured from Southern hardwoods, of which millions of acres are standing. The verdict is that the new newsprint is as good or better than that from Canada or from other American sources — a whole new industry for the South.

"The Wall Street Journal reported recently that North Carolina has sent a mission of business men to Europe to try to get foreign plants to locate in that state.

"Yes, there is a New South in agriculture, industry and finance. Why should there not be a New South in race relations? Why not tackle human relations as we have tackled economic problems?

38a

"Some perceptive Southerners seem to realize that in order to bring the New South to full flower, all the resources of the region, black and white, must be utilized. Trained man power is needed. The South should regard the Negro population as an asset in the development of its rich resources, not as a commodity to be exploited for exploitation's sake. Yelling about white supremacy is a sign of immaturity and insecurity.

General

"More and better education is needed for all our youth, not less. In the nuclear and space ages we cannot afford racial segregation in education. To insist upon it is foolish and futile and a threat to national security. The pupil placement laws which fool no one, -the scores of other laws which state legislatures have passed in frantic haste, the floods of propaganda about savages and jungles, the defiance of the courts and of laws-all these are negative acts. The South's "No. No" resembles the tiresome "No" votes of the Soviet Union in the United Nations. What is needed is positive action. Negro citizens will continue their campaign for desegregation and the NAACP will aid them when requested to do so. But instead of this negative conflict there could be mutual progress along the new channels dictated by the world of 1959

"In the small world of today, with its almost instantaneous communication, myths, great and small, are being shattered. The American Negro understandably rejects the folklore of eighty years ago as the proper reference for the daily living of himself and his children. Only two weeks ago one Deep South editor put it this way: "Tension will lessen. . .when we of the South recognize that all of us have much to gain by not clinging to the outmoded master-servant relationship."

"Georgia, the big state of the Southeast with the largest city in the South, should be among the first, not the last, to recognize the new day. The British, the Belgians and the French have recognized change in Africa. The recent visit of President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea brought this African change home to our own South through his stop in North Carolina. Surely we in America can also acknowledge the march of time."

38a General

Clearly, the NAACP is not trying to overthrow anybody, they merely want all Americans, regardless to race, creed or color to throw in together in accordance with our beliefs in democracy and christianity.

Russians Receive "Facts" on U.S. Negroes

California Voice
Oakland, Calif.
Oct. 16-59
P. 1

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—The Russian people were introduced to the NAACP and American Negroes this week through the United States Fact Book, published by the Freedom Fund, Inc., an independent agency. The booklet is printed in the Russian language for distribution in the Soviet Union and among Russian speaking people elsewhere.

Under a section entitled "The American Negro," accomplishments of the NAACP, starting with the reduction of lynching, are listed.

38a

The Russian people are told that "progress is being made in solving the problems of the Negro" however, the publication adds, this progress seems slow to most Negroes.

General

Of the 60 pages included in the booklet, only one is devoted entirely to Negro Americans who represent 10 per cent of the nation's people. No Negroes are pictured in the 37 photos included in the United States Fact Book.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY TELLS CHURCH GROUP

Integration Backers Advised To Seek Limited Objectives

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
5/12-59
p.10B

WASHINGTON (AP) — An administration official advised supporters of racial integration Monday to seek limited and "attainable objectives" for the present.

This official, Deputy Atty. Gen Lawrence E. Walsh, spoke to 400 delegates at a conference of 23 church groups.

There is no use asking at this time for a fair employment practices committee like that which operated during World War II, Walsh said. "The reality is that Congress will not approve it," he reasoned.

The Justice Department official urged support instead for a bill which would give congressional recognition to the President's Committee on Government Contracts. Vice President Richard M. Nixon heads it.

Along with this, he said the committee should have an appropriation of its own, a staff, and the power to hold hearings on job discrimination cases.

The committee's function is to get compliance of clauses contained in all government procurement contracts providing that work on government-paid orders shall not involve job discrimination based on race, color, creed or national origin.

"If we get this recognition and support," Walsh said, "we can do twice as much as in the past to prevent discriminations in employment on government contracts."

Restraint also is needed, Walsh said, in dealing with the question of whether Congress should authorize the federal govenrment to bring suit against school districts which continue to discriminate on racial grounds.

He said the administration has determined the impact on public opinion would be more favorable if the federal government continued to let a child or his representatives initiate the suits.

"We must not seek what we cannot get," Walsh counseled. "We must try for the best legislation that is attainable which comes closest to solving the problems before us."

A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said business and the government are equally guilty when labor unions deny Negroes membership.

John Roosevelt, New York investment banker and son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, told the conference that job discrimination not only is morally wrong but is a menace to the country's economy and security.

Find Dixie Violence Up Since Court Decision

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-27-59
p.12

ATLANTA — (UPI) — Interracial violence in the South has increased drastically since the Supreme Court's 1954 school integration decision, according to a report released Monday.

The report was prepared jointly by Southeastern office of the American Friends Service Committee; Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches; and Southern Regional Council.

It listed 530 specific cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation in 11 Southern states during the four-year period from 1955 to 1959.

The cases, according to the report were taken from newspaper accounts and were confined to occurences atributable to increased racial tensions of the past few years.

Some 225 of the cases were acts against individual liberties and the public peace. Economic repraisals totaled 195 cases and there were 210 reports of intimidations, such as cross burnings, bomb scares, and mail and telephone threats.

The report said six Negroes were killed in the racial violence and 29 individuals, 11 of them white, were shot and wounded. Another 44 persons were beaten, five were stabbed and one Negro was emasculated.

Other incidents listed included the bombing of the Atlanta Jewish Temple and the Clinton, Tenn., high school, 30 bombings of homes, seven church bombings and one church burned.

The report also commented: "Some Southerners since 1954 have elaborated and organized the methods of economic reprisal until a recognizable new and modern instrument has taken form. Most commonly associated with the White Citizens Council, the weapon of reprisal has deprived Negroes and non-conforming whites of jobs, of credit, of supplies for their businesses."

Negroes' "Initiative" Seen As A Key To Desegregation

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
9-25-59

NEW YORK N. Y., (ANP)—"The bedrock of improvement in Southern race relations is the Negro's persistent peaceful demands for his rights." This was the principal point of the talk delivered here Friday to the Catholic Interracial Forum by William Peters, author of The Southern Temper.

Peters, who has traveled extensively in the South and who has written comprehensively on race relations, explained that where desegregation was left up to the whites of the community there was little done. In almost every case, he said, a lawsuit had first to be initiated by Negroes.

38

General

Once the issue was settled by the courts, it was no longer the simple one of segregation versus desegregation. The white liberals could then make their influence felt in taking a strong stand for keeping the schools open and maintaining the American public school system.

Nevertheless, the author explained, even the most diehard segregationist will admit segregation is a "lost cause." In this regard Mr. Peters cited many instances where courage and common sense are breaking down the artificial barriers of racial segregation in the South. An outstanding example of this is the integrated Veterans Administration Hospital in Jackson, Mississippi, which put Negro and white patients in alternate beds-without incident or opposition.

Northern whites can help solve this national problem. Peters contends by understanding the situation in the South and by pressing in their own areas for equal employment opportunity for Negroes.

Mr. Lodge On Race Issue

Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 9-19-59.

HENRY CABOT LODGE who is American ambassador to the United Nations has been assigned to accompany Khrushchev on his tour of the United States. The purpose is to try to give the visitor a correct impression of the national life and to set him right when Khrushchev puts out special forms of Soviet propaganda.

This is no doubt a good thing, for Mr. Lodge is a patriot and possesses world experience sufficient to answer what Khrushchev may say on his tour. But Mr. Lodge probably went further than necessary in New York in explaining to the visitor race issues as they exist today. Of racial discrimination he told the Soviet leader: "As long as one individual is discriminated against, a situation exists which we cannot condone. We work without respite to solve the problem, and there is no doubt at all that regardless of local obstacles, legal segregation will completely disappear."

24A

Mr. Lodge must be speaking of some millennium day not only in the United States but in practically every nation of the world all of which have race segregation in one form or another. No nation is more deeply involved than the Soviet Union itself. It is a nation where discriminations and segregations are practised as a matter of public policy. Certainly Mr. Lodge cannot be very convincing in giving Khrushchev assurance that in our country, regardless of local obstacles, legal segregation will completely disappear. That is an optimistic view that even the most violent of the race agitators in this country would hardly dare to entertain seriously.

Reds Get 'The Facts' On American Negroes

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill
Sat. 10-24-59

NEW YORK — The Russian people were introduced to the NAACP and American Negroes this week through the United States Fact Book, published by the Freedom Fund, Inc., an independent agency. The booklet is printed in the Russian language for distribution in the Soviet Union and among Russian-speaking people elsewhere.

Under a section entitled "The American Negro," accomplishments of the NAACP, starting with the reduction of lynching, are listed.

28a

The Russian people are told that "progress is being made in solving the problems of the Negro." However, the publication adds, this progress seems slow to most Negroes.

General

Of the 60 pages included in the booklet, only one is devoted entirely to Negro Americans who represent 10 per cent of the nation's people. No Negroes are pictured in the 37 photos included in the United States Fact Book.

The publishers said the purpose of the publication is to give "a better idea of our country with the hope that they (Russians here and abroad) will convey these ideas to their friends back home."

38a 1959 GENERAL SATURDAY EVENING POST

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES—

(X)

* * *

WHY SHOULDN'T the Alabama and Georgia legislatures chip in for a two-page ad in the Saturday Evening Post carrying the Putnam letter to its more than [illegible]00,000 circulation! And, even more, in somehow spreading the letter to people of Montgomery and Atlanta and millions of other Southerners who haven't seen it even yet! Some of them, unhappily, need it most of all!

38a 1959

GENERAL

MR. CARLETON PUTNAM

NAACP Calls Putnam Letter 'Superficial'

Call

Kansas City

38a

Fri 4/3/59

p 1

NEW YORK. — The widely publicized letter of Carleton Putnam, [illegible] transplanted [illegible] has been cited [illegible] the superficiality of the segregation cause by A. John Morsell, assistant to the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Arguing that Negroes are basically inferior, the Putnam letter is appearing in numerous newspapers across the country and is being financed by segregationists. It advances the idea that the Negro is not yet a citizen entitled to enjoy full rights under the Constitution and that the Supreme Court exceeded its authority in banning racial segregation.

In his critical commentary, Dr. Morsell says that the letter is not an "especially distinguished addition to the running battle of words over the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation rulings."

"Mr. Putnam has not clarified any of the issues and has come up with no new and relevant facts," Dr. Morsell counters. "He has produced only one more rudimentary re-hash of the standard southern principle that Negroes ought to let white men have the sole right to determine when and on what terms Negroes shall be allowed to enjoy the benefits of American society."

head, to copy Mr. Putnam's phrase, and who chooses to use them, could find out for himself that there are innumerable Negroes in America who are fully qualified in every way to exist on a level with the white majority, or above many of them. But of course, facts must not be allowed to interfere with cherished beliefs and attitudes.

Call Fri 4-3-59

One might just as well study the hillbilly sections of Chicago or Cincinnati—or the slums of London and Paris—and draw one's own conclusions as to the relative civilization of the white race. For that matter, one wonders if Mr. Putnam has made any personal study of tribes in the Congo or any other part of Africa. If he did, he might find that they are not

MANY CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENCE AND LITERATURE

38a

Mr. Putnam then brings up the shop-worn question of how many Negroes have made any contributions to science, literature, etc. If memory serves us right, at last count the "Who's Who of American Scientists" listed some 243 Negro names. At any rate, names like George W. Carver, Dr. Daniel Williams, Dr. Percy Julian, or first-class writers like Richard Wright, James Baldwin, or Saunders Redding are not entirely unique in Negro history.

The fact that Mr. Putnam never heard of them—or pretends not to have—doesn't prove that they don't exist. Even before the Civil war there were many Negroes of outstanding ability, including ex-slaves like Frederick Douglass who educated himself sufficiently to become editor of the famous newspaper founded by him.

It may be that there has been a lower percentage of Negroes who have produced such achievements, but there should not be any at all if Mr. Putnam's theory of the 3,000 to 4,000 years retardation of Negro development is taken at face value. Considering the handicaps under which Negroes have labored, it might even be argued that the number of outstanding names among them prove superior intelligence and ability, if one wished to be somewhat paradoxical.

WHAT IS CIVILIZATION?

But just what is "civilization?" Does it consist only in technological progress, in literature and art? There have been civilizations very advanced in some respects, and far from true civilization in a broader sense. European or white "civilization," which has produced such scientific advancements, has also produced the atom bomb, the intercontinental missile and bigger and better methods of warfare and destruction.

Is it necessarily more "civilized" to kill 200,000 people with one atom bomb, as we did in Japan, than to kill a few people with poisoned arrows in the jungle? Some of the most primitive people yet existing—the pygmies of Africa and the primitive tribes of Patagonia—have higher moral standards of sex and family and human responsibility than modern America. Ancient Greece and Rome were very advanced civilizations—and also unbelievably corrupt.

Scholars have never found an adequate explanation of why "civilization" is more highly developed at one point of history or one part of the world than at others. They speak of "bursts"—sudden upsurges of advance after centuries of uniformity—such as the Industrial Revolution in the modern era, or the development of philosophy in Greece under Plato and Aristotle, without any apparent reason other than chance or a combination of circumstances.

In the history of mankind, 3,000 or 4,000 years is a rather small period; the fact that "white" civilization has been predominant does not mean that it has always been so, or will continue to be. Julius Caesar, 2,000 years ago, would have laughed if anyone had suggested that the barbaric Teutons of his time would one day be one of the most advanced nations in technology and scholarship—modern Germany. In another 1,000 years (or less, considering the rapid pace of change today), Africa—or China—may well be predominant while Europe sinks back into barbarism.

At any rate, it is absurd to think that the achievements of western "civilization" prove that all, or the generality, of white people are of superior intelligence or ability. Our civilization is a culmulative thing, each generation building upon the accomplishments of preceding ones, with only a few individuals in each generation responsible for its advance.

The average white person today understands very little of the elements which have produced our civilization; he may use its products—such as television, refrigeration, electricity, etc.—but if he were abandoned on the storied desert isle he would not have the least idea of how to go about reproducing them, nor would he necessarily be more capable of survival than the African (perhaps less so!).

FROM MANY FACTORS

Why the people of Africa or India have not made similar progress over the centuries may be due to many factors besides intelligence, such as less concern for material comforts or the lust for power than western man, different ideals of life, or mere historical circumstances. At any rate, the question of superior civilization and its relation to inherent intelligence is somewhat more complicated than Mr. Putnam would have us believe.

Mr. Putnam quotes from Bryce about "the body of savages . . . set to work under masters three or four thousand years in advance of them in mental capacity and moral force." To anyone even slightly familiar with the history of the South, this statement would only evoke what is poularly known as the horse-laugh.

Actually, a large percentage of southern slaveholders were illiterate—could not read nor write. As for "moral force," one need only recall that they used their slaves not only for labor but as concubines; that even their young sons were sometimes assigned a likely wench for their personal use, or helped themselves—a truly elevating and cultural custom; that the young sons (and daughters) were accustomed from childhood to see slaves hunted down with dogs, women and girls stripped and flogged for minor offenses, human beings bought and sold like cattle—a truly humanizing influence.

One might also recall the thousands of lynchings in the 50 years or so following the Civil war—often attended by women and children with basket lunches as a public show, with fingers and toes of the victim often chopped off as souvenirs, Negro women and children terrorized and tortured as well as men. This is proof of "advanced mental capacity" and "moral force?"

Practically all educated people today agree that the institution of slavery is in itself a brutal and degrading thing—not compatible with true civilization or moral force, and the same thing is true of the discrimination and segregation which have succeeded it—it degrades those who practice it as well as its victims, or more so.

There is nothing noble or lovely about race prejudice, however it may be disguised by fine words and phrases such as "sacred traditions," "way of life," or "I feel only affection for Negroes, BUT . . ." The South has for generations lagged far behind in education, economic progress, and moral growth precisely because of segregation. As Booker T. Washington said, you can't keep a man in the ditch without staying there yourself.

Catholic Priests In Reply

Open Letter To CALL Attacks Three 'Mistakes'

Call

Kansas City

38a

Fri 4-3-59

p. 1

9

Four Catholic priests of the Greater Kansas City area this week in an open letter to THE CALL voiced their disagreement with the views expressed by Carleton Putnam, New England writer, in a letter to President Eisenhower.

In his letter Putnam attacked the Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools and questioned the possibility of the Negro ever becoming the equal of the white man.

The letter written by the priests follows:

Mr. Putnam's letter rehashes themes familiar to the student of segregationist propaganda in the South. Its gross fallacies might hardly be deserving of serious attention; but as they might serve to confuse or disquiet many minds, we think some answer should be made. We may reduce his attack to three main points: (1) the question of civilization; (2) the so-called "right of association"; (3) the doctrine of the equality of man.

From A Spelman Historian

Segregation Will Lose To Personal Values--Says Zinn

Most Southerners prefer several things to segregation — money, law and order, and maintenance of their reputation for good manners — and these things are bringing indirect pressure on Southerners to accept integration.

So says Dr. Howard Zinn, history department head at Spelman College.

Writing in the August issue of Harper's Magazine, Dr. Zinn says: "Any pollster, any white Southerner, or any Negro will tell you that white Southerners are overwhelmingly for segregation if the question is put to them in isolation. What is often overlooked, however, is that, like everyone else, the white Southerners cherish a large number of values; that these values are arranged roughly and unconsciously on a kind of ladder of importance; and that though the Southerner may not consciously acknowledge it, segregation is scarcely ever at the top."

Dr. Zinn names these examples of the values which white Southerners may consider more precious than continued segregation:

1. Money. The power of the boycott, directed against the bus companies in Montgomery, and the white tradesmen of Tuskegee, "needs no elaboration." Also, a white plumbing contractor will hire a Negro helper and sit beside him on the front seat of his truck rather than hire a white helper and pay ten dollars more per week. Too, Negroes are respected customers in the stores of the Deep South, and white and Negroes stand on the same lines in supermarkets, handle the same food, encounter for the most part the same courteous service, which is a special pride of the South.

Law and order. Even in the most flagrant cases of violent opposition to integration — Little Rock, Clinton, the Nashville school dynamiting, the Autherine Lucy affair — only a small minority of Southerners has preferred violence to quiet if unhappy acceptance There are still Southerners who talk in terms of "last ditch resistance." But greater numbers are succumbing to the doctrine of inevitability. Many who talk uncompromisingly withdraw in silence when the time comes actually to defy the laws.

3. Traditional Southern qualties of good manners. Many Northerners have noted with surprise a phenomenon which the South takes for granted: a vociferous segregationist, in personal contact with a Negro, can often be gentle and courteous. As the Negro dares to appear in places and situation where he has never been, the courtesy will face a genuine test for the first time.

And in many cases the individual white, facing a situation where he must violate ordinary rules of courtesy in order to defend racial separation, will maintain his conduct at the cost of permitting a breach in racial tradition.

Dr. Zinn also points out that political power is another value that may be more important than segregation. "So long as few Negroes voted," the author points out, Southern politicians could successfully exploit the race issue. But with the increase in Negro voting, the South is beginning to approach the point where political power may depend more on concessions to the Negro than on the kind of demagoguery that John Rankin and Eugene Talmadge made their specialty. The friendly new attitude of city officials in Atlanta is attributable in large part to their dependence on the Negro electorate."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Date 7-28-59
P. 1

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Date 7-28-59
p. 3

← (x)
Extract important points

Waring Urges Foundation To Spread South's Stand

News + Courier Charleston, S.C. Wed. -19-59

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Thomas R. Waring, editor of the News and Courier at Charleston, S. C., called Tuesday for an organized effort to put the South's segregation case before the nation.

In a talk to a Birmingham civic club, the editor said the South urgently needs a campaign to educate the public in other sections of the nation.

Waring said he hopes to see a foundation organized, free of politics and able to accept tax-exempt gifts, that is capable of carrying the South's side of the racial integration controversy to people in the North and West.

The proposed foundation, occasionally mentioned by segregation minded Southerners in the past, was one of five points Waring put forward as aids in the battle against race-mixing.

"We must resist forced integration," he said. "Politicians and other officials have weakened when they say integraation is inevitable." In my opinion, nothing is inevitable."

Waring noted that an important obstacle Southerners can trow in the path of integration is a good Negro school system.

"Public education for Negroes must be kept good," he said. "This will make it more difficult for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to find plaintiffs for their damage suits."

He urged that "everyone be a press agent." Southerners can contribute mightily to the campaign, he said, "by passing along clippings, writing letters, and button-holing acquaintances on the other side of the racial fence."

His last point for Suotherners to keep in mind in opposing integration could be summed up in the words, "don't give up," he said.

"We may have some setbacks," Waring said, "such as during the 10 years when the South was occupied by Union troops after the Civil War, but we can survivie as our forefathers survived."

Waring told newsmen Monday night that in his judgement, the 1948 elections were the time "for us to show our strength."

"We tried again in 1952," he said, "by showing independent strength for Eisenhower, but now he has proved disappointing to the South."

As for the 1960 elections, Waring said the best presidential path for the South hasn't been developed yet.

"We don't know who is in control of the Democratic Party," he said.

The South Carolina editor expressed hope that the South will be able to make itself heard at both the Democratic and Republican national conventions.

"Then," he said, "we can base our actions on what we find to be the situation at that time."

The South Carolinian said race relations in his home state are good. "We have sacrificed to maintain good schools for Negroes and I think they are satisfied," he asserted.

Violence and school shutdowns probably will be avoided. Waring said, "unless there is outside agitation."

N.Y. 'Worst' Racial Area

Jackson, Miss, Daily News

Fri, 7-31-59

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) says recent "racial unrest" in New York City has proved that southern states are wise in keeping Negroes and whites segregated.

"If I were governor of New York, I would certainly think in terms of looking back towards segregation as a possible solvent for the terrible conditions that exist in New York," Johnson told the Senate Thursday.

Johnston commented while placing in the Congressional Record a magazine article which he said showed that New York has "the worst racial unrest and the worst prejudice and the worst police problem of any city in America."

He reminded advocates of strong civil rights legislation that the city and state of New York "boast to the nation that they have the finest — or at least I should say, the most — laws on the books to enforce racial integration."

"I only wish the racial relations in the city of New York were on the high plane and peaceful level that they are in the state of South Carolina and in the other southern states," Johnston said.

"This should be ample evidence to critics of the South and its system of segregation that segregation works, and integration does not work."

"For the most part, the Negroes of New York City are descendants of Negroes from South Carolina and other southern areas of our nation," Johnston said.

"It is not their inherited qualities which have wrought such terrifying violence, crime, prejudice and hate. It is their environment which has brought this suffering to them."

Johnston said "it follows with logical reasoning that this environment was created by the laws under which they live," in this case being state and local civil rights laws.

38a 1959

GENERAL

STATE LEGISLATOR'S VIEW AFTER CONFERRING WITH VIRGINIA AUTHORITIES:

South Can Counter Race Mixing With Offensive

By **REX THOMAS**
AP Staff Writer

Montgomery Ala
Advertiser

One of the Alabama legislators who took a firsthand look at integration in Virginia said Saturday the South must try harder to sell its viewpoint to the rest of the nation.

It's not just segregation, said Rep. Virgis Ashworth of Bibb County, but the whole future of states rights.

Montgomery Ala

"The federal courts have made up their mind they are going to integrate the schools, regardless of what it takes," he charged. "It's like trying to fight a fire after it's already out of control."

Ashworth, who led a committee of House and Senate members to Richmond last week to confer with Virginia authorities, said the only hope for preserving southern traditions seems to be a "change in public opinion throughout the nation."

38a General

The speaker pro tem of the House said he is convinced that the "man in the street throughout the nation is very sympathetic to the cause of states rights, but they have no organization through which they can be felt."

3-15-59

Minority groups, on the other hand, are organized, Ashworth continued in an interview, and have put themselves "in a bargaining position."

p. 27

He said Southerners can counteract it "by going on the offensive and not just depending entirely on a defensive stand," but that "it will take a lot of effort."

Ashworth said he left Richmond convinced that as long as Alabama or any state maintains control or supervision over the schools, the courts are going to insist that they remain open and integrated.

But it may be possible, he added, to put education strictly on a county level, each county independent of the others, and thus prevent integration.

If it worked, he explained, any county could close its schools without affecting the others.

Ashworth said he and members of the interim subcommittee he traveled to Virginia with are confident they can find an approach "from an offensive standpoint." But he declined to go into detail pending further study.

The subcommittee will confer with the legislature's permanent segregation screening committee Tuesday and discuss the problems encountered in Virginia.

The Centreville attorney said integrationists seem to have singled out various states for individual emphasis—such as voter registration in Alabama, schools in Virginia, housing in another.

If they are successful, he predicted, "the states will no longer have any standing in any conflict with the federal government."

Racial Furor Seen Dying As Profit Leaves

Atlanta World
Atlanta Ga.

CINCINNATI, Ohio (UPI) —Integration will cease to be an issue in the South when it becomes politically unprofitable to stir up the embers of prejudice, a noted southern historian said Tuesday night.

Dr. Thomas D. Clark, head of the University of Kentucky's history department and author of histories of the South, said forces in the South are building up resistance to extremism.

In a talk before a Phi Beta Kappa meeting at the University of Cincinnati, Clark said time was running out for hard core southern states' efforts to circumvent Supreme Court Decisions.

4-23-59

p. 7

"Sooner or later, four or five of the southern states will have no room to maneuver," he said. "They will have either to integrate or abandon public education."

"For the South to abandon public education at this particular moment in its history would be little short of social and encomic suicide."

Negroes And World Government

By Miss Tracy D. Mygatt for ANP

35a General

Today, from Africa to little Rock, Negroes are intent on securing their basic human rights. High among these is the right to the ballot and a good education. There are other rights also, and every intelligent, moral person of whatever color, wants Negroes to secure them, so that there may be the fullest equality of opportunity for Negroes everywhere.

Bu it is by the ballot and education that Negroes, like others, will quickly gain the power to help achieve the kind of world it is the object of "world government" to secure.

Now what kind of a world is this? Why should Negroes be interested? And are they interested, anyway?

To answer the first and second question together: everywhere men long for lasting peace. For with today's fearful weapons of mass destruction, war anywhere may bring on the Third World War. And all thinking people know that war would be the end, not only of the "giants"--Russia and our own country--but of all humanity. Therefore the object of "world government" is a "warless" world.

5-7-59

But even this s only part of the answer. For world federalists (believers in "world government") hold that for the war-torn earth to become "warless", it must also become "governed". And though some vaguely believe it is governed". And though some vaguely believe it is governed is no "world" law.

p. 4

No, on the world level, the "top" level, the level on which wars break out-there is a most dangerous absence of law.

In one word, this is anarchy. Another name for it is "unlimited national sovereignty," or "absolute independence." So we see that the object of "world government" is also a "governed world." To gain lasting peace, a portion of its national sovereignty must be delegated by each and every nation to the "world government."

Now are Negroes interested in all this? Emphatically a number of the most progressive among them are.

For example, present at the All African People's conference at Accra, dedicated to the ending of colonialism--as are countless federalists--was the Hon. K. A. Gbedemah, Ghana's minister of finance, and president of the World Association of World federalists. This is the over-all federal organization with member-groups in 20 countries.

Oldest of these in the U. S. and sharing Prime Minister Nkrumah's creed of non-violence, is the Campaign for World government. It is the campaign which, after the shameful discrimination against Gbedemah by a Maryland restaurant during his visit to the U. S. in 1957, sent him the following telegram the night before his breakfast with the President:

"Profoundest apologies from fellow world federalists for outrageous Dover incident. Beg you present to President Eisenhower urgency of world federation for world peace."

Another member-group of the World Association is United World Federalists. Among its vice-presidents is the eminent Negro, Dr. Howard Thurman, of Boston University. On its national advisory board is the president of Atlanta University, Dr. Rufus E. Clement. In labor circles, there is A. Philip Randolph, a firm believer in "world law". Also, for many years associated with UWF, was the late Walter A. White, leader of the NAACP.

This universal, democratic world federal government for which so many strive, must of course be equipped with the usual branches of government, --legislative, executive, and judicial. And its world law must be enforced upon the individual, not upon one of its member-states.

The task is enormous. But granted enough hard work and faith on the part of all, the United Nations charter can be so revised as to transform it into an instrument of World Federal government. National armament, by God's grace, would be abolished above the level of domestic requirements. Freed at last of the enormous drain upon national treasuries due now to the ever-present threat of war, the human business of feeding, curing, educating all the earth's peoples.

Today, in many parliaments of the world, progressive men of every color are striving for this greatest political change. And in the World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government, we find Gbedeman, and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell carrying the torch for world government.

The gaining of such a warless, governed world is a call to all Negroes to help!

Thurmond Says South Can Win Mixing Battle

Daily News
Jackson Miss

By **UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL**

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) said Sunday in a filmed television interview that southerners could win "the battle against integration" if they could hold out for two or three more years.

38a General

Thurmond predicted in the first telecast here of the filmed and recorded television and radio program that the victory would come "despite the opinions handed down by the nine men temporarily filling the seats of the U.S. supreme court."

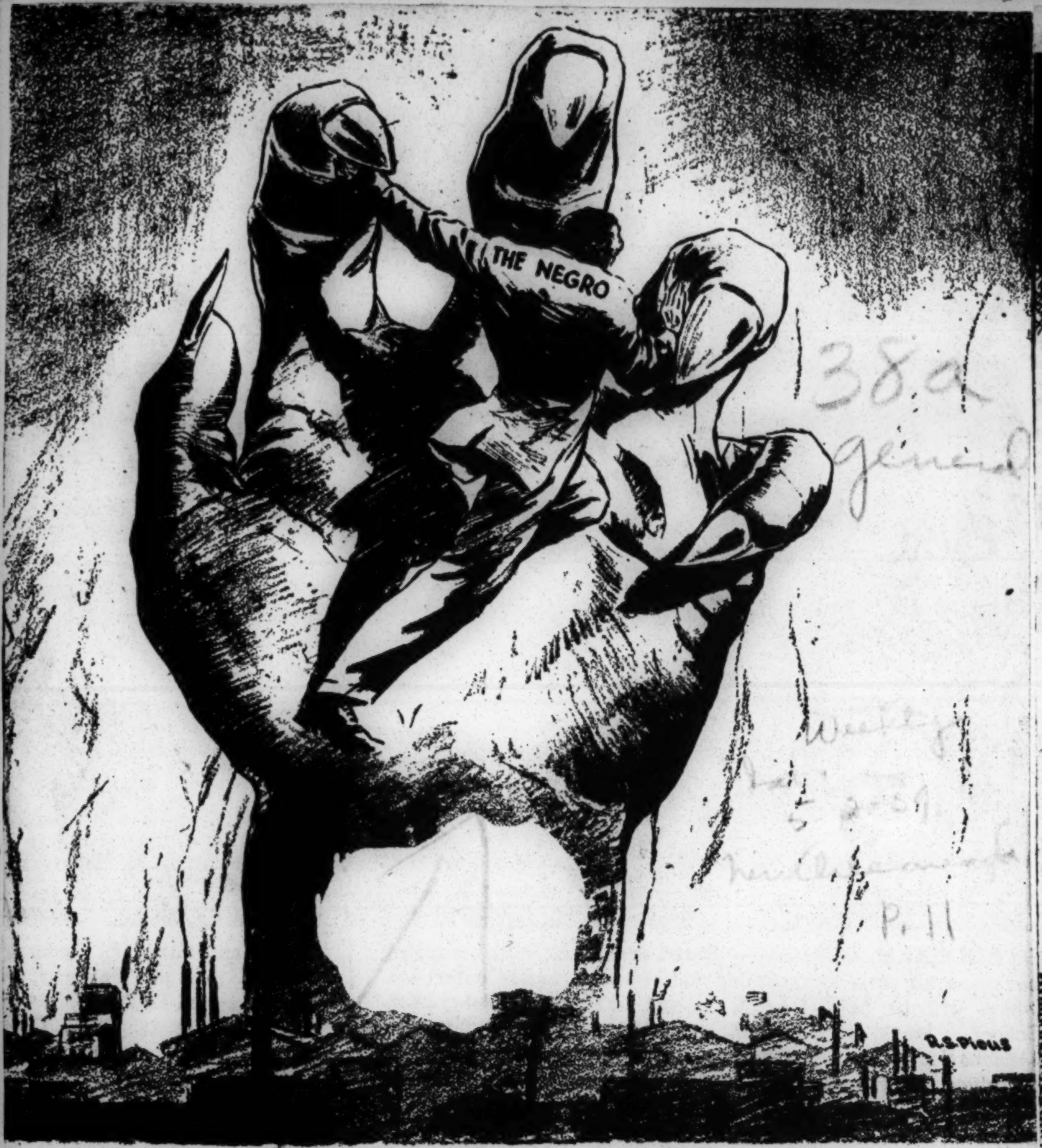
4-13-59

"The determining factor will be the will and the spirit and the determination of the people to hold out," he said.

p. 16

Thurmond said strong state leadership was essential to keeping schools segregated.

The program, "Citizens' Council Forum," is produced in Washington with the financing of citizens councils and similar organizations in the south. It is broadcast and telecast by about 150 stations.

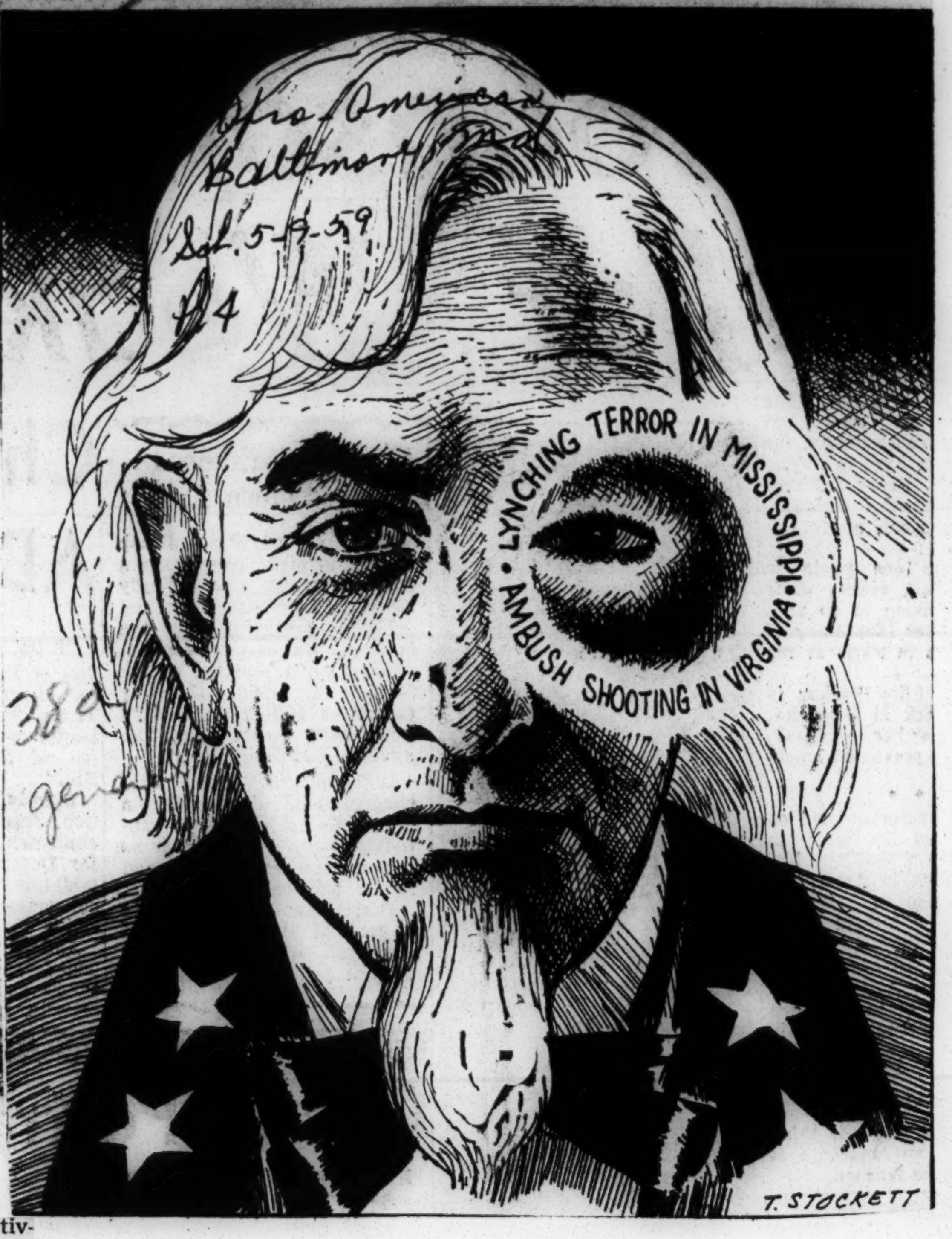


38a
general

Weekly
Sat. 5-2-59
[illegible]
P. 11

HATE GROUPS ARE INCREASING THE PRESSURE

How Uncle Sam Looks To The World Now


LYNCHING TERROR IN MISSISSIPPI • AMBUSH SHOOTING IN VIRGINIA •
T. STOCKETT

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-9-59
p. 4

38a
general

Sedition Law Is Opposed By Negroes

Courier P. 5
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat 6-27-59

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A committee of Negro leaders has asked Kentucky's delegation in the U. S. Congress to oppose bills to give the states power to prosecute for alleged sedition.

• **"The greatest danger inherent in state sedition laws is their possible and probable use against those advocating integration in the South," the committee said in letters to Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton, Republicans.**

38a

The Senators were asked to vote against such legislation "and to expend your greatest possible effort to see that it is defeated."

General

■

Similar communications were sent to Representative Frank Burke, Democrat, and to the letters column of the daily press. Readers were asked to join in the movement to defeat the sedition bills.

The committee acted as a result of a mass meeting here May 22, at which the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham assailed the use of state sedition laws and the un-American Activities Committee to persecute and harass integrationists.

Mr. Shuttlesworth noted that seven Louisville integrationists were charged with sedition in 1954 and one of them was sentenced to 15 years in prison for helping a Negro family buy a house in a so-called white neighborhood.

Editorial In Ebony Calls For Better Behavior By Negroes In Present Struggle

Nashville Tenn.

Racial equality is not a private problem to be solved between white liberals and black leaders, says EBONY Magazine in its July editorial, "What You Can Do." Rather it is the responsiblity of each and every one of America's 19 million Negroes.

The wealthy may well afford to underwrite the cost of desegregation battles and the professional leaders may pioneed in new fields of occupation, according to Ebony, but it is the average Negro the "unimportant" men and women who must follow through.

p. 7

38a

The editorial says that no Negro in a large Northern city need be illiterate or uninformed. Many channels of education are open to him. It points out that the Negro must establish a good work record before he can demand upgrading. He must practice being a good neighbor on Seventh Avenue in order to prove it on Riverside Drive. Above all, and more than anyone else, says Ebony, the Negro must be a good citizen. He must be a good parent, a good provider and a good tenant. He cannot afford the luxury of hate.. He must be willing to give as well as to accept. Always he must be a little bit bigger than others and a little bit better than most.

General

The successful business and professional leader has a job, too, according to the magazine. His personal behavior should be an example for others. He should encourage youth by aiding them through high school. He should train his employees to replace presidents as well as supervisors, to sit at the board of directors' table as well as in the accountant's chair.

Ebony says it is his duty to establish new values for his race, to prove that gold edged securities, real estate and bank accounts command more respect in the business world than flashy displays of prosperity.

He should substitute bonds for cash bonuses. He should perpetuate the memory of loved ones by creating scholarship funds for the living rather than marble monuments to his dead.

Whatever his field, says the editorial, the leader must publicly align himself with those who fight for the racial and religious equality of all minorities. His conscience is more important than his cash; for more barriers are broken down by those who have the courage to speak than by the generous gifts of the silent.

EBONY points out that in each community, in every field of endeavor and area of social contact, there is a need begging to be noticed, a job that the average Negro, the "unimportant" men and women, can do. It may be as simple as having respect for law and order, as essential as casting a ballot, as vital as lending a voice in protest against evil. Such are the deeds of the followers done in support of his leader, concludes EBONY. Together they are a winning team.

Ike Criticizes Race Bars to Opportunity

Post Times Herald
Washington D.C.
Thurs 7-9-59

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

p. 1

President Eisenhower said yesterday that ~~racial segregation~~ that denies equality of opportunity in the economic and political fields is "morally wrong."

38a

He also took a crack at religious prejudice, saying that he saw no reason why a Catholic should not be elected President of the United States.

General

What the Chief Executive had to say about segregation being morally wrong in the economic and political fields would not have been newsworthy except for one thing: He has refused to say whether he agreed or disagreed with the 1954 ruling of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Over and over again he has protested that it would be "completely unwise" for him to discuss this or any other Supreme Court case, since he has taken an oath to defend the Constitution.

Question Asked

Post Times Herald

It was against this background, and probably with it in mind, that a reported asked his general question about segregation at a news conference yesterday, saying:

p. 17

"Mr. President, quite apart from the legalisms of the situation, have you any opinion as to whether racial segregation is morally wrong?"

Thurs 7-9-59

General Eisenhower said he supposed the reporter meant segregation that interferes with a citizen's equality of opportunity in both the economic and political fields. The reporter agreed that this was what he had in mind. "I think, to that extent," the President replied, "that (it) is morally wrong, yes."

Query on Religion

The fact that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), front runner for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1960, is a Catholic inspired this question at the news conference:

"Mr. President, do you feel there is any reason why a Catholic should not be elected President of the United States? And, secondly, sir, do you feel that a Catholic could be elected President?"

General Eisenhower answered promptly that, of course, there was no reason why a Catholic should not be elected to the Presidency. He said it was an extraneous question, and added:

38a

"It's like asking a man whether he is a Methodist or a Presbyterian or something of that kind. I do not agree at all with the theory that religious prejudice should rule our choice of candidates and officials in this Nation."

General

Recalls 1928 Race

The President, who is a Presbyterian, said he had no opinion on the second part of the reporter's question—whether he felt that a Catholic could be elected to the high office. He recalled that Alfred E. Smith was nominated by the Democrats for President in 1928, but was defeated.

"I don't know whether the thinking of the country has changed," he continued, "but I'll say this: If I saw any man that I thought was really a qualified, responsible individual running for office, my vote would never be changed on the basis of his religion."

'Industry seeks business in South, not bias'

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-25-59

DURHAM, N.C. — "The nation's businessmen who come South are interested in business rather than segregation or integration," according to Dr. James M. Dabbs, president of the Southern Regional Council who delivered a series of lectures at North Carolina College last week.

p. 6

Dr. Dabbs is in Durham under the auspices of the NCC Summer School and the New World Foundation. In Wednesday's lecture, which he called "The Economic Picture" (under the institute's general theme: "Trends in Human Relations: The Southern Scene") Dr. Dabbs said businessmen's interest in profits causes them to dislike "disorder".

"Segregation itself will not keep business out of the South," he said. "But disorder over the integration of the schools will make the South unprofitable and unattractive to outside business."

* * *

THE SPEAKER also said "the white South" needs to readjust "its psychology regarding the colored person to the needs of an industrial society."

He charged that Southern promoters interested in luring outside industry to the South represent "independent Southerners as 'docile laborers', overlooking the fact that by so doing, they are insulting independent white Southerners.

Regarding colored labor, Dabbs said, "The South has been shifting since the Civil War from a manual economy to a machine economy. However, the South is still inclined to think of the colored man as a manual laborer when the economy such labor represents has practically disappeared.

* * *

"THIS WAGEHAND is now largely a liability in the South, and not a valuable resource as he should be.

"One of the big problems of the South is to adjust its psychology regarding the colored person to the needs of an industrial order.

"We're nearer scraping the bottom of the supply of available blond labor supply than many people realize. At a dollar and cents level, this means that unless we develop a supply of trained colored labor, that those businesses which might come here later if we had adequate labor, will go where they can find the labor they need to staff their plants."

* * *

DABBS RETURNED to the "lack of interest" of outside business in segregation or integration. "Naturally businessmen don't say this publicly," he said, "but it stands to reason that the South may lose a lot of business before it really knows it. A business withdrawal because of disorder or because of inadequate labor supply would be hard to stop once it got started."

Georgia Editor Slaps At Integration, Court

Journal Montgomery, Ala
Tues. 5-19-59

By ROSS M. HAGEN

ATLANTA (AP) — "Integrated education (in the South) would not be worth the paper on which the diploma is printed," says James H. Gray, publisher and editor of the Albany Herald.

p. 7A

Gray spoke Monday night at a meeting of the Metropolitan Assn. to Continue Segregated Public Education in Atlanta.

38a

Gray, 43-year-old native of Westfield, Mass., said schools in Washington, D.C., are an example of what Georgia faces if its schools are integrated.

General

"Seventy-four per cent of the children attending public schools in Washington are Negro," Gray said. He said that if Georgia's schools are forced to integrate, every white parent who can afford it will send his children to private schools.

"The liberals say the expense of sending children to private schools would be too great," Gray said. "But it would be cheaper than to give them the kind of education they would get in an integrated public school."

Turning to the U.S. Supreme Court, Gray said that tribunal "is bent on fostering a social revolution."

TRYING TO FOSTER EQUAL

He said the court is trying
force equality on the people
"But in a free state

urs," Gray said, "there is n economic equality, nor socia equality. In Russia the majority of the people have equality—equality of poverty and fear."

He accused the court of trying to tear "down the entire school system of the South which is just beginning to catch up with the North."

"The vast majority of Southern whites do not want integration," Gray said. "The consent of the governed must be maintained."

Gray said the Supreme Court is holding Southern children as "hostages" in its drive to force integration on the South. "Both whites and Negroes are bound to suffer and suffer deeply as a result," he added.

"The white South must fight to protect our social order."

FLEMMING PLEADS FOR FIGHT ON BIAS

The New York Times

At Reformation Fete Here, the Cabinet Member Bids Christians 'Do Something'

New York

Mon 11-2-59

P. 25

38a

General

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, told a Reformation Festival congragation yesterday afternoon that Christians should not "stand idly by while our fellow human beings are deprived of the opportunity of realizing their highest potential because of race, color or creed."

Dr. Flemming contended that Christians could "do something" about racial injustice and other human problems if they would all consider themselves, and not just the clergy, as ministers of the teachings of Jesus.

More than 1,000 persons had gathered in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-fifth Street, to mark the 442d anniversary of the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

On Oct. 31, 1517, Martin Luther nailed his ninety-five theses to the door of the castle church at Wittenberg to protest abuses in the selling of indulgences. This and later actions to reform the Church caused Luther to be considered the first Protestant.

The order of service followed at the festival was that of the Strasbourg Liturgy and Worship Service, first used in 1537 as a Lutheran service. Its sequence of anthem, readings, preaching and affirmation of faith have come down to the services of today.

As guest preacher, Dr. Flemming, who is church school superintendent of the Foundry Methodist Church in Washington, called on his hearers to "go forth and minister to the day and age of which we are a party."

He said this meant putting aside selfish considerations and applying Christian principles in business, government, education and other walks of life.

"If we are to find or save our lives," Dr. Flemming said, "we must be willing to lose them in sacrificial service on behalf of others."

The service in the large, brownstone church was under the sponsorship of the Protestant Council of the City of New York in cooperation with the St. George Association.

It ended at dusk with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, president of the council, and benediction by the Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell, minister of the church.

Members of the congregation filed out into Fifth Avenue humming "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," the hymn, written by Luther in 1529 that has come to symbolize the Reformation.

Free Nations Eye U. S.; Foreign Policy At Stake

Segregation: A World View

Journal — Sun

Norfolk, Va.

Sat 5-16-59

p. 9

38a

By LOUIS CASSELS
United Press International

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Foreign reaction to America's school desegregation problems has followed a roller-coaster course since 1954.

U. S. prestige zoomed immediately following the Supreme Court's historic decision five years ago. Many people in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America, ignoring news reports to the contrary, formed the impression that the Court's ruling would abolish segregation in the United States overnight.

THEN, AN unfavorable reaction began to set in, particularly in the non-white countries when it became apparent that actual compliance with the Court decree would be a slow and gradual process. U. S. stock hit bottom in the fall of 1957 when the Little Rock, Ark., crisis was emblazoned on front pages the world over.

Some U. S. officials who keep in close touch with world opinion report, however, that this period of foreign "disillusionment" is now past. During the past year, there has been a perceptible improvement in the attitude of people abroad toward the way America is wrestling with its racial dilemma.

"IN THE FREE nations, there is now a general awareness that we are making progress toward desegregation," said one official of the U. S. Information Agency. "People abroad have come to realize that this is going to take time."

Communist propagandists publicize and exaggerate any racial incident that takes place in the United States. They make capital of any statement or action that indicates the Supreme Court decision is being defied.

BUT USIA officials say that the free world also knows about the peaceful desegregation that has taken place in Washington, Baltimore, Louisville and other major cities.

"Even the token integration in Virginia last fall created a tremendous impression abroad," one official said.

U. S. leaders are keenly aware of foreign sensitivity to desegregation developments in this country.

VICE PRESIDENT Richard M. Nixon, in a little-publicized address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 18, said the U. S. record in race relations will be a "major factor" in deciding whether many of the uncommitted nations of Asia and Africa line up eventually with this country or with Communism.

Nixon pointed out that th are a billion people in A Africa and the Near East w "hold the balance of power" today's world. These peo are, "different in many ways he said, but "they are alike one way — they are n white."

"HAVING TRAVELED broad and having spoke these people in terms of traditional beliefs of the ed States in equality of op tunity of recognizing the in vidual dignity of a man regardless of his background, I can only say that it is most difficult for a representative of this country. . . .to explain our practices at home," Nixon said.

"I am convinced that, quite aside from the interests of our Negro citizens, the best interests of the United States itself will be served by continuing with steady progress in this field."

Jackie Robinson Rips 'Bad' In Race

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 9-12-59.

38a

General

DALLAS, Tex. — (UPI) — Former baseball star Jackie Robinson said Wednesday night the Negro race "has some bad members and we like to see them get what they deserve."

Robinson, the first Negro to play in the major league, said he thinks his race is like others in that it has both good and bad members. He turned to a white television newsman and commented that bad Negroes should be punished "like you want bad men of your race to get what's coming to them."

The interview followed one of a series of panel discussions at Southern Methodist University where about 1,200 Methodist leaders from throughout the nation are meeting in the denomination's largest interracial conference.

Robinson, now an executive with the Chock Full O'Nuts Corp., lauded the Methodist conference on human relations. He said he believes it is a worthy undertaking because it offers an opportunity for men of the Negro and white races to know each other better.

Earlier, a Negro Methodist Bishop from St. Louis told the conference that the church is not getting the nation's racial question through to its members.

"Churches don't have the technique of channeling their pronouncements through to the grass roots." Bishop Matthew W. Clair jr., said. Denominations need to "work out educational techniques . . . to interpret their positions to local congregations."

(7) 38a 1959

112 Negro Ministers State What Their Race Wants In U. S.

Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
38a
3-15-59
General
4-7

Much has been said and written about, "What the Negro Wants." Recently 112 Negro ministers in Dallas, Texas, signed a statement listing what they believe is the desire of the Negro citizen.

The statement includes nine points as follows:

The Negro Wants:

1. **No special privilege.** Merely the rights of first class American citizenship in all aspects.

2. **To be respected as a person** - - not a race. Christianity and democracy both teach this.

3. **To live in a truly free society**-to be released from the terrifically harsh effects of segregation-to live in an atmosphere where there is opportunity for mutual confession, understanding, forgiveness, and love for fellowman.

4. **Services rendered in his behalf,** as should be true for all citizens, to be based upon deeper values than purely humanitarian philanthropy and paternalism.

5. **His differences be neither ignored or accentuated.**

6. **Unity in diversity.** America is a diversified country. The Negro wants to be accepted in terms of the American culture and wishes to play his part along with others in making America a strong cosmopolitan nation.

7. **Unity on equal terms**—not of superiors dominating over or condescending to inferiors.

8. **The right to live and find free expression of his native endowment as an individual.** This involves the whole realm of equality in political and economic rights, which include job opportunities, schooling, public conveniences, etc.

9. Peace and harmony in an ordered society. . . .

From "The Bridge"
"New South", Nov. '58

Indians And White Southerners Find Scant Regard In The U. S. Capital

News Courier
Charleston
S.C.
38a
General
3-22-59
I-12-A

When a small band of Indians went to Washington last week to complain of broken treaties they met rebuffs at the White House and in the office of the Indian Affairs Commissioner. The great white father was not interested in their grievance.

White Southerners can sympathize with the redmen. South Carolinians are in much the same dilemma as the Iroquois. Proud people who have known independence and glory, today both are at the mercy of massed majorities and politicians with their ears glued to election returns.

Emphasizing the quaintness of the Indians' simple approach to government, The News and Courier chose an antique headline style yesterday to caption an Associated Press account of the visit.

Perhaps our editorials, reflecting traditions of a Republic founded before the West was pioneered, seem as archaic as the type format that we long ago abandoned in favor of streamlined journalism. But we are sufficiently egotistical, or stubborn, or dedicated to believe that some ideas remain fresh regardless of fashions in rhetoric or typography.

Among the ideas we espouse is the notion that too much government is not good for people or countries. The United States Constitution was designed to protect people against too much government. In effect, the Constitution is a treaty between the federal government on one hand, and the states and the people on the other.

Through various means, including Supreme Court decisions on race, subversion and other issues, federal government has usurped more than its share of power over the states and the people. Though troops of bluecoats no longer are required to carry out the adage that a "good Indian is a dead Indian," federal arms and ammunition still are being stored in the stockades for possible use against white Southerners.

The same day the Indians were trying unsuccessfully to make themselves heard in Washington, Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers was defending before a sub-committee of the U. S. Senate his department's request for money to recruit and arm U. S. marshals to quell Southern resistance to mixing races in the Southern public schools.

U. S. Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina complained, The Associated Press reported, "that the administration was proposing to single out violence in school cases for prosecution, without paying any attention to violence in labor troubles, etc."

Labor union goons are not in the same segregated category as Indians and white Southerners. The government has no intention of dispatching marshals to protect workers who want to cross picket lines.

The Indians might as well retreat to their reservations and bide their time. As to white Southerners, we are still hopeful that they will find ways to become more effective than the noble but conquered Indians.

Segregationist Drivel

Nation 38a General
Sat 2-28-59

The Southern segregationists continue to be hard-pressed on the ideological front. They made little enough sense at the beginning, what with the attacks on the Supreme Court, the spurious interpretations of the 14th Amendment, and the resurrected image of states' rights. Now, in desperation, they have turned to the old reliable witch hunt. Governor Marvin of Georgia is chairman of a commission which has discovered "a master-plan, Soviet inspired, behind the racial incidents so widespread in America today." Representative Dale Alford, the successful stick-in candidate of Little Rock, has echoed the same charge, while in Tennessee the indomitable Myles Horton and his gallant staff at Highlander Folk School are being "investigated" by a state legislative committee. But this latest drivel will not aid the segregationists in their effort to find a plausible ideology. It is a little too much to ask the nation to believe that the 14th Amendment was drafted in the Kremlin or that the Supreme Court has been infiltrated by alumni of Highlander. And it will doubtless occur to many people that the spectacle of Warren high school in Front Royal, Virginia, boycotted by a thousand white pupils as reprisal for the admission of twenty Negroes, is a prime example of subversion—engineered and inspired by Southern segregationists.

Nation 5-9
Sat 2-28
38 General

Re-clarifying The Record

Although its editors loudly proclaim that the U.S. News and World Report does a fair job of presenting the news, it has become increasingly clear to us that it is actually the chief mouthpiece of segregationists.

We said as much in an editorial, "Clarifying the Record" which appeared in our January 17 edition. Mrs. Audrey Forbes, manager of that magazine's reader service, takes heated exception.

But we remain unconvinced.

Afro-American 38 a General p. 4

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 3-7-59

* * *

FAIR MINDED Americans, who have had occasion to read David Lawrence's distorted contribution to the segregation debate, no doubt have been as dismayed as we were to see the U.S. News & World Report in issue after issue:

1. Bitterly attack the Supreme Court for its 1954-55 decisions holding public school segregation unconstitutional;

2. Continually harp on the point that the 1896 Plessy vs. Ferguson 'separate but equal' doctrine was the law of the land for almost 60 years, while failing to mention that not a single Southern State was permitted to re-enter the union until it had altered its state constitution to eliminate all discriminatory practices.

Mr. Lawrence and his magazine forget altogether that from 1868 until 1896 the Fourteenth Amendment required equality of all citizens and when it said "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," it meant exactly what it said.

The Supreme Court's Plessy vs. Ferguson decision and its later, ruling that the Civil Rights Acts were unconstitutional were clearly wrong.

The fact that in 1954 segregation itself was declared unlawful simply puts the whole country back on the track that the Congress and the people of the United States maintained following the Civil War and during Reconstruction.

* * *

THE FOURTEENTH Amendment clearly puts the question of segregation beyond the reach of Congress and any state legislature or referendum.

Yet the U.S. News & World Report has wearily encouraged that kind of opposition by praising Faubus, Eastland, Talmadge and Almond and the rest of those politicians who mislead their people into believing that a legislature or school district vote can change the Constitution of the United States.

All of the delays and evasions in putting integration into effect in the South could have been avoided by those who have respect for the Constitution and for law and order and the decisions of the nation's highest tribunal.

* * *

MOREOVER, THE U.S. News & World Report continues to repeat over and over again the ancient slander that the average colored child does not test as high as the average white child and thus raises a question of race which is not inherent in this subject at all.

Scientists have firmly established the fact it is purely a question of opportunity and culture.

To a colored and white child brought up in the same economic background there will be very little divergence in tests where the opportunities have been even.

It is more than apparent to us that the U.S. News & World Report is suffering from the well known fly-the-Confederate-flag disease, fighting over and over again the battle for states rights, while it is willing for the states to take all the federal money they can get.

Its heroes are the members of the White Citizens Councils, the bully boys of the Ku Klux Klan, the manifesto signers, the obstructionists, the massive resisters and the ultra conservatives.

* * *

ACTUALLY MR. LAWRENCE and his magazine speak for only a small minority—no more that eight or nine—of the sixteen former slave states.

The great majority of north, west, east, central and border states have long since moved on into the area of integration and equal rights, leaving the segregationists far in the rear.

Is there any question morally as to whether the segregationists are right or wrong?

Only the vilest hyprocrite in one breath talks about the Christian religion and the Sermon on the Mount, and in another exclaims, 'My children will never go to integrated schools.'

This is four years after the Supreme Court decision and there is every indication that it is right and that the Southerners and the U.S. News & World Report, which oppose the Supreme Court's decision, are wrong.

The number of Southerners who approve integration, according to public opinion polls, has increased year by year.

We find it alarming that a magazine as fine as the U.S. News & World Report should be so misled by its ardor for states rights as to go over completely to the side of the Confederates.

'Leave South,' Advises Justice Dep't Official

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Courier

Pittsburgh

p. 4

Sat 5-16-59

38 a General

P. 2

WASHINGTON—In exasperation at the injustices done Negroes in the South, a Justice Department official suggested this week that all Negroes should leave the South, according to officials of the Universal Association of Ethiopian Women, Inc.

The suggestion was made by A. B. Cauldwell, assistant attorney general to Mrs. Audley Moore Warner and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Thompson of New Orleans, who visited the Justice Department on behalf of Mack Charles Parker who had been kidnapped from a Poplarville, Miss. jail.

Mrs. Warner is founder-president of the Ethiopian Women's Association and Mrs. Thompson is chairman of the membership committee.

THEY TRAVELED by bus from New Orleans to New York to present their plea to the United Nations for justice of their people in the South.

They stopped over in Washington to inform the Jusicte Department of their intentions and to ask its help in the fight for their rights.

At the Justice Department they asked Mr. Cauldwell if the Department would intercede in the Florida rape case. And if he would use his good office to see that Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram was paroled by Mothers' Day. They also asked if the Justice Department would help bring to justice the kidnappers of Mack Charles

eral replied that there was nothing they could do.

Disgusted and disappointed the women asked, "What do you suggest that we do?"

■

CAULDWELL REPLIED: "Get out of the South!"

"Is it that hopeless?" they asked.

"Not exactly," he replied. "but it's tough."

When the women began to talk about the lynching of a Negro alleged to rape a white woman but failure of the law to prosecute white men who have for ages been guilty of raping Negro women, the Justice Department spokesman only replied: "OK, It's the same old problem. We will send the FBI out but we can't work miracles. There's no answer there."

Young Democrats Hear National Chairman

Butler Sees Easing of Racial Tension

Miami

Herald

Integration tension in the South will be greatly reduced within the next 10 years, Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler predicted in Miami Beach Saturday.

Miami Fla

Three factors, he said, are at work toward this end:

"Constructive efforts by church groups, state court decisions and the industrialization of the Southern states, bringing in new people who will require assurances of operation of the public school system."

38a

Jan,

9-17-59

General

Butler is here for the national committee of the Young Democratic Clubs of America.

P. 24A

A banquet Saturday night, Sen. Frank Moss (D., Utah) said the Democrats espouse the forward look essential to national affairs.

"The men in the Kremlin know what kind of world they want it to be 20 years from now," Moss said in a speech to Young Democratic Clubs national committeemen.

The Pfeiffer College received $100 and a plaque.

Other awards conferred at the national commtitee meeting included:

Outstanding young Democrats state organization, tie among Hawaii, New Jersey and North Carolina; outstanding county YD organization, Allen County, Ind., outstanding collegiate YD club, University of

"They boldly plan for that world and channel their resources, their educational facilities and their diplomatic maneuvers to making it that kind of world.

"If we are to win in this kind of struggle, we must decide what kind of world we want it to be 20 years from now — and . . . make the necessary effort to create that kind of world."

Moss said this country must resolve its unemployment problem and administer its resources to serve an expanding population.

Wilson W. Woodhouse of Misenheimer, N.C., was named outstanding young Democrat,

Washington Young Democrats; outstanding collegiate Young Democrat, Joseph Waterman of Ohio State University.

DISCRIMINATION FIGHT IS CITED

38a General

U.S. Reaffirms Stand of Trying to End Condition

Times

Picayune

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department said it would continue to seek an end to discrimination by some Arab countries against Jews "as opportunities to do so arise."

New Orleans

The department reaffirmed its attitude in denying a charge that it has condoned Saudi Arabia's boycott against American firms owned or managed by Jews.

La.

The American Jewish Congress in a New York statement said that King Saud has ordered the American-owned Arabian-American Oil Co. to discriminate against Jews. The council claims that Asst. Secretary of State William N. Rountree condoned this policy.

Wed

3-20-59

A State Department spokesman, in answering questions Monday at a news conference, said: "I would like to emphasize as strongly as I can that the department has not and that Asst. Secretary Rountree has never condoned any such policy."

P. 9

Press officer Lincoln White said the department has protested against discriminatory moves by Arab governments and will continue to do so.

Many Negroes 'Ashamed' Of Their Color, Says King

38a General

Courier

GARY, Ind.—Any race of people that doesn't have any cultural roots, nor any appreciation for its ancestoral heritage, or sense of racial dignity, pride and self-respect, doesn't have much of a future.

Pittsburgh, Pa

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., in a press conference at Gary, Ind., pointed out that the lack of these qualities is one of the greatest problems facing the American Negro today.

Sat

3-28-59

- **"One reason for this pathetic situation," said Mr. King, "is the conspicuous omission of the Negro's full contribution to world culture from our children's school books. Most of our history books don't include Negro history.**

P. 2

"Too many Negroes consider it a curse of fate that they were born colored, and are ashamed of their black or brown skin."

In one of his first public appearances since returning from India, King stated that he is more convinced now that ever, that Gandhi's theory of non-violent resistance, based upon love, rather than hate, is the proper course of action for the Negro in America. "The eye for an eye theory can result, only, in a nation of blind men."

- **"The people of India," continued the Rev. Dr. King, "are very concerned, keenly aware and informed on the subject of the struggle of the American Negro for equality of opportunity and human dignity. Many Indians who couldn't speak a word of English, could, surprisingly enough, utter the words 'Littlt Rock' and 'Montgomery'."**

He pointed out that it is being said in India that if the United States doesn't soon abandon its custom of segregatioin and discrimination towards Negro citizens, she will lose her coveted position as the leader in world democracy.

When asked how a community can arouse its citizens to a greater sense of racial pride and unity, Dr. King pointed out that there is a dangerous type of racial **pride which we must be careful to avoid. "If you are speaking in terms of substituting 'Black supremacy' for 'White supremacy,' than I'm against your brand of racial pride," he added. "But if you are speaking in terms of racial pride based on a sincere sense of love and cooperation with other races, then I'm all for it."**

He added that the lack of interest and apathy of the Negro masses, usually stems from the obvious lack of unity among their leaders. "It is a job of community planning by ministers and leaders of civic organizations, rising above little things such as petty jealousy and selfish interests which can divide them."

Rev. Sabourin Tells Christians To Remove All Stumbling Blocks

Christ's words: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," was the theme of the message delivered Monday evening by Rev. Clemonce Sabourin of New York City, as he talked on the subject, "The Church and Race in America."

Call

He addressed an integrated audience of approximately 150 persons at the first annual banquet and meeting of the Kansas City chapter of the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America.

P. 5

Representatives of the many Lutheran churches throughout Greater Kansas City and civic leaders were guests at the Good Shepherd church, Gregory Blvd. and Olive street.

Apr 13-6-59

"We have been preaching the gospel with one hand, and hindering its success with the other," the speaker said as he cited examples of Negroes joing the Lutheran church in one city and then being denied, because of racial discrimination, an opportunity to attend the same church in another town.

Kansas City

"Only God knows the number of Christians we have lost because they were unable to make contact with fellow Christians in other states," the speaker said.

Mo.

President of the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America, the Rev. Mr. Sabourin said the Lutheran church "is determined to do something about this" "by doing mission work among Negroes in this country, 38 General

instead of sending all of its 'mission' monies to other areas of the world.

"Friends, if we do nothing else, in behalf of missions, let us ask God to give us the power to look at any man who crosses our path, simply as a soul for Christ,— and not as a white man or a black man.

Being a Christian

"I am not interested in integration—~~per se (considered by itself)~~. I am interested in being a Christian—first, last and always.

"After we become Christians He leaves us here a while to carry out the divine order—'go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.' If I carry out my job, I will have to remove those objects that hinder it—segregation, discrimination, prejudices," the minister listed.

"We must remove those stumbling blocks that hinder the very core of our existence."

During a question and answer period that followed, the Rev. Mr. Sabourin who is author of a book, "Let the Righteous Speak," said he was not interested in "integrated housing per se."

Remove Hindrances

"I, as a Christian, must do everything within my power to remove everything that hinders the spreading the gospel. I must be interested in eradicating ghetto housing."

Asked if a pastor should consult his board or members before integrating a member into a church, the Rev. Mr. Sabourin had this to say:

"If the pastor goes to the board or the congregation, he has pulled the biggest boner yet. God decides. He does not say— 'the penitent black sinner or the penitent white sinner. When this man comes into join you, I don't see why the pastor has to go the board or the membership to see if the man can be accepted.

'Has No Right'

"The pastor has no right to turn down a member, neither has the board nor the membership the right. It is God's church— and He determines who is to join."

Another query dealt with what to do with a person in a church who "stubbornly persisted on making his prejudices known." The speaker replied: "The sure thing would be to do what was done to the man who constantly committed adultery. Kick him out of the church." The audience applauded.

"Churches are all too silent... the church ought to be the vanguard but many times it is way behind the commissary department," the speaker declared.

"All over the country people are contributing to missions," the Rev. Mr. Sabourin said, "Of course, we contribute to the NAACP, because my business is being a Christian." He added that the NAACP is the one organization that is "forcing us to live up to our democratic ideals."

Officers of the Kansas City ch

Lincoln's Attitude On Race

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
4-21-59
Pg

Much has been printed about what Abraham Lincoln said on race relations.

His words have been twisted by the propagandists to produce a synthetic attitude the President of the United States held when the social conflict led to a war.

Lincoln had definite opinions about the amalgamation of the races and its dangers. He spoke out publicly and with force and conviction on these vital issues.

A reader has requested information on quotations from Lincoln on the subject. Research yields a few examples.

In an address at Springfield, Illinois, on June 26, 1857, Lincoln stated:

"A separation of the races is the only perfect preventive of amalgamation; but as immediate separation is impossible. The next best thing is to keep them apart where they are not already together.

"A few free colored persons may get into the free states in any event; but their number is too insignificant to amount to much in the way of mixing blood. . . "Such separation, if it is ever to be effected at all, must be effected by colonization. . . The enterprise is a difficult one, but 'where there is a will there is a way' and what colonization needs most is a hearty will. . ."

In his famous debates with Judge Stephen Douglas, Lincoln at Ottawa, Illinois, on August 21, 1859, said:

"I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which in my judgment, will forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality; and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position."

On September 16, 1859, at Columbus, Ohio Abraham Lincoln again spoke out on this subject when he said:

"There is no reason in the world why the Negro is not entitled to all the natural rights, enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . .

"I agree with Judge Douglas, he (the Negro) is not my equal in many respects —certainly not in color, perhaps not in moral or intellectual endowments. But in the right to eat bread, without leave of anybody else, which his own hand earns, he is my equal, and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every living man.

"I am not, nor have I ever been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races — I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of the Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to inter-marry with white people.

"I will add to this, that I have never seen to my knowledge a man, woman or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between Negroes and white men. . . .

"I give him (Judge Douglas) my most solemn pledge that I will, to the very last, stand by the law of the state which forbids the marrying of white people with Negroes."

38a General

After he became President, Abraham Lincoln on August 14, 1862, recommended colonization to a "Deputation of Free Negroes", who called on him at the White House.

"You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it be right or wrong I need not discuss; but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think.

"Your race suffers very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffers from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords us a reason, at least, why we should be separated. . . .

"Even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with white people. . . . On this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. . . I cannot alter it if I would. "I need not recount to you the effects upon white men, growing out of the institution of slavery. . . and its evil effects upon the white race.

"See our present condition — the country engaged in war — our white men cutting one another's throats. . . and then consider what we know to be the truth.

"But for your race among us there would be no war, although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or the other.. . . It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated."

When Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, he said:

"I have urged the colonization. of the Negroes, and I shall continue.

"My Emancipation Proclamation was linked with this plan. There is no room for two distinct races of white men in America, much less for two distinct races of whites and blacks.

"I can conceive of no greater calamity than the assimilation of the Negro into our social and political life as our equal. . .

"Within twenty years we can peacefully colonize the Negro and give him our language, literature, religion, and system of government under conditions in which he can rise to the full measure of manhood.

"This he can never do here. We can never attain the ideal union our fathers dreamed, with millions of an alien, inferior race among us, whose assimilation is neither possible nor desirable."

Thus spoke the founder of the Republican Party.

Law Alone Won't End Bias, Ike Tells Newsmen

Call p.4
Fri. 5-29-59
Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — 'Just as sin has never been stopped by passing laws, just so is America not going to take a great moral ideal and achieve it by merely passing law," declared President Eisenhower at a recent press conference.

38a

The statement was made at a reporter's request that the Chief Executive comment on the Supreme court's decision striking down school segregation five years ago.

General

"From your vantage point here in the White House, would you assess the nation's response to this challenge of a great legal and social change?" the reporter aked.

The President replied that there has been much acclaim as a result of the decision—and resentment which had not been created until that moment.

"If the United States is going to be true to its own founding papers and documents, it does have the job of working toward that time when there is no discrimination made on such inconsequential reason as race, color or religion.

"Everybody ought to work at this," said Mr. Eisenhower. "But the real answer is in the heart of the individual. Just law is not going to do it."

Rogers Warns That Racial Incidents Affect the World's View of U. S.

Post & Times Herald Washington D.C.

Mon. 6-8-59

p. 1 A2

38a

General

CANTON, N. Y., June 7 (AP)—Attorney General William P. Rogers said today the cost of racial incidents in this country, "in terms of our standing among the peoples of the world cannot be calculated."

Rogers, who received an honorary doctorate of laws from St. Lawrence University, told the graduating class:

"The closing of a few public schools to avoid compliance with the school desegregation decision and the systematic exclusion of qualified voters because of race are striking reminders that the concept of equality before the law is not yet an accomplished fact for all of our people.

"If the people of the world are to be convinced that our system holds forth the greatest hope for individual freedom and opportunity we must find the means for making continued progress in the field of civil rights, and by the exercise of self-discipline prevent these damaging incidents which are so costly to our nation from occurring."

He described the principle that all people are equal before the law as "the basic concept of our way of life." He added:

"You may ask, well, if this is so, what about some of the ugly incidents which have occurred in the last few years? The answer is that no system operates without some imperfections, but these incidents result from human weaknesses and not from any failure of the system itself—and I am pleased to say there has been tremendous progress in this field in the last year."

PUBLIC OPINION KEY

Ike Discounts Law In Race Problems

Times-Union p. 1

Jacksonville, Fla.

Wed 6-10-59

38a

General

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—President Eisenhower warned today against enactment of too many punitive laws in attempting to solve America's racial problems.

Declaring that he has little faith in the ability of laws to "change human hearts or eliminate prejudice," the President said that in a democracy "the only energizing, motivating force, is public opinion."

He repeated his belief that only education and broader understanding eventually will achieve the American ideal of equal opportunity for all.

The President spoke informally before a national conference on civil rights held under the auspices of the government's Civil Rights Commission.

State Delegates

Some 100 members of state advisory committees from every state except South Carolina and Mississpipi — which have not organized advisory committees—attended the conference.

Shortly before going to the conference, Eisenhower greeted at the White House George M. Johnson, newly appointed Negro member of the commission. Johnson is former dean of the Howard University law school here.

"America has not reached perfection in attaining the lofty ideals" on which the nation was founded, Eisenhower told the conference. But he said progress toward those ideals must be by evolution, not revolution.

He said the concept of equality among men in this country refers to equality of opportunity, since perfect equality in physical, moral and intellectual abilities cannot be found between any two individuals.

Foreign Aid

Referring not only to the civil rights field, but to foreign aid, Eisenhower said some problems faced by the government "seem almost to defy solution."

"All we can do," he said, "is hold the line and wait for a change in mental conditions."

He said Americans too often are "swayed by slogans" and cited as an example the branding of foreign aid as a "giveaway."

Urging the delegates to work towards promoting understanding of public issues back home, the President said that if public opinion is well-informed, the United States will act "wisely" both at home and abroad.

RACE TENSIONS TOP PROBLEM, HAYS ASSERTS

Daily Tribune

Chicago Ill.

Thurs 5-21-59

BY RICHARD PHILBRICK

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Louisville, Ky., May 20—Brooks Hays, former congressman from Little Rock, Ark., told his fellow churchmen "we cannot export what we do ~~not~~ have" in a plea for racial peace in this country made Wednesday at the Southern Baptists' convention here.

38a

p. 1

General

Racial tensions are the nation's No. 1 problem, said Hays, who was defeated by a write-in segregationist candidate in his bid for reëlection to Congress last fall. Hays is ending his second term as president of the Southern Baptist convention at the current meeting.

Rejects Scripture Basis

Pointing out that the denomination's missionaries work among members of various races, Hayes asserted that church workers "cannot transmit the Christian message to unsaved masses abroad" if their sponsors are not "adequately" devoted to it.

He rejected arguments that patterns of racial separation are divinely prescribed.

"Whatever the individual Baptist thinks about legislative policy in this field, it is apparent that scriptual support for state segregation laws cannot be claimed," Hays asserted.

Pick Successor Thursday

His successor as head of the more than 9 million Southern Baptists will be selected Thursday. An election Wednesday narrowed the field of candidates to the Rev. Dr. Ramsey Pollard, 56, minister of Broadway Baptist church, Knoxville, Tenn., and the Rev. Dr. Roy O. McClain, 42, minister of First Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. McClain is one of the Atlanta clergymen who signed petitions declaring that the Supreme court decision outlawing racial segregation in schools must be obeyed.

Tells S. America Of Race Progress

Defender Chicago Ill.

Sat. 5-30-59

p. 1

By VERNON SCOTT

HOLLYWOOD — (UPI) — Nat King Cole, back from a six-week tour of South America, said today our Latin neighbors have a distorted view of race problems in this country.

38a General

According to the singer, South Americans hear and read about tensions and violence only — never the progress being made.

As an unofficial goodwill ambassador Cole tried to set the record straight.

"They've been brain-washed down there," Cole said.

"Most of the people think Negroes in this country live like they do in Africa. All they ask about is Little Rock and lynchings in the South. I didn't dodge any of the issues, but told them there are two sides to the question.

NAT COLE

TOLD THE TRUTH

"I pointed out if things were as bad as they believed they'd have never heard of Nat Cole. Those people don't have a racial problem, so they can't comprehend what's going on up here."

Cole spread the word through Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru and Mexico.

He said he told the truth as he sees it.

"I'm no middle-of-the-roader, and I could have made the racial situation look worse. But I had no such thoughts," Nat went on. "I try to be a U. S. citizen first, and then a Negro. I'm proud of being a citizen who can speak his mind. However, I only speak for myself."

LIVES IN MANSION

The singer added he doesn't believe he is a spokesman for his race, nor does he believe any other Negro entertainer should speak for the colored population.

"White performers don't represent the country on political or racial questions," he said. "Does Frank Sinatra make speeches for Italian-Americans? And people shouldn't ask Willie Mays for his views on things any more than they should ask Mickey Mantle."

One of the brighter sides in Cole's life is the mansion, complete with swimming pool, in which he lives. He sat at the bar of a newly-built playroom adjacent to his garden and smiled contentedly.

"I think I did some good for the whole country down in South America," he concluded. "I could have made headlines blasting the wrong things with this country, but it was more fun telling about the good things."

Senators Told, Aliens Favored Over Negroes

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

38a

General

Sat. 3-28-59

P. 10

WASHINGTON—"A white foreigner has a better chance of respectful treatment in many states than a Negro Congressman and a Negro soldier may well wonder what has happened to the freedom he is said to be defending," says testimony of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

The committee, represented by Clark Foreman, national director, and Leonard B. Boudin, general counsel, presented its case before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, which is conducting hearings on civil rights legislation.

The statement pointed out that "two American soldiers, one white and one colored, leaving Washington via bus for Houston, Tex., for example, will encounter such a variety of discriminations as to leave them bewildered and disheartened.

- **"They will not know from stop to stop whether they may use the same toilet facilities. They will almost surely not be able to eat together in any restaurant. The white soldier will be served in a dining room while his colleague will most likely have to wait at the back door.**

"If the stop is overnight, they will not be able to stay at the same hotel. If they attempt to go to a movie, the Negro soldier may not be admitted at all, and if so, he will most likely be sent to a segregated area. Even if they attempt to stroll together in a public park, they may find it forbidden. If they use a local bus, they may or may not be able to sit together.

- **"Should a Negro soldier, assigned to a camp in the South, take his family with him, he will most likely find that even the schools within the cantonment are not open to his children," the statement continued.**

The ECLC called for passage of three bills now before the committee which, in various forms, call for the elimination of segregation and discrimination.

Natural Prejudices Born Of Environment; Rights Champion

38a General

By R. C. FISHER

Call

Kansas City Mo.

Fri. 5-22-59

P. 24

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Natural prejudices can be attributed to environment; when an individual is judged on his own character and abilities "rather than the color of his skin, racial antagonisms tend to disappear, Adolph Schwartz, chairman, St. Louis Council on Human Relations, said last week.

Schwartz was the moderator of a panel session which examined "The Corrosive Effects of Prejudice on the Moral, Social, Religious and Economic Structure of our Society." The discussion was held at Heman Community center under the sponsorship of the adult department of the YMCA and B'nai B'rith.

Desegregation is working in schools and larger theaters in St. Louis and in other areas where individuals face the problem calmly, Schwartz said. He added that Negroes make up 30 per cent of the populattion of the city of St. Louis, but they are restricted drastically in their efforts to advance their economic status and to obtain better housing.

He added that in many instances qualified Negroes are denied membership in labor unions; are prevented in numerous instances from buying better homes because of the attitude of lending agencies and real estate people.

Another panel member, Leo Bohanon, executive secretary of the Urban League said there are major employers in the St. Louis area who do not hire Negroes.

In the last five or ten years, some progress has been made in job opportunities for Negroes in St. Louis, "but we can't get complacent because we have a long way to go," he added.

(X)

Top Southern Leaders Against Sedition Laws

Defender Chicago Ill. p. 9

Sat. 6-27-59

38a

General

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Many top Negro leaders in the South have issued a joint statement voicing alarm over legislation to revive state sedition laws now being considered in the U. S. Congress.

They said: "Under these proposed laws each state could have its own sedition laws — a situation not now possible because of the 1956 decision of the Supreme Court. In the South we know all too well that many politicians with power label integration as subversion and accuse leaders in thefight for desegregation of being communists."

The Negro leaders statement continued: "Senator Eastland of Mississippi and Representative Howard K. Smith of Va. are bitter enemies of equal rights for Negro people. The fact that they are spearheading this new drive for drastic laws should alert us all to the danger.

SEEK NEW LAWS

"Members of the Congress from every state where the Supreme Court decision of 1954 is being defied and where schools are not being desegregated are now aggressively seeking passage of laws which, under the guise of fighting subversion, could be used against Negro and white Southerners working for integration.

"The passage of these laws would impair our rights, already limited, and would remove from us the protection promised by the Supreme Court. We ask our colleagues with the church, and we ask the press, civic groups, labor unions and farm groups to recognize these bills for what they are and to work with us for their defeat."

STATEMENT SIGNERS

Signers include twelve Methodist bishops: C. A. Gibbs, Frederick D. Jordan, Edgar A. Love, C. Ewbank Tucker, W.Matthews, Stephen Gill Spottswood, Hampton T. Medford, H. Thomas Primn, Frank Madison Reid, S. L. Greene W. R. Wilkes, Joseph D. Gauthen: also Smallwood E. Williams, presiding, bishop, Bibleway Church.

Other signers include Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., E. D, Nixon, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, the Rev. C. Kenzie Steele, Mrs. Alice Hunter, Miss Nannie H Burroughs, Dr. G. Murray Branch Paul B. Cornelly, M. D., W. E. Hogan, C. Herbert Marshall II, M.D., Judge W. C. Hueston, Grayson McGuire, Jr., Attorney Louis L. Redding.

Also the Birmingham, Alabama Baptist Ministers Conference, composed of 213 ministers, the Rev. J. L. Ware, president, R. C. Stewart, M. D., Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Penn, W. R. Brown, M. D., President John T. Williams, Adrienne Marshall Ryan, C. A. Scott Miles G. Amos, Attorney Thomas H. Reid, Albert E. Perry, Jr., M. D. Frederick Rhodes, M. D.

Also James E. Scott, Jessie P. Guzman, James E. Stewart, Carter Wesley, L. E. Autin, G. Oscar Carrington, The Rev. Grady D Davis, Charles G. Gomillion, Dr. Herman H. Long, the Rev. Thomas O. McJunkins, Attorney Martin A. Martin, the Rev. O. L. Sherrill, O. B. Taylor, M. D., the Rev. R. E. James, the Rev. Ernest C. Estelle, Sr.

Also the Rev. John W. Fleming, Horatio C. Thompson, Attorney W. Hale Thompson, Prof. Alexander J. Walker, President William J. L. Wallace, President R. W. Wisner, Clarence C. Crayton, the Rev. A. E. Campbell, E. O. Smithwick, D.D.S., George C. Walker, Jr., P. L. Bryant, M.D., We S.E. Hardy, M. D., M. E. Henderson, M. D., Curtis L. Kelly, M. D.

Also P. M. Alexander, D. D.S., the Rev. N. H. Smith, Jr., the Rev. Edward Garner, the Rev. A. L. Wood, Jr., the Rev. R. C. Guice, the Rev. R. W. Vaughn, the Rev. B. W. Coates, the Rev. J. S. Phifer, D. D. Shackelford, Dr. Oscar Riddle, Peter H. Robinson, Jerry W. Rushing, Mrs. Earthia Mae Rayford, Zack Watkins, Mrs. Sallie B. Jones. R. L. Dockeny, Mrs. E. A. Batiste.

Also James F. Rankin Harlow, the Rev. J. T. Smith, J. W. Thompson, Floyd Webb, Weldon Mclean, Samul Rhoades, the Rev. G. T. McDaniel, the Rev. George Elliot, Chas. W. Furlonge, M. D., Dr. Robert L. Gill, Prof. James O. Hopson, Dr. M. M. D. Perdue, President W. L. Holmes, the Rev. H. T. Floyd, the Rev. George E. Makin, Lillie M. Duncan, the Rev. O. C. Sheckles.

Also Washington Butler, Jr., Horace C. Bynum, A. V. Washington, the Rev. J. Wm. Drew, R. C. Bryant, M. D., Alice L. Bowles, Grace J. Center, Eva Patton, Vivian S. Williams, Lucile W. Dove, Janet R. Bosley, Attorney J. Clarence Young, T. W. Gray, W. L. Sumlar, Mrs. Bessie W. Blue, Attorney Alfred H. Collins, Attorney A. Melvin Miller, the Rev. W. A. Emery, the Rev. J. J. Nance.

Also the Rev. R. S. Emery, the Rev. W. Miller, the Rev. F. Jarmon, the Rev. C. H. Murphy, John T. Givens, M. D., the Rev. Samuel L. Gandy, A. L. Fielder, Sr., Willam J. Massie, M. D., the Rev. U. Z. McKinnon, the Rev. Oscar M. McAdams, the Rev. William A. Dumis, the Rev. F. David H. Brooks and Lee M. Hollander.

(8)

"Segregation Is Immoral"

Priest Blasts Using Bible As Support Of Segregation

38a General

Birmingham World

NEW ORLEANS (ANP) — The use of the Bible in an effort to bolster the cause of segregation was blasted as blasphemous by a Roman Catholic priest at a meeting of the newly organized New Orleans chapter of the Academy of Religion and Mental Health recently.

Birmingham

The priest, Father Joseph H. Ficher, a Jesuit ... of the sociology department of Loyola University of the South, said "There is nothing in the Bible for enforced segregation.

In fact, he added, the ancient Hebrews were a racial mixture; but what they were concerned with was religious purity.

Sept. 18-59

Father Ficher also criticized those who favor integration but do nothing to support it. He said such people are all for it when they

selves about 'separate but equal.' There are all kinds of separations, but racial segregation differs because the whole racial segregation system debases the Negro.

AN AMERICAN DILEMMA

"There is an American moral dilemma. I am not going to say that segregationists are not sincere. Some of the most vociferous segregationists show tender feelings for one Negro family, but I would still say that segregation is immoral because it prevents love."

Father Ficher also flayed the lack of leadership among liberals in the South, calling their action a "sin of omission."

Theme of the meeting was "Ethical and Psychological Aspects of Racial Integration."

gather in public assembly, "but when some of them get back to their own parishes, you don't hear a peep out of them."

P. 7

SUPPORTS INTEGRATION —NOW

He added: "I present that segregation, discrimination of the races as practiced is immoral. Any Catholic has to accept this if he is going to accept membership in the church. I am in favor of integration, before midnight, without any hold barred. Le us quit kidding our-

ter elected were: The Rev. Orville Jank, president; Mrs. Juanita Yancey, vice-president; Miss Geraldine Eubanks, acting secretary; Mr. Bob Bosley, treasurer; Rev. Karl H. Meyer, Mr. Fred brecht. board members.

JIM CROW AT SEA

Afro American

Aboard-Ship-at-Sea — I am writing to bring to your attention the way jim crow reared its ugly head recently and hit Mrs. Laura Reese, wife of a serviceman stationed in Panama. It was aboard the USS George W. Goethals, en route to the U.S. from Panama.

Baltimore, Md.

Sitting topside in deck chairs with her four children, Mrs. Reese was approached by a white naval warrant officer, and told, "Get those black brats up so I can sit down."

Shocked at this, Mrs. Reese, a sickly woman, stated, "they have just as much right to sit in these chairs as you have." "Not as long as they are black," came the reply. The discussion that followed caused Mrs. Reese to faint and become hospitalized.

Sat. 1-31-59

Reported to the ship's commander, Lt. Commander R. E. Sims of Georgia, she was told everything would be taken care of, but I suspect it will be hushed up. That is why I am writing the AFRO, the Secretary of the Navy and the Military Seas Transportation Service.

P. 5

38a General

I am sure Mrs. Reese can and will verify every word of this as true. I am white and do not wish to be involved. I hate prejudice.

WARREN RAYLER

'Now is the best time to be colored'

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Five hundred teachers heard Dr. Arthur P. Davis, scholar in residence at Virginia Union University, declare that "the present time is the best time in the history of America to be a young colored person. There are more opportunities right now than there have been in the whole history of America."

Afro American

P. 2

Dr. Davis was speaking at the Drive-In Instructional Conference sponsored by the Newport News Teachers Association in cooperation with the Virginia Teachers Association.

The conference, on the theme "Improving Classroom Instruction," was held in the auditorium of Carver High School.

Sat. 3-7-59

THE AUDIENCE of teachers included several hundred from Newport News and Hampton. Others drove in from a radius of 50 miles. Still others were from Richmond, nearly 100 miles away.

Baltimore, Md.

Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, stated that the Peninsula Conference was the 11th Drive-In Conference held in Virginia in the past two years. A total of 5,400 teachers have heard experts from colleges in Virginia and North Carolina discuss ways of improving their teaching.

Dr. Rose B. Browne, professor of education at North Carolina College in Durham, delivered the keynote address at the Newport News meeting on the subject: "Our Times Demand Superior Instruction."

Other guest consultants were Dr. E. Doris McKinney, psychologist in the Richmond Public Schools, whose topic was "Improving Evaluation — Including Testing"; Mrs. Mildred S. Smith professor in the department of social sciences, Virginia Theological Seminary and College, who spoke on "Teaching the Social Sciences";

And Roy A. Woods, professor of science at the Norfolk division of Virginia State College, whose subject was "Improving the Teaching of Science."

* * *

T. H. E. JONES, dean of St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville; Dr. William H. Robinson, director of the division of education at Hampton; Dr. A. G. Richardson of the State Department of Education; Andrew E. Allen and Mrs. Hazel E. Boulware of Virginia Seminary and College, Lynchburg;

Dr. Cortlandt M. Colson and Dr. Elwood B. Boone of Virginia State College, Petersburg; Dr. Jessie L. Brown, Miss Barbara Watson, Ramon LaCour, Miss Jean Gilbert, and Dr. Eva C. Mitchell of Hampton;

38a

Dr. Kermit Diggs, St. Pauls College; Dr. Margaret T. Haley and Gilbert Mays of the State Department of Education; and Mrs. Elizabeth T. Bebbs, counselor at Blackwell School in Richmond, were other program participants.

General

"What do you think of yourself?" Dr. Rose Brown asked the teachers. "Instead of telling children how bad they are, we must tell them 'You are too fine a person to do something like that. You are made in the image of God. You have a spark of the divine intelligence."

* * *

SHE REMINDED the teachers that "intelligence is distributed normally, and our children have their share of it."

Dr. Davis, who is on leave from his position as professor of English at Howard University, described too many of today's students as "complacent, smug and unknowing."

He urged the teachers to work on the improvement of the vocabulary of their students, to increase their reading speed so that they can read masses of materials, and write creatively.

Mrs. Smith, who teaches social studies at Virginia Seminary and College, discussed enriching the experiences of children through the teaching of social studies. "In the high school," she said, "teachers must help students find themselves and help them see the impact that world events have on their lives."

* * *

MR. WOODS, who spoke on mathematics and science, told the teachers that we are preparing at the present time about 60 per cent of the scientists we need here in the U.S. He continued: "At this present rate about 50,000 scientists will be needed by 1960."

✓

President Takes First Mild Dig At Segregation

Daily News

Jackson, Miss

Thurs. 7-9-59

Says He Believes Morally Wrong If Rights Denied

P. 4

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Eisenhower said today he believes racial segregation is morally wrong when it interferes with equality of opportunity.

He explained he was referring to equality of opportunity in affairs controlled by government and in the economic and political fields.

38a

This was the President's first flat statement of his personal feelings on segregation. It was made at a press conference attended by 190 reporters.

General

Heretofore in the field of civil rights, Eisenhower has more or less confined himself to statements that it is his duty to support enforcement of the law as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court. He has steadfastly refused in the past to express an opinion on the principals considered by the court, especially in school integration cases.

REPLIES TO QUESTION

The President discussed the morality of racial segregation briefly in response to a question.

The questioner, excluding legal aspects of the problem, then asked the President simply: "Do you think racial segregation is morally wrong?"

Eisenhower said in a broken sentence that he supposed the questioner referred to certain phases of segregation — segregation covered by local laws.

The reporter interjected that he was referring to public facilities.

Eisenhower continued, saying that segregation that interfered with equality of opportunity in the economic and political fields was, in his personal opinion, morally wrong.

Gov't urged to make strong effort to end discrimination

Afro American date 2-14-59

38a General

NEW YORK — The Federal Government was called on Monday to make a stronger effort to end discrimination in employment, to create a Federal commission against discrimination generally and to institute a new low - interest mortgage program for low income families.

While urging this new, stronger program, Charles Abrams put the blame for discrimination in housing squarely in the lap of the Federal Government.

Mr. Abram, recently resigned as chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, was one of several persons speaking at the two-day Civil Rights Commission hearing on housing discrimination.

Baltimore

THE FEDERAL Government was severely criticized for allowing discrimination in housing built with Federal funds by staying in the background and leaving up to the state or city to enforce local anti-discrimination laws.

"It is somewhat pathetic," said Mr. Abrams, "to see a Federal agency following the lead of the states and cities clearly under its jurisdiction, refusing to act affirmatively until they give the word.

"There is something basically incongruous about a situation in which a state must pass legislation to guarantee equality to its citizens under a Federal program which should itself be extending the protections in the first place."

It was also pointed out that a state or city may or may not have anti-discrimination laws.

* * *

FURTHER blaming the Government for the majority of segregation in housing was Earl B. Schwulst, banker and chairman of the New York Commission on Race and Housing.

He noted that his commission made a study of segregation in housing during 1958 and the study pointed out that Federal housing policies have "done much to sustain and strengthen racial segregation in housing."

Mr. Schwulst declared that the Government has done nothing to assure Federally financed housing would be available to all races.

He further stated that the study showed that a colored tenant gets less for his housing dollar than do white persons.

* * *

General

AMONG OTHERS testifying before the commission were Mayor Robert Wagner, Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Urban League of Greater New York; the Rev. Gardner Taylor, pastor of Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn; and William Reid, chairman of NYC Housing Authority.

Both Mayor Wagner and Mr. Abrams stressed low-rent housing, urban renewal projects and slum clearance.

Mr. Lewis declared that "segregated and inferior housing" leave their mark on the entire community—both white and colored.

* * *

THE REV MR. TAYLOR indicated that segregated housing is in back of all discrimination in America.

"A fair and freely integrated housing pattern in this city, and all cities, will go far, very far, toward solving America's greatest problem— discrimination."

Mr. Banks described to the commission what NYC is doing to eliminate slums and segregated housing.

On the subject of integrated housing, he said, "It is important that housing be placed in areas which are conducive to integration.

"It is our feeling," he said, "that open land sites, away from minority and ethnic concentrations, offer the best possible opportunity for integration. Sites in fringe and peripheral areas also lend themselves to this purpose."

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4 From Abroad Appear on TV

Forum Students Discuss Racial Prejudice

New York Tribune

New York N.Y.

Sun 2-22-59

P. 33

Four foreign delegates to the New York Herald Tribune's thirteenth annual Forum for High Schools discussed various aspects of racial prejudice on a television show yesterday on WCBS-TV, Channel 2.

The program, "Young Worlds," was the first of a two-part series marking Brotherhood Week. The program was moderated by Mrs. Helen Hiett Waller, who was associate producer. Next Saturday "Young Worlds," a film presentation, will be shown from 1 p.m. to 1:30 p.m., an hour later than usual, because of a special broadcast of the New York Philharmonic Young People's concert.

Participants yesterday were Peter John Goulden of Sheffield, England; Nils Roger Harboe, of Halden, Norway; Miss Nalini Nair of Trivandrum, India, and Miss Bizuayehu Agonafir, of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Delegates to the forum, to be held March 21, received round-trip transportation to this country from Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines.

Commenting on prejudice, Mr. Harboe said when he arrived in the United States he was prejudiced against American teen-agers because he thought they were lazy and only went to movies and parties. "I never expected to find American teen-agers working hard in school," he said.

38a

Worried by Segregation

Miss Agonafir said she objected to Americans because she had heard they ill-treated Negroes everywhere in the United States.

General

Miss Nair observed that she was "very frightened" at the prospect of coming here because of segregation.

Referring to prejudice in the United Kingdom, Mr. Goulden said that since Britain has been "semi-socialized" for nearly a decade there is "much less class consciousness." But he conceded he still had a "grudge" against some of the aristocracy.

"I would like to know why the British are not giving their independence to Kenya," Miss Nair asked Mr. Goulden. He replied that "the actual natives themselves" in Kenya, "aren't economically capable of their independence, they are not politically ready for independence." He said that Britain is giving independence to Kenya "gradually" and this could be a political fact in ten years or so.

As for integration in Kenya, Mr. Goulden said he favored it but "if the white settlers there and the black people don't want to themselves, one cannot force them."

Miss Agonafir observed that in her own country, prejudice against whites stemmed from the Italian defeat seventeen years ago but was alleviated by American aid.

Miss Nair said that during her visit to United States high schools, she noticed prejudice between college preparatory students and vocational and business school pupils. Others in the group agreed.

(X)

Church bombing, Faubus are cited

38a General

Afro Am

Baltimore Md

Sat 1-31-59

P. 8

HAVANA, Cuba — Irked by continued American criticisms of the revolutionary executions, angered Cubans are beginning to hit back.

Favorite target in the war of words are Southern critics of the military trials and swiftly meted out punishment of war criminals.

Drawing their particular scorn are the 1952 Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama; Sen. William Fulbright of Arkansas and Jack Bell, whose syndicated column appears in the Miami Herald, which is widely distributed among the English speaking population of the island.

* * *

OF SPARKMAN, one official high in the provisional government asked:

"Why is he so broken up over the just punishment of murderers here when he remained so silent while White Citizens Councils and Klan bombers were blowing up the homes and churches and castrating innocent colored people of Montgomery and Birmingham?"

Of Fulbright, another Castro spokesman said: "When he has something to say about the gross injustices being committed by Governor Faubus, perhaps we can give him more respectful attention.

"If he can approve Faubus using armed soldiers to keep little children out of school, he certainly should have no complaints about military trials in Cuba where confessed assassins are being dealt with justly."

* * *

ESPECIALLY IRKSOME was a long column by Jack Bell in Saturday's Miami Herald. Concluding his sob piece, Bell wrote:

"Poor Cuba! When will her people be free? I wonder, I wonder, I wonder."

Snapped back Editor Milton Gus of the English Language Times of Havana:

"Poor Southland. When will her colored people be free? I wonder, I wonder. I wonder."

SEGREGATIONIST SURRENDER

Life

Chicago Ill

Mon 3-2-59

P. 18

Sirs:

I read your article, "Segregationist Surrender" (LIFE, Feb. 9), and believe that the title was unjust. I believe in integration and was happy to hear that Virginia, one of the leading states of the South, gave way to the Supreme Court's ruling. But I feel that this particular article seems to suggest that the North has won again and the South must now ask for forgiveness. Let the North help, not condemn, the South by having an open mind toward the South's many problems.

CLARENCE W. DUFFIELD

Fresno, Calif.

(X)

Use of Bible to Defend Segregation Unwarranted Father Fichter Maintains

38a General

NEW ORLEANS.—The use of the Bible in an effort to bolster the cause of segregation sometimes is almost blasphemous, Father Joseph H. Fichter, S. J., said at a meeting of the recently organized New Orleans chapter of the Academy of Religion and Mental Health.

Father Fichter, chairman of the sociology department of Loyola University of the South, said "there's nothing in the Bible for enforced segregation. The ancient Hebrews were a racial mixture; what they were concerned with was religious purity."

When 500 or 600 clergymen assemble they are in favor of integration, "but when some of them get back to their own parishes you don't hear a peep out of them," said Father Fichter.

"I present that segregation, discrimination of the races as practiced is immoral. Any Catholic has to accept this if he is going to accept membership in the church. I am in favor of integration before midnight, without any holds barred. Let us quit 'kidding ourselves about 'separate but equal.' There are all kinds of separations but racial segregation differs because the whole racial segregation system debases the Negro.

"There is an American moral dilemma. I am not going to say that segregationists are not sincere. Some of the most vociferous seregationists show tender feelings for one Negro family, but I would still say that segregation is immoral, because it prevents love."

1-16-59

Referring to the lack of leadership in the South among persons in favor of integration, Father Fichter said, "There is a crises of leadership. oMral people are not acting. It is a 'sin of omission.'"

Defiance Of South Fails To Daunt U.S.

La. Weekly

By Charles J. Livingston for Associated Negro Press

Segregation suffered major setbacks in two Southern strongholds and other blows were struck in other Dixie localities, as the federal courts went on the offensive against defiant elements in the school integration controversy over the weekend.

In Little Rock, where Gov. Orval Faubus has openly defied the courts and the Government with the closing of the city's three public high schools, bespectacled Federal District Judge E. Miller set a 30-day deadline for the Little Rock School Board to formulate a positive plan for integrating the padlocked schools.

38a General

In a 20-page opinion, the judge, acting on a mandate from the 8th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, virtually told the board that the problem of how to get the schools open is none of his concern. In fact, the opinion may have opened the way for a showdown between the two opposing factions here — Faubus and the school board.

1-17-59

While the majority of the board members appear to have adopted a wait-and-see attitude, one, Robert Laster, a city traffic judge, declared the board is in "an untenable position." The dilemma is whether to appease Faubus or obey the court orders in initiating action for reopening the schools. Faubus is armed with specially enacted state laws giving him authority to close schools threatened with integration.

Judge Miller did not propose how the board was to proceed, but he made it clear his court wanted the board to "take positive steps" to implement a previously approved integration plan.

La. Weekly

Judge Miller's order came as the Faubus-influenced Arkansas Legislature prepared for the start of its regular biennial session Monday. The legislature is almost certain to be stirred to action.

1-17-59

Faubus, who closed the schools Sept. 12, declined to comment on Miller's action immediately. But whatever moves he and other segregationists may plan will be closely watched by ace NAACP attorney, Wiley A. Branton. The NAACP is plaintiff in the integration case.

38a General

So far Faubus' action has shut out hordes of local high school students. Some are attending makeshift schools supported by segregationist groups, but hundreds are idle and without schools to attend. No provisions have been made by the segregationists for the education of Negro Children.

In Atlanta, a pitched battle between factions for and against the closing of the schools seems to be approaching. The opening bombshell was tossed Saturday when U. S. District Court Judge Boyd Sloan ruled that Georgia State College of Business Administration, second largest college in the state's university system, cannot deny admission to Negroes on the basis of race and color alone.

The suit was brought by four Negroes, including three women, two of whom have been attacked by "slanderous statements" during trial of the suit. The plaintiffs are Mrs. Barbara Hunt, 25, and Mrs. Mary Dinsmore Holland, the two attacked; Mrs. Irish Welch 45, and Russell T. Roberts of Atlanta, who have dropped proceedings for personal reasons.

Georgia segregationists, including outgoing governor, Marv Griffin, and Gov. elect Ernest Vandiver, immediately attacked the ruling. Siding with them were the state's two senators - Richard B. Russell and Herman Talmadge. Russell called integration "mongrelization," and Talmadge the Supreme Court decision an experiment.

Their protests overshadow efforts by Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, and groups of clergymen, educators, scientists, physicians and parents to keep the public schools open at all costs. Georgia lawmakers, especially from the rural areas, are known to be readying bills that even include provision for outright sale of the schools to private interests.

Meanwhile, in Montgomery, Alabama, Circuit Court Judge George C. Wallace was rebuffed in his efforts to defy the Civil Rights Commission when U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. overruled his claim of judicial immunity. The federal judge ordered Wallace to let Commission agents see voter registration records in Barbour and Bullock counties. Registrars in six Alabama counties were summoned before the commission recently and asked to produce voting records following charges that Negroes were being denied the right to vote in the counties.

On the Washington scene, a flock of bills dealing with the integration theme are being instituted. One by California Congressman John F. Baldwin would require gradual integration, grade by grade, of all public schools and colleges. Under the bill, it would take 16 years before all public schools and universities in a state would be completely integrated.

Another bill -- one destined for defeat -- was introduced by Congressman Oren Harris of Arkansas. It proposes a constitutional amendment to provide for local option on segregation. However, to become law, Harris' amendment would have to be ratified by both houses of Congress and three-fourths of the 49 states.

In Richmond, Va., Gov. J. Lindsay Almond softened his approach somewhat following gouging by pressure groups and widespread criticism. He said any possible school desegregation will be peaceful or the schools will remain closed.

Warns Race Must Make Own Record

Defender Chicago, Ill.

RALEIGH, N. C. — "The Negro has much to offer America and need not depreciate his Negroness in order to prove himself a full-fledged citizen," said W. J. Trent, Executive Secretary, United Negro College Fund, to Shaw University students last Monday.

He pointed out that America, for generations has built a wall around its Negro citizens, "First by slavery and then the brutal system of racial segregation. The Negro has been on one side of the wall and his white brother on the other. If the Negro made progress he had to make it work behind the wall. Now that the walls are breached the Negro finds that his crutch has been taken away. He will not be able to excuse himself of his shortcomings because of the "system." He will have to compete with others who have over the years developed a concern for excellence."

2-7-59

38a General

PILLARS OF SEGREGATION TUMBLING ALL OVER SOUTH

†38a General

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla

Fri 1-23-59

p1

Hit School Race Laws

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia's massive resistance to school integration laws apparently collapsed Monday in the Virginia supreme court of appeals.

The court in a 5-2 decision ruled against the Almond administration in an action testing the validity of the payment of tuition grants for private schooling and related statutes.

It was not immediately clear how the court ruled on school closure and fund cut-off laws, but since they were directly involved apparently they toppled with the tuition payment statute.

* * * * *

Alabama Judge Under Fire

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—An Alabama jurist must appear in court January 26 to show cause why he should not be punished for refusing to turn over voter records to agents of the U. S. civil rights commission.

Federal attorneys filed criminal contempt proceedings Thursday against circuit Judge George C. Wallace for failure to comply with a court order to produce the registration files.

Commission agents, inquiring into alleged denial of Negro voting rights, ultimately gained access to the files and completed their investigation. Wallace had given the records to hurriedly called grand juries in rural Bullock and Barbour counties.

He had refused to show the records to agents on grounds he was holding them for grand jury investigation on complaints of voting irregularities. He impounded the files before the commission's inquiry in the two counties began.

Although the grand juries made the records available for examination, U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson jr. ordered the Alabama judge tried for contempt for not producing the files for agents as he demanded.

* * * * *

Calls Negroes Agitators

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—John Patterson was sworn in as governor of Alabama Monday and immediately dedicated his every effort to preserving segregation even if it means closing the schools.

The 37-year-old son of a slain Phenix City crime fighter, Albert L. Patterson, warned Negroes after taking the oath of office:

"If you wish to preserve your public education system and educate your children, you should stand up and speak out against the agitators of your own race whose aim is to destroy our school system.

"If you do not do so, and these agitators continue at their present pace, in a short time you will have no public school system at all. Our public schools once destroyed and closed down may not be reopened in your lifetime and mine."

* * * * *

Lakers Still Burn From Fuss

MINNEAPOLIS. — The president of the Minneapolis Lakers said Monday Charleston, W. V., promoters assured the Lakers January 1 that the team's Negro and white players could stay together in a hotel.

The promoters have said just the opposite is true.

In a letter to Mayor John Copenhaver of Charleston, Laker president Robert Short pinned part of the blame for Friday night's segregation incident involving Elgin Baylor on sponsors of the Lakers' game there.

"Perhaps the very least our players might expect is a belated apology from the promoter of the game," Short wrote.

Short said promoters of the Minneapolis-Cincinnati pro basketball game in Charleston had assured the Lakers by telegram January 1 that housing for the entire team would be available in a hotel.

The Lakers checked into the hotel Friday but were told the club's three Negroes could not be accepted. The club then moved to a Negro hotel. Baylor, embittered, refused to play even so.

* * * * *

South Carolina Governor Pledges Fight

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Gov. E. F. "Fritz" Hollings took office Tuesday with a promise to help the South fight a tide which would sweep us into national mediocrity."

Hollings said this state's position on racial segregation and states' rights is unwavering and will bend "neither to threats of federal pressure nor to promises of federal aid."

The 37-year-old Charleston attorney was sworn in by associate state supreme Court justice Lionel K. Legge to succeed outgoing Gov. George Bell Timmerman jr. Hollins moves up after four years as lieutenant governor.

SOUTH'S TENSION SEEN EASING

Advocate

Jackson Miss

Sat 2-7-59

p1

Boston, Mass., Jan. 31—Two southern newspapermen recently took an optimistic stand on the school intergration issue while firmly opposing the political leaders who engineered the closed schools.

Speaking at the Harvard Club, Boston, to members of the Massachusetts Council of Public Schools, Hugh B. Patterson, Jr., publisher of the Arkansas Gazette, and Ralph E. McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, saw that, as a start, some positive accomplishments made by the schools should be presented.

"Few people know that Kentucky is 85 per cent integrated, West Virginia, 60-65 per cent; North Carolina and Tennessee are both in their second year of integration," Mr. McGill said. "And Arkansas, even now, is continuing with integrated schools in three small cities despite the tragic action of a power-mad man."

Louisiana and Virginia admitted Negroes to graduate schools at state universities, he added. Missouri, which started integration in towns where they had only a few Negroes, found it could be done without incident, so tried it in other towns until now the state is completely integrated. Only four states—Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi—of the 49 have not made any start at all, the Georgian said.

Industries will hesitate to move into these states which have shut down schools since there will be no place for the children of workers and executives to go to school. Mr. McGill pointed out. And when the Supreme Court ruling comes into the states, the schools may close.

Aware of the need of a change from "school public relations" to "public school relations," Mr. Patterson said "Little Rock, Arkansas, and Faubus are bad words today throughout much of this country and the school world . . ."

"Our plea in the South . . . must be for the preservation of our . . . public schools, and for their strengthening against the tide of prejudice and political demagoguery that is tearing them asunder."

"A weak man—playing by ear," is the way the editor from Arkansas described Governor Faubus. He said he didn't believe that the Governor had resolved his present stand when he came into office in 1957. In January of that year the politician had stressed the importance of education and had declared that no violence should be used in connection with integration. By September he had reversed his stand.

Governor Furcolo, also scheduled to speak to the more than 200 members of the council, threw away his address to leave more time for the question and answer period which was cut off after 40 minutes by the toastmaster, Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly.

38a General

—Patronize Our Advertisers—

Urges Fight For Equality

Defender

Chicago

Sat 1-24-59

p1

38a General

KIAMESHA LAKE, N. Y. — American Jews were called on this week to join "the relentless battle for equality among all men" and to affirm their identity as Jews "not out of pressure but out of free choice."

Dr. Joachim Prinz of Newark, N. J., president of the American Jewish Congress, said in an address here that American freedom offers a "magnificient opportunity" for U. S. Jews to help win liberty and justice for all, regardless of race and religion.

At the same time, he said, Jews in America—"in order to survive as Jews" must commit themselves as members of an ancient people, "proud of their Jewish heritage and determined to transmit it to the generations to come."

Dr. Prinz, who is rabbi of Temple B'nai Abraham in Newark, spoke at a national leadership conference of the American Jewish Congress at the Concord hotel here.

Urging that American Jews consider their citizenship rights as a "sacred obligation to work for the goal of universal equality," Dr. Prinz said that Jews also have an obligation to strengthen "Jewish peoplehood."

He defined this as "a sense of kinship forming a bond between Jews in the U.S. and Jews around the world, including Israel."

38a 1959 GENERAL FOREIGN REACTION TO DISCRIMINATION

Foreign Reaction to discrimination

EISENHOWER CITES ROLE OF TEACHERS

Times

Message to N. E. A. Urges Active Political Life by Nation's Educators

P. 19 M

GROUP SESSIONS HELD

New York, N.Y.

Delegates Told to Argue for More School Money—Science Is Stressed

Fri 7-3-59

By LEONARD BUDER

Special to the New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2—President Eisenhower has urged the country's teachers "to play a more active role in the political life of our country."

In a message read at today's session of the National Education Association's annual convention here, the President said that teachers, by their training and experience, "are not only entitled to this role, but they have a clear duty to perform in it."

"Our Government—at every level—requires the support as well as the constructive criticism of an educated citizenry," the President said.

The President's views were expressed in a letter sent last week to Mrs. Charlotte P. Richards, chairman of the association's Citizenship Committee. He praised the committee for its efforts to encourage greater political activity by teachers.

Wide Range of Topics

A wide range of topics came up for discussion today at sectional meetings.

At a meeting on "Answering the Critics of Education," the delegates were told that, as professional educators, "we are not faced with the necessity of answering critics [of school costs]; we are the critics."

The statement was made by Dr. John E. Corbally Jr., coordinator of field studies and services at Ohio State University. He asserted:

"We, as critics of the status quo, need to provide for the argument that schools need money. We, as analysts of the economics of today, need to provide support for the argument that this country can afford to (or cannot afford to) spend more money for the schools."

Science Emphasis Urged

Dr. John W. Gardner, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, spoke to a general session of the convention tonight. He said the controversy over how much emphasis should be placed on science and mathetmatics in schools was not "simply a tempest in a teapot occasioned by a few Russian triumphs in rocketry."

He said the United States must face the reality "that we are moving with headlong speed into a new scientific and technological era" that will soon "make the world of 1959 seem like a delightfully, simple, old-fashioned, even primitive, world."

Dr. Gardner said that, as a nation, "we are still placing inadequate emphasis on science and mathematics."

Addressing a meeting of the American Overseas Educators Organization this evening, Dr. Earl J. McGrath declared that this nation's treatment of the Negro has caused "mistrust and disaffection" in many parts of the world.

X

The former United States Education Commissioner asserted:

"It is essential to the welfare of the people and to the cause of freedom generally that we eradicate racial discrimination in all its forms with all deliberate speed."

Mr. Eisenhower Flunks Again

Afro-American PA

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 7-25-59

For five long years President Eisenhower has clung tenaciously to to his disappointing declaration that the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions "whether we like them or not must be obeyed simply because they are the law."

He apparently never could see that more than the simple question of law enforcement was involved. Seemingly beyond his grasp was the fact that at stake was a great moral issue, basic to the American ideal of equality.

Last week during his press conference he was given one more opportunity to express himself. And once more he flunked the test.

38a General

* * *

WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE of the New York Times, who later revealed that his question was inspired by the comment of Montgomery's Dr. Martin Luther King, asked:

President Eisenhower

"Mr. President, quite apart from the legalisms of the situation, have you any opinions as to whether racial segregation is morally wrong?"

The President, chosing his words carefully began by saying, "I suppose certain phases of segregation . . . " then broke off to say that he assumed his questioner was talking about segregation by law that interferes with a citizen's opportunity in economic or political fields.

"I think to that extent it is morally wrong," confessed the President.

* * *

IT IS HARD for us to believe that it was not without deliberate intent that Mr. Eisenhower chose to narrowly restrict his opposition to discrimination to the right to equal employment opportunity and the right to vote.

He obviously meant to omit his endorsement of equality in education, equality in the use of such public facilities as parks, playgrounds and other recreation areas, the right to unsegregated public assembly and worship.

And by this careful and studied omission, the President of the United States by inference creates the impression that he opposes equality of citizenship as guaranteed by the Constitution in these important areas.

* * *

HE THUS, once again, delivers a cruel and undeserved body blow to the cause of the decent majority of Americans, who firmly believe in and are fighting for equal citizenship.

Mr. Eisenhower may not have planned it that way, but only the Kluxers, Faubuses and other bitter-end segregationists can be heartened by this puzzling posture of the President of the United States — a nation that presumes to be the leader of the free world.

Race Violence in South On Rise, Report Says

Evening Star PA-7

Washington D.C.

Mon. 6-15-59

ATLANTA, Ga., June 15 (AP).—A report by three agencies lists an average of 1[illegible]2 cases of racial violence, reprisal and intimidation per year in the South since the United States Supreme Court's school integration decisions.

The report, covering the period from January 1, 1955 to January 1, 1959, cited 530 killings, beatings, bombings and mob action as indications of wide-spread erosion of individual liberties. An introduction said the incidents listed were taken from newspapers. Other reports, however reliable, were not used.

38a General

The compilation was published by the American Friends Service Committee, High Point, N. C.; the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ, New York, and the Southern Region Council. The latter group, which has headquarters in Atlanta, is a bi-racial organization working toward better race relations.

Example Seen

Southern political leaders have declared their opposition to lawlessness, the report said. But the document suggested that legislative and executive policies of evading and defying Federal court decisions may have "set an example whose contagion is uncontrollable."

Actions reported, the compilation declared, have been taken by private groups, individuals and sometimes by mobs using "violence and economic power in . . . protest against a new order of race relations."

Resistance groups have spread across the South, the report said, typified by the White Citizens Council, born in 1954 in Mississippi. By 1956 they had an estimated 300,000 members, the document added, and the group's characteristic tactics have been economic pressure, lobbying and propaganda.

According to the report "other groups, such as a revived but disjointed Ku Klux Klan and some extremist offshoots of the cittizens councils, haveadvocated and participated in cruder methods of intimidation."

"Gunpowder and dynamite, parades and cross burnings, anonymous telephone calls, beatings and threats have been the marks of their trade," the report said. "These attacks have been directed not only at Negroes but at some white persons who have strayed from local customs. Also, overt anti-semitism flared and synagogues have been attacked."

Good Will, Too

The report said the record poses dangers "for which all of us, through silence or inaction, must share the responsibility." But the publication commented that another accounting could be given of patience, courage and good will.

Incidents listed included six Negroes killed; 29 persons, 11 of them white, shot and wounded in racial incidents; 44 persons beaten, five stabbed; one Negro emasculated, 30 bombings of houses, 15 homes struck by gunfire and seven stoned.

Also listed were school bombings in Nashville, Chattanooga and Clinton, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.; seven churches bombed; a church burned at Memphis, Tenn.; Jewish buildings bombed in Jacksonville, Miami, Nashville and Atlanta; bombing attempts on Jewish institutions in Gastonia and Charlotte, N. C., and Birmingham, Ala., dynamiting of a YWCA building in Chattanooga and an auditorium in Knoxville, Tenn., and two schools burned.

School trouble at Little Rock and Moxie, Ark.; Clinton, Tenn.; Mansfield, Tex., and the University of Alabama also were listed in the report.

INTEGRATION SPAWNS DEEP SOUTH VIOLENCE

Terror Has Met Court Rule But Moderates Hope to Contain It

Times
New York

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 20—The nation received a sharp reminder this week of the lawlessness that has greeted efforts to improve the lot of the Southern Negro. Implicit was the danger of further disorder as desegregation spreads into the Deep South.

Sun. 6-21-59

There has been general recognition for some months that resentment over the admission of Negroes to public facilities on an equal basis with whites had loosened the bonds of social restraint on the region's extremists.

General

P. E7

However, it remained for three agencies concerned with race relations to point out the widespread nature of this element's activities and the retaliation they had drawn from Negroes.

38a

This report, covering the years 1955 to 1958, was issued by the American Friends Service Committee, the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches and the Southern Regional Council.

530 Cases

The four-year period, which followed the Supreme Court school desegregation decision, was marred by 530 cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation, according to these organizations. The compilation covered only incidents reported in the press. Observers noted that there were others, particularly in the reprisal and intimidation categories.

The report showed that a peak was reached in 1957, the most troublesome year from the standpoint of school desegregation. This does not necessarily indicate a trend for the better. Last year had by far the largest number of serious cases involving arson, bombing and attempted bombing of schools and houses of worship.

There was also a feeble resurgence by the long-discredited Ku Klux Klan during the period. Only in Alabama did it show promise of regaining anything like its former strength. A new and more subtle organization, the White Citizens' Council, became the leading group espousing the segregationist cause. The council depends chiefly upon economic sanctions to bring Negroes and whites into line.

This situation holds few surprises when viewed against the background of the region's history and its social and political chemistry. Violence has never been a stranger to the Southern white, before or after the race problem arose. His propensity for direct action—the adherence to the ways of the frontier—has been cited by such students of the South as W. J. Cash and James McBride Dabbs.

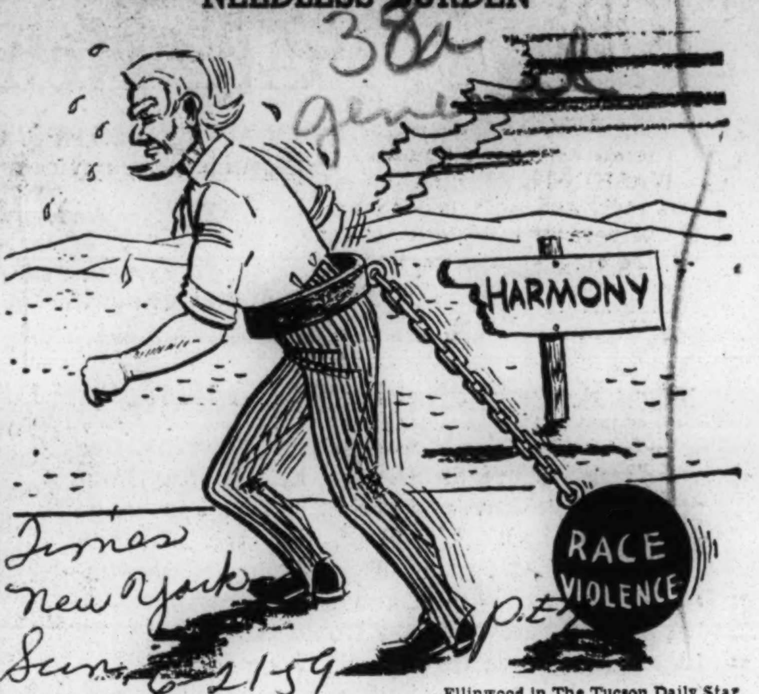
Add to this repeated assurances from some Southern politicians that the Supreme Court's decision had no legal basis, that it was inspired at best by a left-wing ideology and that it must not be obeyed.

Consider also the belief by many whites that desegregation is morally wrong and that it will not only reduce the quality of public education but also lead to interracial marriages. Given these circumstances there is little wonder that the change-over has met with such serious difficulties.

But the number of Southerners who condone violence as a means of opposing desegregation appears to be small indeed. Even those office-holders given to frequent tirades against Federal authority have deplored outbreaks of racial disorder. A former president of the Southern Regional Council, Marion A. Wright of Linville Falls, N. C., recently declared that these men must share the responsibility for it, however.

'NEEDLESS BURDEN'

38a
General



Times
New York
Sun. 6-21-59
P.E7

Ellinwood in The Tucson Daily Star

"My contention," he said, "is that they set in motion forces which bred the Klan and the very violence they now condemn. What they advocate, in essence, is disrespect for law. They choose to limit such advocacy to one law— that relating to the public schools. But when you enter the area of disrespect there is no such thing as limited infection. It spreads. * * * They choose to flout school law. I may with as much right choose to flout the law which protects the life and property of the man who disagrees with me."

Giving Addresses

Just as guilty, others contend, are the local leaders who make public the names and street addresses of civil rights plaintiffs and those working for compliance with the segregation rulings. This invites retaliation by extremists.

Although violence is generally decried, there is sometimes an attitude of acceptance for the covert intimidation and reprisal carried on by the Citizens' Councils in the Deep South. Few restrictions have been placed on the activities of the councils, which can count a significant number of state and local officials among their members.

Much of the pressure for conformity, however, is exerted by individuals. Many persons still privately express the belief that to maintain community peace "the Negro must be kept in his place."

Law Enforcement

Generally, law enforcement officials have moved swiftly in cases of property destruction, particularly where schools and churches have been involved. But detection is often difficult even by a highly trained police force.

Mayors and chiefs of police of some major Southern cities have cooperated by exchanging information in bombing cases. Some have asked for and received aid from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. However, the law enforcement record as it regards personal violence of a less serious nature is at times clouded. Some authorities still show a remarkable hesitancy to prosecute whites for crimes against Negroes and some juries are slow to convict in such cases.

Unfortunate though this whole situation may be, there is little indication that it will ever sink to the depths reached in the post-Reconstruction era. Most competent observers contend there will be no mass lynchings and race riots.

The region's swiftly expanding economy could not stand a sustained siege of violence and unrest. Most of its leaders have shown a determination to prevent any trend in this direction.

GOP Calls For End Of Segregation

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat, 10-17-54

Republican Policy Group Takes Strong Stand For Rights

P. 1

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON — The end of racial segregation in public places was listed as an important goal by a unit of the Republican committee on program and progress on Saturday.

38a

In its report on "Human Rights and Needs" the unit said that ending public segregation would call for cooperative effort by government agencies at all levels.

Written by a group headed by Miss Bertha Adkins, U. S. Undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the report did not spell out types of legislation necessary to help achieve the goal it set.

General

THE REPORT urged changes in welfare services and public assistance programs so any person who is homeless, hungry, sick or disabled can receive help. It proposed that this be done without increasing the federal proportion of welfare funds.

Other points urged increase of public and private funds for education from $20 million to $50 million by 1976 and increasing medical research by boosting the funds spent to $1 billion a year, with the federal government paying half the cost.

CALLING FOR stepping up rehabilitation of disabled persons, the report suggested assistance to 90,000 in 1960.

38a 1959

GENERAL

Segregation Breaking Down, Mrs. Tilly Tells Carolinans

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (ANP) —A white spokesman [illegible] a [illegible] interracial organization [illegible] week said Southern traditions of segregation and discrimination are breaking down.

[redacted] annual Founder's Day observance for Delta Sigma Theta sorority, said:

"The handwriting is on the wall for all of us everywhere. When the freedom of one person is endangered, the freedom of all is endangered. It is about time we get people of both races to sit down and talk together across racial lines. Breaking down segregation is not a Negro victory. It is a victory for all of us.

"Georgia felt secure with its alumni signature plan to keep Negroes out of white colleges, but last week a Georgia judge knocked out all this she continued.

Hoad and Gibson.

Dear Sirs:

Although the Sept. 27 edition is only two weeks old here, I realize it is now a few months since this was published. But I feel the actual trouble itself is so old that this short time is not of too much consequence.

Surely this isn't the writing of a land whose [silver] dollars flaunt "In God We Trust" and "Liberty"! Where does your belief start and finish?

VERNA CHANDLER
Wayville, Australia

Sat. 2-7-59
P. 6
Saturday Evening Post

● *Lest our Australian readers become too smug, we venture to remind them that their "white policy" (i.e., anti-yellow) is one of the most rigid in the world.* —*ED.*

Segregation Losing Battle, Says J. M. Dabbs

38a
General
News & Courier

ATLANTA (AP)—A South Carolina desegregation advocate says the South is fighting a losing battle on the issue but it always has been better at fighting than reasoning.

He is J. McBride Dabbs, of Mayesville, S. C., author, and president of the Southern Regional Council, a bi-racial group seeking improved race relations.

"The South once more is fighting a battle that it will lose," Dabbs told an Emory University forum Monday night. He added that in the racial struggle the region insists on the term integration because it is a better fighting term than desegregation.

P. 6A
Wed. 2-11-59

WOULD IMPROVE

In "A Skeleton Argument in Favor of Desegregation," he maintained that the step would improve the nation's position in the world, the South's in the nation, the Southern situation and the situation "within the individual Southerner."

Charleston, S. C.

Also appearing at the forum was Dr. Harry V. Richardson, Negro president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, who declared that the Negro "must get rid of segregation or die."

DEADLY TRAGEDY

Segregation, he said, is a "terrible, deadly tragedy and the only ultimate end to the tragedy is the death of decent things in the soul."

The end of segregation, he added, represents the dawning of a brighter day for the Negro.

Negroes Told To Grow By Christian Philosophy

Rev. Higgins Of Liberia Speaks Here

By NORMAN SPELL
News and Courier Staff Writer

38a
General
News & Courier

Negroes were urged last night to "let the world know that ability and service know no color line."

The Right Rev. Samuel R. Higgins, a native of Laurens and now the African Methodist Church's presiding bishop to Liberia and Ghana, advocated "the Christian philosophy" in overcoming racial inequalities in an address to some 300 persons observing "George Washington Carver Day" at Emanuel AME Church on Calhoun Street yesterday.

P. 2A
Charleston, S. C.

The 5 p.m. meeting was sponsored by the Beta Nu Sigma Chapter, Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. The Rev. Dr. B. J. Glover was host pastor. Higgins was introduced by John H. Wrighten.

Bishop Higgins said the Negro scientist in whose memory the observance was held was "the very embodiment" of the Phi Beta Sigma motto "culture for service and service for humanity."

Mon. 2-9-59

However, the former Allen University president was quick to declare that "this thing of fraternities and sororities setting themselves apart from the rest of the (Negro) race is out." He said there was "no time for socializing" in the Negro's recommended course of study to improve himself and thus earn the respect of others and a place in society. Bishop Higgins was principal of Burke High School here before he was named to the Allen presidency.

Citing the life of Carver, Bishop Higgins said Carver's rise from a homeless waif to a respected scientist was "his great desire to make a contribution."

Noting Carver's struggle to get an education when few schools were open to him and his complete dedication to study when he was finally admitted to an Iowa university, Bishop Higgins charged that Negroes "lose too much time that they might apply to their work" because there is "too much playing in our schools" today.

Advising his audience of what he considered the right way to work toward civil, cultural, educational and professional equality with whites, he offered Carver's "Christian philosophy."

Carver's religion, said the bishop, "made him love everybody and want to help everybody—but he still wanted to be respected as a man."

"All violence directed toward him he absorbed with love," Bishop Higgins said, observing that Carver "was willing to serve humanity under the most adverse circumstances."

Many modern Negroes — to whom Bishop Higgins referred to as "brainwashed"— consider it "a matter of cowardice" to show such kindness when rebuffed in attempts to get jobs or exercise civil rights.

These "brainwashed" Negroes, taught to believe that "things are where they ought to be," were likened by Bishop Higgins to the West African native parable of "the full-bellied child telling the empty-bellied child that all is well."

"There is no room in this house," continued the Negro churchman, for groups or individuals of one race or the other to stand aloof from problems facing them as a group. "I am sick at heart when I see one Negro overlook another Negro," he declared.

"As long as one man suffers and one man is bound," the bishop said, "the whole Negro race suffers." He charged his race with ignoring reality while "others more powerful are trying to take advantage of a poor, dispossesed race."

Citing the great need for Negroes to improve themselves in as many ways as possible, Bishop Higgins turned on the "urgency in Clarendon County" in the educational field and to situations in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia where he charged Negroes were being denied their right to fair trials and voting. "There is no urgency in Charleston," he observed.

"The hearts of men can be changed," he concluded, "but we must pay for it by grasping hands with sacrifice, intellect and studying what is good for others—leaving out what is harmful."

Commenting on his work in West Africa following the address, Bishop Higgins stated that Liberia was founded and is being led by "the most intelligent group of American Negroes." William V. S. Tubman, president of the Negro republic, maintains an "open door" policy toward other races in government and business, Bishop Higgins said.

"Missionaries of all churches have done such a wonderful work" in Liberia, he said, crediting this Christian teaching with providing an atmosphere where "the English people and the natives get along real well."

Noting that the Negro republics of Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria were all founded and led by Negroes educated in the United States, Higgins expressed disappointment that such opportunities for improvement among Negroes generally were not available. "The things we got in the South weren't given to us," he said, "we had to go to the courts."

Another Tense Year Possible

38a

Study Indicates Deep South Will Go On Fighting

general

Journal

By JACK V. FOX
United Press International

Louisville

ATLANTA (UPI) — Where does the South go from here in its struggle over integration of Negroes and whites?

Anyone who could answer that question successfully could be sure right now that his statue would go up in town squares beside Jefferson Davis.

Norfolk, Va

IN THE PAST 10 days, I have talked with many southerners in Virginia, Alabama and Georgia judges, businessmen, housewives, politicians, newspapermen, colored ministers, salesmen, teachers, filling station operators.

The picture the outsider gets is that the Deep South will go on fighting integration with a series of legal maneuvers, school closings, makeshift private education and occasional violence by the extremists These tactics are repugnant to many southerners, but they have found no alternative.

Sat. 2-7-59

ON THE OTHER hand, colored people through the NAACP and with the backing of the federal government will press even harder, not only on integrating schools, but also on voting and an end to discrimination in the parks, swimming pools, restaurants and other public places.

P 13

It could be another tragic year of dissension, possibly even surpassing the summoning of federal troops to Little Rock.

* * *

ATLANTA itself has a case pending that may make Little Rock seem small potatoes, indeed.

A federal court will hear early this year a suit demanding that segregation be ended in Atlanta's entire public school system — quite different from the token and gradual integration started in Little Rock's Central high school.

* * *

IT IS expected the Atlanta suit will reach the U. S. Supreme Court for decision before next September's school openings, and thereby pose the biggest test the South has had yet.

The nation Monday got another look at how the South accepted integration when colored children entered white schools in three Virginia communities The state's largest city, Norfolk, was in the spotlight.

* * *

ONE OF THE most interesting conversations I had was with Winn E. Martin, who has a small bank in Clayton, Ala., in a heavily populated area. Martin is a pleasant and articulate man whose son is getting his engineer's degree at M. I. T.

38a

"The numerical ratio of Negroes and whites is the crux of this whole thing," Martin says. "That is obvious, but it needs to be said over and over again. It's a far different thing to integrate schools in a community with a Negro minority than to do the same thing in one of these counties where they outnumber whites five to one.

* * *

"I DEFINITELY and sincerely believe the Negro has rights of equality and voting. But I just as definitely believe that in many places the Negroes are so far behind in cultural and civic understanding that integration would have the effect of pulling the whites down to their level. And that we cannot have.

"I think integration is coming in the South But I don't think it is coming in my lifetime. And I doubt if it will be accomplished in my son's lifetime."

* * *

I ASKED the president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Luther Foster, whether Negroes would not turn in vengeance on whites, voting only Negroes into office and putting on economic pressures to drive the whites out if they secured full voting equality.

"I don't think the southern whites have any reason to fear retaliation and vengeance by Negroes," he said "I think they will vote for the best men — and not as a racial bloc. In the places where the Negroes have won greater equality, their conduct has been excellent."

Historian raps distortion in writings on old South

Afro-American

38a general

WASHINGTON

Baltimore Md

Dr. Harvey Wish of the faculty of Western Reserve University told historians meeting at the Mayflower Hotel last week that the reliability of even the most objective historians writing on the South had been affected by the "corrosive" racial issue.

"More than in other fields," the social historian declared, "the writer tends to draw conclusions that do not actually emerge from the evidence. . .

Sat 1-10-59

"Present-day specialists in Southern history tend to be more accurate and more thorough than their predecessors of a generation ago," he added, "but they cannot wholly escape taking a stand, either overt or implied, on the corrosive race issue."

P. 5

The speaker then discussed the influence of Ulrich Bonnel Phillips, one of the South's greatest historians, who belived the colored man to be "incompetent and lackadaisical" and who did " a great deal to create the modern image of the old South."

"Even the Southern liberals who grew up after the Civil War and who attacked the illiteracy and social backwardness of the Southern society had little to say about racial practices in the South." he concluded.

URBAN LEAGUE REMINDERS by Chas. Steele

38a general

What The Negro Wants

Louisville Defender

Louisville, Ky

In many instances when working in the field of Human Relations the qusetion often arises, "What does the Negro want?" There have been many and many answers to this and in many cases people of good will in the majority group seem completely at a loss when small advancement has been made and the Negro is still questioning and seeking for his rights.

Not only have whites asked this question but many Negroes have often discussed it among themselves as to what they actually want. Of course, in this day and time the Negro has become more articulate. Many good answers are given to the question. One of the best is the one which I just recently read. It is a statement drawn up and signed by 112 Negro ministers in Dallas, Tex.

Sat. 3-26-59

P 7

The statement include nine points and follows:

The Negro Wants:

1. No special privilege. Merely the rights of first-class American citizenship in all aspects.

2. To be respected as a person — not a race. Christianity and democracy both teach this.

3. To live in a truly free society — to be released from the terrifically harsh effects of segregation — to live in an atmosphere where there is opportunity for mutual confession, understanding, forgiveness, and love for fellowman.

4. Services rendered in his behalf, as should be true for all citizens, to be based upon deeper values than purely humanitarian philanthrophy and paternalism.

5. His difference be neither ignored or accentuated.

6. Unity in diversity. America is a diversified country. The Negro wants to be accepted in terms of the American culture and wishes to play his part along with others in making America a strong cosmopolitan nation.

7. Unity on equal terms — not of superiors dominating over or condescending to inferiors.

8. The right to live and find free expression of his native endowment as an individual. This involves the whole realm of equality in political and economic rights, which include job opportunities, schooling, public conveniences, etc.

9. Peace and harmony in an ordered society.

Negroid South is seen as aim of integration

WASHINGTON, April 30 — [illegible] — A Louisiana district attorney declared yesterday that the social aim of the drive for social integration is a Negroid South.

Leander H. Perez of Plaquemines Parish said Southern people would never surrender to this.

He told a House judiciary subcommittee the whole drive for racial integration is political. The drive is for social equality, not for educational opportunities (for Negroes)."

The committee is considering civil rights measures.

PEREZ SAID the social theory behind the idea of school integration "is that this close and intimate association during the entire formative period (of the lives of the children) would, in itself, produce integration or, in other words, amalgamation of the races. Fantastic as it may appear, the social aim is a Negroid South."

Rep. Robert W. Hemphill (D., S. C.), opposing all civil rights measures, urged the committee to declare a moratorium on civil rights legislation.

"Then see what progress we can and will make," he said.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) declared if the Negro had been given educational and other opportunities in the South perhaps he would be not too unlike the white man.

Perez took the position that current laws provide the needed assurance of fair treatment of all persons and that there is little need for further legislation.

Perez said he could not subscribe to the 1954 Supreme Court integration decision as the law of the land because it was based not on law or the Constitution but on psychology and sociology. How, he asked, can Congress call that the law of the land and pass legislation to punish people who don't obey it?

LET THE SOUTH MOBILIZE AGAIN

Jackson News

(AN EDITORIAL)

The National Civil War Centennial Assembly will meet in Richmond, Virginia on April 16-17. Both seminar and work sessions will study ways and means of encouraging an effective Civil War observance throughout a four-year period, 1961-1965.

Jackson Miss.

One of the most dramatic ideas we have heard in connection with the upcoming observance was outlined to us yesterday by George W. Godwin of the Godwin Advertising Agency.

Thurs. 4-9-59

In his opinion, with which we fully agree, one of the most effective things that could possibly take place as a part of the observance would be to re-mobilize in every detail the original military forces of the Confederacy. Every company, regiment, battalion, division of the army, calvary, artillery, navy, etc., would be reactivated, including the general staff and Military Department. From the Commander-in-chief to the drummer boys and flag-bearers, every unit would come alive again, properly uniformed, with their flags, insignia and battle cry.

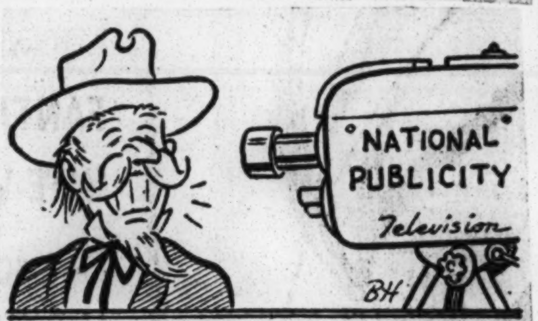
38a

To see the men of the new South man this reactivated army of the Confederacy would be one of the most stirring memorials that could ever be created in honor of the memory of the men in grey. There would be few communities from Baltimore to Dallas or from Nashville to New Orleans that would not have one or more units in full uniform with appropriate flags and banners.

Of course, the idea would call for masterful direction. A headquarters would have to be established, lists of all units prepared for the various states, together with descriptions of uniforms, banners, flags, etc. Each reactivated unit should have a history of the original group they are to represent to guide them during the Centennial, so they could as near as humanly possible actually bring to life again those they would be privileged to impersonate.

The governors of the South could be asked to issue mobilization orders for the new Army of the Confederacy in each Southern state and all units should be mobilized and at full strength before the summer of 1960. Each group should then be put through the necessary drills to get them in shape for maximum participation in various activities during the four years of the Centennial. A great South-wide holiday and day of mass marching of all units could well come on the anniversary date of the first shot at Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861.

Units from all states could march in great parades in every capital city of every southern state on secession dates from January through June in 1861. They could march in Montgomery on February 18, 1861, the day Jefferson Davis was named provisional president and a real big day should come in Richmond on July 20, 1861, with units from all states joining the formal inauguration of Jefferson Davis as the first and only President of the Confederate States of America.



The participation value of this idea in connection with the Centennial is unlimited. It will have the great force of giving actual participation to thousands upon thousands of our citizens, even if we have to make them all Colonels. It will be a great force to stimulate interest in the Centennial by people in every community across the Southland. The idea, if carried out as envisioned by George Godwin, will center broad an dfriendly interest on the entire Southland — providing as a medium, not now available, for the dramatization of Southern progress and of our section's exciting potential, before a national audience. The colorful pageantry and special events inherent in the idea would bring to the South additional thousands of tourists who would want to see in real life tle armies of grey, and the publicity value nationally would surpass many times over the money now being spent on tourist promotion by all the Southern States.

Here indeed is an idea for our Mrs. Harry C. Ogden of Rosedale, who is an active member of the Advisory Council of the national Civil War Centennial Commission, to carry with her to Richmond on April 16-17. Or, maybe it is something our Southern Governors' Conference could bring into being as their contribution to the upcoming four-year celebration. Or maybe it is just the thing for the Sons of Confederate Veterans to sponsor Southwide. Their southwide Commander-in-Chief is none other than Tom Crigler, Jr., of Macon, Mississippi. Possibly O. B. Brewer, Mississippi Commander-in-Chief, Dr. William D. McCain, Mississippi's Adjutant in Chief, and V. B. Hathorn, Adjutant of Jefferson Davis Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans with Mr. Crigler's blessings might wish to inaugurate the idea here and let it spread through their organization across the South.

We can envision no single activity of the Centennial that could possibly have the dramatic significance that would come from the reactivation of all the military forces of the Confederacy.

Thanks, George Godwin for a terrific and timely idea, suh!

Law Can't End Prejudice: 'Ike'

38a

Says Racial And Religious Tolerance Depends On Individual

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, May 13. — President Eisenhower said Wednesday that we aren't going to eliminate racial and religious prejudice by passing laws.

Memphis Tenn.

The President, in answer to a news conference question, said individuals as well as the Government must work hard to end discrimination.

"But I continue to say," he added, "the real answer is in the heart of the individual. Just law is not going to do it.

5-14-59

"We have never stopped sin by passing laws, and in the same way, we are not going to take a great moral ideal and achieve it merely by law. What we must do, all of us, is to try to make a reality in this country, the great aspirations voiced by our founding fathers."

Commenting upon the fact that May 17 will mark the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision, the President noted that, "As a result of that decision . . . there has been much acclaim and there has been much resentment, that up until that moment had not been created."

Talmadge Amendment Fear Expressed

WASHINGTON, May 13. — (UPI)—A proposed constitutional amendment designed to return control of public schools to the states might also place the "separate but equal" doctrine in jeopardy, two witnesses said Wednesday.

The two appeared before a Senate judiciary subcommittee studying the constitutional change proposed by Senator Herman E. Talmadge (D., Ga.).

William M. Beard of Westfield, N. J., past commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said the measure might be reworded to preserve the doctrine that states can maintain separate schools for Negroes and whites, provided they are equal in quality.

Doctrine Overthrown

The United States Supreme Court overthrew the "separate but equal" system in its school integration decision of 1954.

Merwin K. Hart of New York, president of the National Economic Council, said he did not think either "separate but equal" or desegregation should be enforced. Both are interpretations by the Supreme Court of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

Talmadge's amendment would provide that "nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to deny the residents . . . the right to determine for themselves the manner" in which any school shall be run.

Kefauver Defends Press

Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) took issue with Hart's contention that the press and radio of the country is "communist and socialist infiltrated."

Mr. Hart said in his prepared testimony: "Naturally, every communist — and socialist-infiltrated organization in the United States — and that includes most of the means of communication: press, radio and TV — will oppose this (amendment) resolution."

Senator Kefauver, presiding over the subcommittee, said the press and radio had been among the most effective means of opposing communism and socialism.

Only in America

What the Negro Wants: Acceptance as a Man

World Telegram

By HARRY GOLDEN.

New York
N.Y.
4-13-59

FIRST, OF COURSE, is this, "WHAT DOES THE NEGRO WANT?" Every white man in the South is an expert: The Negro wants "social equality" and he wants intermarriage. And of course these fears bear no relation at all to what the Negro wants. The question itself is presumptuous, because the Negro really does not want anything that is not coming to him as a citizen, and as a matter of law. But if we were to accept the question as pertinent we would find that what the Negro "wants" is directly opposite to what many of the white men fear he "wants."

The white ladies say, "The Negroes do not want 'integration,' my maid told me so." She asks her maid about the Supreme Court decision and the maid says, "Lordy, me, Miz Emily, we never sees the paper." And that night the maid rushes her husband through his supper: "Jim, let's get down to the NAACP meeting and see if we can't light a fire under that 'integration' committee."

The Negro does not ever consider this business of "social equality." He never gives it a thought. What he wants is ACCEPTANCE. He is not interested in "INTEGRATION" as a race—he is interested in ACCEPTANCE as a man. The Negro is not interested in going to the white man's school as much as he is interested in sending his children to school that will give them the maximum education that tax-supported facilities provide. He is not interested in enjoying the sun, the sand, and the water as freely as his white neighbor. He is not interested in white women; he is vitally interested in ridding his culture of its dehumanizing matriarchy; that because of the more regular earnings of the female domestic, and the lack of skills and education of the male, he is really nothing more than a sort of itinerant vagrant. He wants to become the head of his household—a man.

38a

* * *

Thus what the white man fears the Negro "wants" is completely opposite to what the Negro does want. Better job opportunity would be first, political equality would be second. The white man puts "marriage with a white woman" first; the Negro, if he thinks of it at all (and in 25 years I never heard it expressed), he would most certainly put that at the very bottom of his "list."

The South could settle this matter with the acceptance of a few realities:

1. The Supreme Court will not reverse itself on this issue.
2. The law must be obeyed. The South is law-abiding.

* * *

General

Now when we and our politicians are ready to accept these realities, we can ask men and women of good will everywhere to accept another reality:

That there are sections of the South which will not "integrate" the schools in our generation.

But we of the South cannot ask acceptance of this third reality unless we are willing to accept the first two. And unless these realities are accepted, we face the possibility of the destruction of our system of public education, which would be the greatest of all calamities to both the white and Negro races of the South. The men of good will of the South must never allow that to happen. And in arriving at a modus vivendi, we can utilize the good will of the federal courts, too. The courts themselves have never ordered the integration of the races in the public schools. What the courts have ordered is the elimination of discrimination based on color and racial origin.

Integration Means End To White Race

Daily News

Editor, Daily News — Ebony Magazine, a Negro periodical, devoted to showing in pictures and print how well integration works, has published an important article on the colored rulers of the world. The ominous facts are printed not only in legible English but also are supported by pictures showing the rulers of 32 independent colored nations and 20 semi-independent colored ones in addition.

This startling and frightening information should be brought to the attention of those people and communities who see no danger in integrating our schools which will mean the ultimate extinction of the Caucasian race through the process of amalgamation.

Since when has it been a disgrace to mention one's race or nationality? Probably since the Supreme Court passed down its famous decree outlawing the bar of color. For a mere technicality, based purely on emotion and not on logic, this body of men has made possible the future ethnic pattern of society and upon their heads must rest the awful responsibility of dooming their own race to oblivion.

And if it is a crime to mention race which all states having FEPC laws proclaim is illegal, then the cold facts stand out that everywhere the advance of the colored man throughout the earth is being stressed, until now only one-third of the world's population remains white.

STANLEY LEAMING
1210 Hickman Rd.,
Augusta, Ga.

38a

Segregationist Drivel

Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs.
4-30-59

(The Nation)

The Southern segregationists continue to be hard-pressed on the ideological front. They made little enough sense at the beginning, what with the attacks on the Supreme Court, the spurious interpretations of the 14th Amendment and the resurrected image of states' rights. Now, in dseperation, they have turned to the old reliable witch hunt. Ex-Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia is chairman of a commission which has discovered "a master plan, Soviet inspired, behind the racial incidents so widespread in America today." Representative Dale Alford, the successful stick-in candidate of Little Rock, has echoed the same charge, while in Tennessee the indomitable Myles Horton and his gallant staff at Highlander Folk School are being "investigated" by a state legislative committee. But this latest drivel will not aid the segregationists in their effort to find a plausible ideology. It is a little too much to ask the nation to believe that the 14th Amendment was drafted in the Kremlin or that Supreme Court has been infiltrated by alumni of Highlander. And it will doubtless occur to many people that the spectacle of Warren high school in Front Royal, Virginia, boycotted by a thousand white pupils as reprisal for the admission of twenty Negroes, is a prime example of subversion—engineered and inspired by Southern segregationists.

P. 6
38a General

Discrimination's Cost

Journal-Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 5-9-59
P. 8

From the Washington Post

PHILIP Stoddard Brown raises some sharp questions in his column of Washington economic commentary about the possible high cost of racial discrimination by local employers and unions. He suggests that the Washington community is cutting itself off from the services of a substantial pool of qualified, well trained Negroes and incurring thereby, not only unnecessary welfare costs for these workers and their families but additional losses from the employment of less qualified white workers, many recruited elsewhere. Moral and other considerations quite aside, the question of a gross waste of human resources which Mr. Brown raises requires a closer look.

Clearly what is needed first is some more detailed facts, for example, the proportion of the 25,000 persons unemployed here in February who were jobless solely because of racial discrimination. Mr. Brown believes about half the total is composed of Negroes barred from work because of their color, of older people and of the handicapped. Exact figures might be difficult to obtain, for most instances of discrimination are disguised. But the Commissioners ought to be able to get some reliable data, perhaps through their Council on Human Relations, which is already embarked on an intensive effort to curb racial discrimination in connection with District government contracts.

38a General

Once the facts were developed, a carefully planned conference of union and business leaders, under the Council's auspices, would enable the community to pinpoint with greater accuracy the major offending unions and employers. A constructive, temperate approach would of course be essential to make progress with the "holdouts." In recent years job opportunities have been opened here to Negroes in many fields formerly closed to them, and without the adverse effects on customer relations and otherwise that are so often feared. The general climate of improving tolerance and good will on racial questions here suggests that the remaining problem might solve itself in a comparatively short time if the facts were simply placed on the table.

Racial Propaganda Dangers Are Cited

38a General

By CHARLES E. VIELE
News and Courier Staff Writer

New Courier

Jewish people were warned here last night not to be taken in by the activities of some Jewish groups in behalf of integration.

Rep. Solomon Blatt of Barnwell, himself of the Jewish faith, said that there "are dangerous inclinations among some Jewish people in America today to establish themselves as a minority force in the storm of political propaganda which surrounds and confuses the Negro question in the South."

Tues 4-7-59

Speaking to the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Charleston, the speaker of the S. C. House of Representatives said that there is no intolerance in public life in South Carolina today.

"Not the Negro race, nor any other race, is oppressed in the South Carolina way of life today, and I am a living example of the tolerance of the people of this great state," Blatt said.

Citing the progress of the Negro race in the state, he told his audience at the 175th anniversary dinner of the society that "the South is being used as a whipping boy for ambitious propagandists who have no genuine interest in the real progress of the Negro."

"We do not have in South Carolina the kind of gangs and mobs and misunderstanding and social conflict and teenage terrorism which prevails in states like New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and California—the very states from which have come the most abuse against the South.

"Every race living in South Carolina has equal opportunity for happiness and progress. Each individual has the opportunity to prove himself for what he is worth," Blatt continued.

"Make no mistake about it," he said. "Our racial relationships in the South have been put to the acid test, and we have not been found wanting."

"And so as a Jew, and proud of it, I feel that I can speak from full experience when I emphasize again that there is no intolerance in public life in South Carolina," said Blatt, after citing himself as serving longer as speaker of the House of Representatives than any other man "in this or any other state."

Turning from the racial issues to the affairs of the state government, Blatt defended Gov. Ernest F. Hollings' fiscal proposals.

"The taxpayers demand services from the state government, and if these services are to be given would have been much easier for him to have passed the buck to the legislature, but he realized that if we were to get on with constructive economical development, we first had to put our financial house in order.

"Every citizen of South Carolina should applaud his willingness to place first things first so the people, then they cannot and must not complain about the imposition of additional taxes to provide the demanded services," he said.

"The governor took bold and courageous action from the outset to assure a balanced budget. In all my service, I have never seen a governor act as forthrightly on financial problems. It that the way would be cleared for greater progress," Blatt continued.

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Turning to the local scene, he paid tribute to Edward Kronsberg, Charleston businessman and general chairman for the dinner, as one of South Carolina's most outstanding citizens.

General

"The Jewish citizens of Charleston have contributed much to the progress of this fine city and county," he said.

Tues 4-7-59

"It is right and proper that we should take personal pride in the accomplishments of Jews throughout the history of this nation. We must be careful to remember that their greatness came, not because they were members of any particular faith, but from their merits as individuals," he said.

Blatt was introduced by Gov. Hollings. The dinner took place at the Francis Marion Hotel.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society is the oldest Jewish charitable organization in the U.S. It was founded in Charleston in 1784. Samuel H. Jacobs is president.

'Things will definitely get worse before they get better'

BALTIMORE

"I am rather proud of this book. It was written with the intention of being a comprehensive history of the south.

"I used books, documents, and letters from the library of Congress, our own public library, Peabody, Howard University, and numerous other places."

Afro American

Dr. Comer Vann Woodward historian, author and educator, was speaking of his book "The Origin of the New South."

Baltimore Md

The Johns Hopkins University History professor continued.

"I've written five books, all dealing with the history of the South."

When questioned as to why his books delt with the South, he replied.

"Because I am a historian, I naturally have an interest in history.

Sat 3-14-59

"I was born in the South and spent much of my life there. I've been exposed to most of the problems; therefore, the history of the South has been my chief interest."

DR. WOODWARD, born in Vanndale, Ark. (named for his grandfather) educated at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., Columbia University, and University of North Carolina, says he started working on **The Origin** about ten years ago.

"The work was not continuous, though. I did other things between writing," he said.

The book, financed by the Littlefield Fund for Southerr History, and published by the Louisiana State University Press deals in essence with the reconstruction period and the problems leading to the peak of segregation in the south.

P. 2

* * *

HE DISCUSSED Booker T. Washington, in relation to combating some of the race problems to some extent in one of his chapters.

Lauding Washington somewhat in the book, the AFRO was curious to know whether this was a matter of what the doctor had read or a personal opinion.

He replied.

"I read all of Washington's books and lots of his papers, and I only tried to be fair toward him.

"I think he was a remark-

"In the deep south, the colored person has demanded more respect than previously.

"He has become more educated and more financially independent."

Dr. Woodward pointed out that our problem is not a unique one. Many other countries practice discrimination.

"Take Russia, for instance. The policy is not based on race, but class.

"The situation in Africa is much more menacing than it is here."

The youthful professor with a teacher - looking air about him says he has no immediate plans for a new book, but is now doing work for the Navy department.

able and courageous man, but his ideals were not those of a colored leader of that time.

"I don't think he did much toward equality or elimination of Jim Crow."

* * *

WHEN ASKED what is his philosophy on the present race problems, he replied.

"There are so many different aspects — as far as voting is concerned, I think the new committee on Civil Rights and te attitude of the attorney General is going to restore the colored vote in the South.

"I use the word 'restore' because most people forget that colored citizens in tre South did vote up until the latter part of the 19th century.

"I think it is going to be difficult, but the number of colored voters is going to increase."

* * *

WHEN EXPRESSING his views on the school problem in the South, he said.

"There has been an amazing change within the past ten years.

"I don't think it would be realistic to say this line of progress will take place simultaneously in every state in the South.

"Things will definitely get worse before they get better.

"But I think integration will eventually come."

Dr. Woodward attributes his belief to the following statement.

Afro American
P 1
Sat 3-14-59

DR. C. VANN WOODWARD

Stupid Suggestion

The Saturday Evening Post, the once great magazine founded by Benjamin Franklin and published in Philadelphia, has deserted to the Dixiecrats.

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It is almost as much an organ of the segregationists as David Lawrence's disgraceful U.S. News and World Report.

Afro American
General

The Satevepost in a recent issue suggests that the integration problem could be solved if both races would agree to segregate the sexes.

The suggestion would have all girls, colored and white, attending schools together. And all boys, colored and white, would be in class together.

The plan is rather stupid since all people of both sexes must live together. Why should youngsters be deprived of an opportunity to become accustomed to the idea during their school years?

Sat 5-30-59

RUSSIA VS. U.S.

Propaganda War Rages On Negro

By LOUIS CASSELS
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)— Propaganda sparks are flying in Russia because of the latest issue of "America Illustrated," the Russian-language magazine distributed in the Soviet Union by the U. S. Information Service.

The article which touched off the sparks is a two-page spread of text and pictures depicting the "generally improving status" of America's 18 million Negroes.

The text tells of the dramatic progress U. S. Negroes have made in recent years in income, education and housing. Sample statistic: The average dollar income of Negro workers has gone up 415 per cent since 1940, while the average income of white workers has risen 277 per cent.

Accompanying pictures show mixed Negro and white groups at work in offices and scientific laboratories, worshipping in church, playing basketball, attending school and participating as equals in civic meetings.

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General

4-6-59

UNDER HEAVY FIRE

The article directly contradicted the stereotyped picture of Negro life in America which the Soviet press has assiduously created. It promptly came under heavy propaganda fire from the widely-circulated Soviet youth newspaper "Komsomolets."

"Komsomolets" published a full page spread purporting to show "what the magazine America was silent about." It featured pictures of a white-robed Ku Klux Klansman carrying a hangman's noose, and the body of a lynched Negro hanging from a tree.

The Soviet newspaper charged "America Illustrated" with "juggling figures" and "hiding facts" in an attempt to "prove that a paradise for Negroes has been created in the United States."

But, it said, "reality tells us quite the contrary."

LURID DESCRIPTION

It then went on to give a lurid description of "Negro ghettoes" in New York, Washington and Chicago, laced with accounts of attacks by "racialist hooligans" on any Negro family which seeks to move into "the prohibited areas reserved for whites only."

U. S. propaganda analysists are intrigued by the vehemence of the Soviet reaction to the "America Illustrated" article.

"It indicates," said one official, "that we drew blood. They wouldn't have been so upset unless a good many Russians were reading — and taking seriously— the articles in America Illustrated."

He said this is the first time the Soviet press has attacked the monthly U. S. magazine since it went on sale in Russia in October, 1956.

Under an agreement negotiated in 1955, Russia permits the U. S. Information Agency to sell 50,000 copies of "America Illustrated" in Russia each month. In return, Russia is allowed to circulate in this country an equal number of copies of its English-language magazine "USSR."

SOLD ON STREET

"America Illustrated" is sold at news stands in 80 Russian cities at a price of five rubles per copy —$1.25 at the official rate of exchange. A British newspaper, the Economists, reported in a dispatch from Moscow last month that the U. S. magazine is so popular with Soviet readers that "it is snapped up the moment it appears on the bookstalls and thereafter changes hands briskly at three times the published price."

The avowed purpose of "America Illustrated" is to "promote better understanding of the United States in the Soviet Union. To tell the story of America today: What American people are doing and saying. . .how they live work and play."

About half of each month's 60 pages of pictures and text consists of articles reprinted from leading U. S. Magazines. The remainder is produced by the USIA staff. The article on Negroes was in the latter category.

Dr. Nabrit Says Southern Behavior Can Be Changed

WASHINGTON — Delta Sigma Theta Sorority's Eastern Regional conference was told recently that it is of little importance if the attitudes of Southern whites cannot be changed by law since it has been proved that their behavior can be so changed — and overnight.

The speaker was Dr. James M. Nabrit, jr., dean of Howard university's School of Law. Dr. Nabrit has figured prominently as an attorney in Supreme Court decisions affecting race relations in the United States.

2-59

The keynote speaker at the public meeting of Delta's Eastern Regional Conference in Charlotte, N. C., Dr. Nabrit said:

"They (white Southerners) say that the inability of the law or Supreme Court decisions to change the habits or attitudes of Southern whites makes integration impossible.

"We do not like income tax laws, but we obey them — or labor laws, or others — but our behavior is controlled by them.

"If we can get racial habits or attitudes changed, we are elated. If we cannot, we really are not too concerned for we are primarily interested in behavior and we know that behavior can be changed over-night.

38a

CITES PROOF

"Proof of that is that Negroes and whites now ride and eat together on trains all over the South. Negroes are in colleges and universities with whites in Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virgina, ia, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia.

"Negroes are serving on city councils in Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina and Maryland.

"Negroes are working for Northern corporations in integrated jobs in Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia; and Negroes are voting all over the South in primaries.

"Negroes are attending integrated public schools in Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma Missouri and on all Army posts in the South.

"The South has not changed its attitude, but its behavior certainly is different. This is not ignoring the violence that has occurred in Clinton, Tenn.; Clay, Ky., and Mansfield, Tex., either," Dr. Nabrit said.

During the course of his speech, the prominent law school dean deflated four other Southern arguments which, he said, are being beamed as propaganda at the North through all channels of communication.

SOUTHERN EFFORTS

He called untrue the argument that the South is making great efforts to afford the Negro separate but equal opportunities. Where school systems are better, it is the result of law suits, he declared.

"Every step forward has been fought to the bitter end by the white South."

Such resistance, he said, provides no justification for leaving the South free to segregate the Negro, on the premise that it has shown interest and good faith in its widespread conferring of public benefits upon the Negro.

"It is ironical that Southerners would use every device of discrimination, intimidation and disfranchisement possible to hold the Negro down, and then when in spite of these efforts, he makes some progress, they stick out their chests and say, look what we did."

The third argument attacked by Dr. Nabrit says that segregation is reasonable in the light of the ignorance, poverty and disease of Negroes who constitute such a large proportion of the South's population.

Dr. Nabrit said the South, having denied the Negro equal educational opportunity, "does not say it can set up classes for retarded pupils, separate children on the basis of I.Q., or other tests or take other steps to improve the backward Negro children.

"It merely says we have hurt the Negro educationally, let us continue to do this."

NORTHERN PROBLEMS

Replying to the Southern argument that the presence of segregation and racial tensions in the North and West shows that the

38
General

DR. JAMES M. NABRIT

South is right in segregating the Negro, Dr. Nabrit said:

"All the difficulties in those Northern areas can be and are being resolved by law, political action, education, interracial groups and a sense of justice, order and commen decency. The solution is not the Southern one of brutality, coercion, black-listing, or death."

He told the Deltas that the burden of American Negroes is to see that democracy succeeds.

38a 1959

Dark Leaders Hold Balance Of World Power Says Ebony

38a General

CHICAGO, Illinois -- The political initiative in the world is passing into the hands of colored men, EBONY Magazine reports in its March issue.

Listed for perhaps the first time are the emerging rulers of so-called backward countries in Africa and Asia. These leaders of over 1 billion 500 million peoples are trying to do in 50 years what Europe did in five centuries, EBONY says.

Since the Bandung Conference, the article continues, the colored peoples of Africa and Asia have made common cause. In the United Nations, the Afro-Asian bloc presents a single front on racial issues. The Afro-Asian countries are joined on many votes by delegates from Latin America, where most of the people are non-white.

Weekly

Some of these leaders, EBONY says, are democrats. Some are left-wingers. All are in a hurry.

P 2

Among leaders listed in the article are Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana and Premier Nnamdi Azikiwe of East Nigeria, both of whom were educated at predominantly-Negro colleges (Howard and Lincoln (PA.) Universities). Among others discussed are Prime Minister Nehru of India, Gen. Ibrahim Abboud of the Sudan, Queen Salote, Emperor Selassie and Prime Minister Fulbert Youlou, a Roman Catholic priest who defied his bishop and seized political control in the Republic of the Congo.

Recorder

Sat 2-28-59

The overriding importance of these men, EBONY says, is that they hold the balance of power in the struggle between East and West. Many Afro-Asian leaders are potential Western allies. They tend, however, to follow the ideological lead of the three N's -- Nkrumah, Nasser and Nehru. All three advocate "positive non-alignment." Two things, the article concludes, could tip the delicate balance -- color and western aid.

Let Them Help, Not Obstruct

Age Herald

Birmingham Ala

No Negro has been forced to remain in the South. He is in the South because he loves the South.

Any bill introduced in Congress to give financial aid to the Negro in moving out of the South always meets with keen opposition by the non-Southern congressmen who say they want to help the Negro.

Feb 3-59

pg 38a

If their hare-brained legislators would expand their energies in helping the South educate the Negro instead of putting out so much effort in obstructing the education of both races in the South, they would have more time to devote to cleaning up their own slums.

MRS. WAITS CAMERON SR.
Hayden.

GENERAL

Churches Lead Freedom Crusade — Dr. Edmonds

Journal-Guide

NORFOLK — Dr. Helen G Edmonds, graduate professor of history at North Carolina College,, Durham, N. C., praised the church for taking the lead in the current struggle for civil rights and the complete emancipation of colored Americans in an address here Friday night.

Norfolk, Va

Dr. Edmonds was the main speaker at a meeting at Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Berkley, celebrating the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation written by President Abraham Lincoln Jan. 1, 1863. The program was sponsored by the Southside Ministers Alliance.

38a Gen

Sat 1-10-59

"THE NEGRO church has redeemed itself in the struggle for freedom," Dr. Edmonds said in the opening of her address. She added that the "church leads now" in the current efforts for freedom.

pg 5

Dr. Edmonds gave credit to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for winning court battles for colored Americans at a small sum of money in comparison with the large sums spent by the South in opposing NAACP lawyers.

* * *

SHE NOTED that South Carolina paid John W. Davis $100,000 to argue for segregated schools before the Supreme Court while Thurgood Marshall, head of the legal staff of the NAACP,, received less than $15,000 for his legal talent.

The speaker said public schools in the South were closed to the NAACP for meetings after the Supreme Court school decision and that it was through the cooperation of the churches that the NAACP was able to continue its program and public meetings. She pointed out that the schools in the South have always been open to white citizen councils, the Patriots, the Defenders of State Soverignty and Individual Liberties and other such groups who are leading a rebellion against the Supreme Court.

* * *

"**WE LIVE** in the most exciting period in our history," Dr. Edmonds said in commenting on the current struggle for civil rights. Since Pearl Harbor in 1941 the colored people have made great progress, Dr. Edmonds said. And through all the years since emancipation, she added the race has come to the place where "we 'stand at last, true to our God and true to our native land.' "

Dr. Edmonds reminded the audience of the great heritage of the Negro, but she warned that freedom has to be earned. Negroes should vote, she said, and every member of the minority should work together to gain full freedom.

* * *

THE SPEAKER was introduced by Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason. The church choir furnished music. Others on the program were the Rev. R. L. Cooper of Third Baptist Church, Portsmouth, scripture reading; the Rev. W. C. Flanagan of St. Paul CME Church, invocation; the Rev. A. E. Johnson, president of the Southside Ministers Alliance, opening statement; Elgin L. Harrison, visiting teacher in Princess Anne county, welcome address; the Rev. R. T. Adams, host pastor, response; Miss Charlotte Owens, reading of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and the Rev. J. W. Clemons, vice president of the Southside Ministers Alliance, benediction.

Dr. W. L. Hamilton of Shiloh Baptist Church, presided.

DR. HELEN EDMONDS
Norfolk Speaker

South Will Be Liberal Section, Attorney Says

Courier

Pittsburgh

P. 2

38a

general

Sept 19 59

DETROIT—"Segregation will end in our lifetime."

The statement was made by Wiley A. Branton, attorney for the Little Rock Nine (children) who broke down segregation by enrolling at Central High School last year with the protection of U.S. troops.

He told a large audience at Dexter Ave. Baptist Church that not only will segregation be ended "within our lifetime" but the South will be one of most liberal sections of the nation.

"The first Negro entered the University of Arkansas in 1948. By 1951, they were living in the same dormitories with white students, and one year ago a Negro was elected president of his dormitory. Why things don't run that smoothly in colleges up North," he noted.

Branton attended the University of Arkansas.

■

He was here to receive the 1958 Social Action Award of the Phi Beta Sigma. He flew back to Arkansas immediately to prepare for the next round in the long battle against segregation.

He said most white people in Arkansas don't want integrated schools "but the majority would rather have their schools open and integrated than closed."

Oldest group raps race libel in Star

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Sept 2, 59

P. 5

WASHINGTON

The colored American is "a true American," said Father Bernardin J. Patterson of St. Augustine's Catholic Church on Monday night before the Oldest Inhabitants at the Odd Fellows Hall.

Father Patterson said the Carleton Putnam letter in the Evening Star was damaging to human relations and degrading to Christian principles.

The club condemned the segregationist Putnam Letter, an advertisement which other Washington papers had refused to carry.

The letter was addressed to the President by the board member of Delta Airlines, attacking the Supreme Court and colored Americans.

* * *

CLUB members authorized William D. Nixon, their president, to write the Star about "this libel" as speakers called it from the floor.

Father Patterson said colored Americans aren't trying to force themselves upon whites in school desegregation, but "merely want to go where they can learn well."

Segregation and job discrimination force colored people into slums, Father Patterson said.

38a

CITIZENS of color must vote intelligently where they have the ballot, he said. Candidates for public office should be supported when they stand for principles and fair representation for all citizens.

He urged colored Americans to be morally strong, develop firm bonds in the family and oppose vice.

Two new members received in the club were Creed W. Parker, 5808 Third Pl., NW, and Leroy Coad, 3118 Central Ave., NE.

Priest Says Rights Denial Makes Interracial Progress Impossible

38a general

World

Birmingham, Ala.

Wed 3-18

P. 4

CHICAGO — If rights involving voting, schooling, housing and jobs are denied Negroes, interracial progress "becomes almost impossible," a Catholic priest declared here.

The priest, Rev. John F. Cronin, S.S., is assistant director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

He said the statement against discrimination issued by the U. S. bishops last November clearly spelled out the Christian principles that apply to race relations.

Father Cronin gave the main address at a banquet of the Midwest College Conference on Human Relations, March 7. The meeting was sponsored by the National Federation of Catholic College Students, the National Student Association and the National Newman Club Federation.

He asserted most people "belong to the category of the disinterested" when action is most needed.

"They have opinions and are often articulate about them in their own circles," he said. "But it never occurs to them that they may have a personal responsibility to act in this field.

"Such persons should read, and re-read, the words of the bishops. They should ask themselves if they are falling into the attitude of Cain: 'Am I my brother's keeper?' For in fact there are few Americans who can say that the problem of race relations is not theirs: a personal, moral and civic responsibility. It may affect some more than others. But it is a real problem, dangerously real."

Boston College Professor, After 6,000 Mile Tour Says Rights Problem Is Licked

Globe

Nashville, Tenn.

38a

general

Fri 3-27-59

P. 1

Dr. Chalmers, a member of the faculty of the Boston University School of Theology and for many years a champion of civil rights, has only recently completed a 6,000 mile tour of some [illegible] southern states in the interest of desegregation.

Referring to this problem, he said: "We've got it licked. The victory is in our hands and there isn't any question in our minds regarding what is going to happen."

Dr. Chalmers addressed himself to the question: "What do you know for sure?" and treated it on two planes — the visceral and the cerebral.

"To simplify the former," he explained, "I mean 'guts' or the physical body and by the second, of course. I mean the mind."

He then proceeded by example to show how men of 'guts' in the south have faced certain death in their effort to obtain civil rights, and how in other instances men have used their minds to insure human progress as in the case of the French Revolution and in the long campaign to eliminate slavery from the British Empire.

"When someone asks you 'what do you know?' it is usually just another way of saying 'hello' ", Dr. Chalmers declared, "but when you are asked: 'What do you know for sure?' you want to be able to give an answer based upon a conviction or a sincere belief in something which has become as natural as breathing to you."

Dr. Willa B. Player, presided and Mrs. Louise G. Streat, chairman of this year's institute, gave a summary report.

Georgian Says North Adopting Segregation Tone

38a

General

Journal

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat 3-21-59

P. 3-B

WASHINGTON (AP) — A South Georgia congressman says segregation is becoming more popular in the Northern states.

Rep. E. L. Forrester of Leesburg quoted a Gallup Poll report saying about one-third of Northern parents would object to sending their children to a school where Negroes made up half of the student body.

"As long as the mixing of the races is token-mixing, very little objection is heard in the North, but when these Northern parents come to grips with cold facts presented by integration on a 50-50 basis, they react the same as white Southerners," Forrester said in a statement inserted in the Congressional Record.

"Mr. Gallup refers to the reaction by the Northern parents as prejudice. I think Mr. Gallup is wrong there. The objections are not based on prejudice but on intensely real evils that they now know integration brings."

The Georgia congressman added: "The more experience our Northern friends have with this problem, the more united they will be in their objection to integration and the more they will be satisfied that God Almighty was right when he segregated us in the first place."

38a 1959

GENERAL

Race Myths Still Much Alive In South

Defender, p. 11

Segregationist Ide

Superiority Flour

But this tim
officialdo

Chicago, Ill.

By HOWARD PULLEY

Oct 3 '59

General

When a Negro crosses the Mason-Dixon line into the pregnated cotton, tobacco, hardwood and tund oil bowels of the South, he returns to an era of pre-and post- Civil War concepts of racial composition.

From the whisky state of Kentucky to the tobacco fields of Virginia the now paganistic idea of race superiority flourishes like salt in the Atlantic. The crystals of salt are the pro-segregatonists, although few in number, whose control of the masses is similar to that of a puppet-master performing with his marionettes in a mock drama. The drama in this case is the white man's ideals of segregation, biotry and bias.

Numerous examples can be denoted in the swaying of the masses. Still it must be taken into consideration the lack of honest leadership that makes it possible for these puppet-masters to survive without becoming victims of history.

BLACKEST MARK

Little Rock, Ark., and the turmoil of peaceful integration that exploded like a battle field into one of the blackest marks on this country's code of liberty and justice for all; the agitation that caused federal troops to grant safety to Negro children in their efforts to attend a previously all-white school, are perfect examples of the fear-shaken stronghold of the southland.

John Kasper, a rabid pro-segregationist, has left his finger prints on the string bar that operates the masses. His speeches of interracial activities, though none existed in the South, installed a mass inoculation of fear in minds that ddid not stop to reason.

Mass resistance to integration in one state caused a ray of hope to the southern alliance of state constitutional rights. The resistance failed, but had it succeeded, we would day by day be stepping back into the pages of time until we reached the bondage of slavery again.

BRUTALITY PREVAILS

Cases of brutality against Negroes have drawn world attention, but yet it prevails, because the puppet - masters brainwash the people like nothing the Russians could ever dream of.

An excellent example of this can be seen in the shameful price that a 14-year-old boy, Emmett Till, paid for a wolf whistle. While the trial was under way, Negroes prayed for justice in some quarter for the now famous Till Murder. But the puppet-masters had begun their "extra" deluxe show in the swaying of the mass of Southern opinion in favor of the defendants, Milan and Bryant.

The people were quickly convinced that if they found Milan and Bryant guilty, every white man in the South would be considered equally as guilty.

The Mack Charles Parker lynch case is another and more recent example of southern states where murder, intimidation and fear are pitted against the Negro. This is something that people all over the world are unable to understand, for the Fourteenth Amendment grants protection to all citizens of the United States. It could be that this amendment applies to all races except the Negro.

Paper-face houses, shacks and frame dwellings are the homes for Negroes in the Southland. There are the few who have paid the price of higher economical standards and live somewhat better than their dust-colored brothers.

MAJORITY STRUGGLE

But this group is so few that they are like needles in a haystack and the majority struggle to survive in the filthy run down shanties that house the poverty-stricken Negro.

Signs are posted all over the South to prevent Negroes from coming in contact with the pale-face whites, who have access to the better types of social, economical, and educational values than the Negro.

Throughout the South institutions of higher learning are trying to gain more teachers and facilities to meet the demands of the young Negro in his zest for a better position in the South.

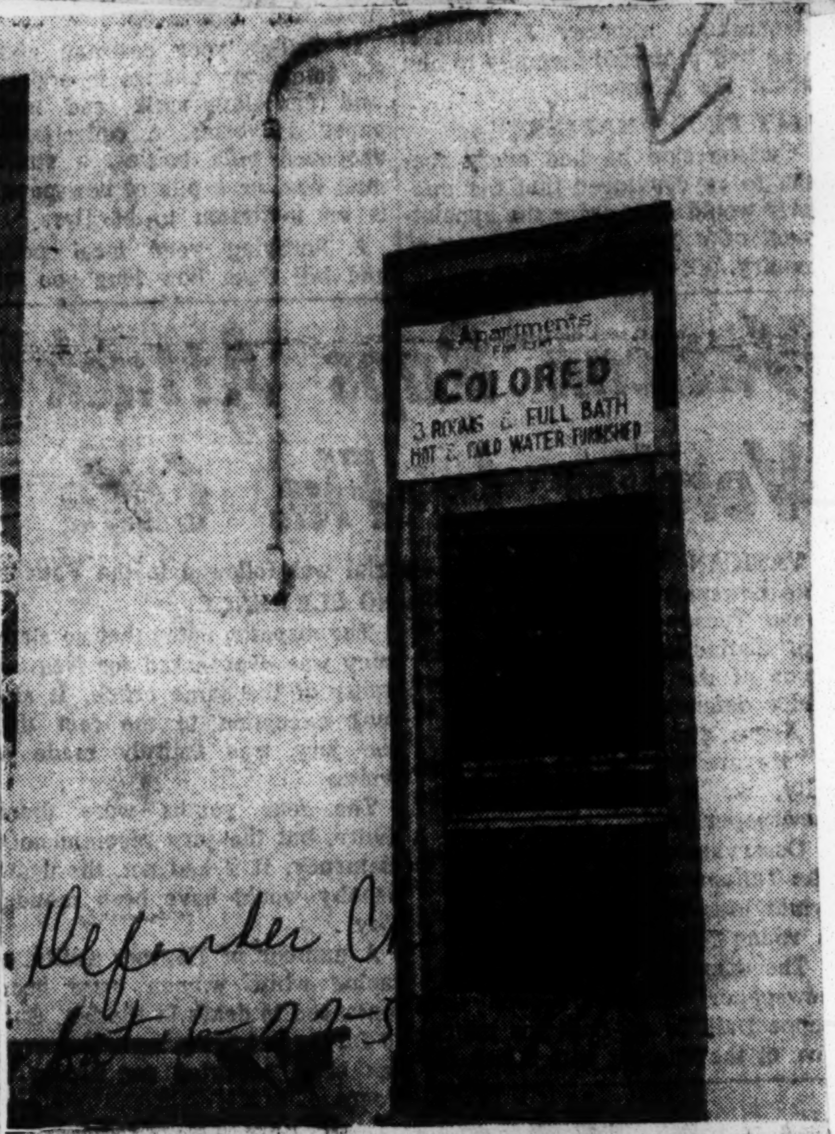
In these Negro schools there is an incentive among the students to gain an education which will produce a greater bargaining power for their people.

Churches on the other hand are followers of the Christian faith, and yet, there is less Christianity in the South than anywhere else in the country. So, it could be said that the Southern churches are only marionettes, dancing to the finger movements of the hate-filled pupper-masters.

The understanding of brotherhood is lost in the Southern white man's religious education, and if it's applied, it only applies to the brother of the same racal standing — white.

Freedom of worship is not included in the cycle of Negroes who live in the South. The churches exclude them from equal and integrated contact with God.

Perhaps God, Who is the Holy Prince of Peace, has His boundaries and those boundaries fail to include the South. From the present condition of the Southland, it wouldn't be hard to believe.

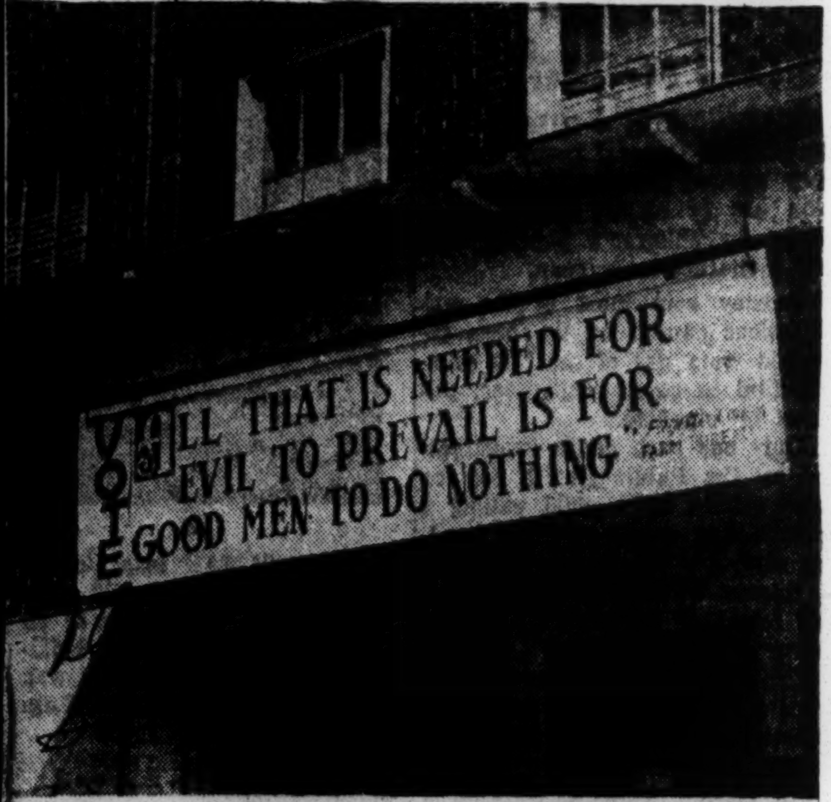


Defender Ch
Oct 6-22-5

SIGNS THAT DENOTE the area where white and Negro must find boundaries is a common thing in the Southland. Housing, recreation and dining are the most common areas where such signs are found. (Staff Pix by Pulley)

p. 11

PAPER-FACE HOUSES and frame dwellings in the South are common. The houses quickly run down and need repair and the Negro finds it difficult to obtain repair financing. (Staff Pix by Pulley)


VOTE
ALL THAT IS NEEDED FOR EVIL TO PREVAIL IS FOR GOOD MEN TO DO NOTHING

A SIGN IN FAYETTE County, Tenn., urges its citizens to vote, yet no Negroes are listed on the books as registered to vote. The power of the vote is a key that white man wants to keep away from the Negro. (Staff Pix by Pulley)

38a General

President Talks On Opportunity

By MERRIAM SMITH Thurs 6-9-59

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower said, Wednesday he believes racial segregation is morally wrong when it interfers with equality of opportunity.

Daily World

He explained he was referring to equality of opportunity in affairs controlled by government and in the economic and political fields.

Atlanta Ga.

P.1

This was the President's first flat statement of his personal feelings on segregation. It was made at a press conference attended by 190 reporters.

Heretofore in the field of civil rights, the President has more or less confirmed himself to statements that it is his duty to support enforcement of the law as interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court.

He has steadfastly refused in the past to express an opinion on the principles considered by the court, especially in the school integration cases.

The President discussed the morality of racial segregation briefly in response to a question.

The questioner, excluding legal aspects of the problem, then asked the President simply: Do you think racial segregation is morally wrong?",

The President said in a broken sentence that he supposed the questioner referred to certain phases of segregation - segregation covered by local laws.

The reporter interjected that he was referring to public facilities.

Eisenhower continued, saying that segregation that interfered with equality ofopportunity in the economic and political fields was in his personal opinion, morally wrong.

In this brief exchange he did not mention schools, the center of the integration battle in the South stemming from a Supreme Court anti-segregation decision.

To some it appeared the President was voicing a personal opinion, as distinct from his constitutional duties as chief executive under the law and the findings of the high tribunal.

To others, his choice of words, his reference to local laws, appeared to include schools or any other function of any level of government.

Status of Soviet Jews

Times p. 24-C

Survey Quoted on Suppression and Discriminatory Practices

New York

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

We who love peace welcome the exchange of visitors between the United States and the U. S. S. R. We welcome Deputy Premier Frol Kozlov in the spirit in which we believe the Russians will welcome Vice President Nixon.

Thurs. 7-2-59

Mr. Kozlov's visit may be an opportunity to lay before him and his colleagues in the Kremlin a concern which weighs heavily on many hearts.

The ultimate basis of a secure peace must rest on a sense of justice which permits no discrimination against any human being on account of nationality, race, creed or color. We who are painfully aware of our American failure to live up to this ideal and its cost to us in the world's opinion feel justified in pointing out to our distinguished visitor the well-documented record [illegible] anti-Jewish discrimination in [illegible] U. S. S. R. This profoundly troubles American lovers of peace with justice.

38a

In our criticism we do not refer to the "black years" of militant anti-Semitism, 1948-53, or to the "thaw," 1954-56, named for Ehrenburg's novel of that title. We refer to the present apparent retreat toward a less cruel and more subtle form of anti-Semitism than in the Czar's time or Stalin's, but one seriously injurious to human rights.

General

This has been the subject of a dispassionate, well-documented study in Soviet Survey (August, 1957), published by the Congress for Cultural Freedom. That study has been brought up to date by American students of the situation. We cannot give the evidence in detail. We can summarize it thus:

Cultural Restrictions

An official delegation of the British Communist party, on its return from the Soviet Union, reported on Jan. 12, 1957, that "many Soviet intellectuals must themselves be puzzled and confused, and indeed ashamed of it [the suppression of Jewish culture], seems clear from a uniform attitude adopted everywhere, when this question was raised." The situation, the report stated, reveals "a certain measure of indifference to human values, which does violence to those of us brought up in bourgeois capitalist society who have given our support to the Socialist cause."

Economic discrimination against Jews has long ago been implicitly conceded by Mr. Khrushchev. In a meeting with French Socialist delegates on May 12, 1956, he said, "Should the Jews want to occupy the foremost positions in our republic now, it would—naturally—be taken amiss by the indigenous inhabitants."

Jews have virtually disappeared from the diplomatic service of the U. S. S. R. They are being squeezed out from high posts in the army. There are, today, only three Jews left in both houses of the Supreme Soviet, a mere .25 per cent, compared with 4.10 per cent in 1937. Yet Jews constitute today about 1.4 per cent of the population of the Soviet Union. Jews find it extremely difficult to be received in the institutions of higher learning, except in the faculties of the humanities.

Ban on Languages

The Jews are the only religious group in the U. S. S. R. not permitted to have a central religious body and probably the only group whose writers are not permitted to publish their works in the original languages, Yiddish and Hebrew.

The Soviet newspapers have been publishing feuilletons consistently singling out Jewish-named individuals for castigation. Under these circumstances the designation "Jewish nationality" on identity papers of Soviet Jews is not a privilege, but a singling out of one group for discrimination.

The documents on which this summary is based effectually prove that the attempt to deny Jews the status of other recognized national groups is not due to their absorption into the various other national groups in the Soviet Union. Yet whereas as late as 1955 an official tabulation listed 24,620 Jews among the scientific workers, the very recent publication "The Achievements of the Soviet Regime" finds no place at all for classifying Jews.

Surely we are not to believe that Jews have left the scientific field or have been liquidated! Our distinguished visitor, Mr. Kozlov, must certainly recognize the painful effect of these facts.

DONALD HARRINGTON,
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES,
NORMAN THOMAS.

New York, June 29, 1959.

Ebony Magazine States Both Races Must Throw Off Yoke Of Prejudice to Advance

Bystander Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 9-24-59 P. 1.

New York—Negroes as well as whites must divest themselves of prejudice if understanding between the races is to be achieved, Ebony Magazine says in its October issue. In an editorial called "Search Me, Lord," which includes a 10-question Negro tolerance test of whites, the magazine says that prejudice is a two-way street and that a black barrier of suspicion and resentment is frequently raised to counteract white bias.

38a

Not Hate With Hate

General

Fighting hate with hate is not the answer, says Ebony, pointing out that distrust, resentment and fear only compound the sins that already have been committed in the name of race. The walls of prejudice and the barriers of suspicion that separate Americans of different color are not impregnable. But the barriers must come down if the walls are to be reached. Once that is done, the wary Negro will be surprised to find that the walls are crumbling. Once he has let down his guard, he will see that not all white people are his enemies.

Soul Searching

Ebony says that those Negroes who believe they have no racial prejudice, who wish to do a little soul-searching of their own, should ask themselves these questions:

1. Do I discourage the friendship of white people?
2. Do I invite white people to my home? Visit in theirs?
3. Would I object to them joining my church? My social club?
4. Do I object to working with them?
5. In the company of white people, am I at ease? Uncomfortable? Irritated? Flattered?
6. If I could move anywhere I wished tomorrow, would I stay where I am? Move to a mixed neighborhood? To an all-white neighborhood? To an all-Negro neighborhood?
7. If I bought an apartment building tenanted by white people, would I ask them to move?
8. Do I feel myself equal to white people? Inferior? Superior?
9. Do I distrust them? Dislike them? Hate them?
10. If I had my choice would I rather be white?

Those who loudly petition God to cleanse the souls of white folk, says Ebony, might ask Him to also search the black man's heart.

Say Bias Not Major Preference Of Whites

Defender Chicago Ill.
Sat. 8-15-59

Most Southerners prefer several things to segregation — money, law and order, and the maintenance of their reputation for good manners — and these things are brining indirect pressure on Southerners to accept integration.

38a

So says Dr. Howard Zinn, history department head at Spelman college, a Negro women's college of the Atlanta (Ga.) university center.

P 3

Writing in the August issue of Harper's magaine, Dr. Zinn says:

"Any pollster, any white Southerner, or any Negro will tell you that white Southerners are overwhelmingly for segregation if the question is put to them in isolation. What is often overlooked, however, is that, like everyone else, the white Southerners cherish a large number of values; that these values are arranged roughly and unconsciously on a kind of ladder of importance; and that although the Southerners may not consciously acknowledge it, segregation is scarcely ever at the top."

NAMES EXAMPLES

Dr. Zinn names these examples of the values which white Southerners may consider more precious than continued segregation:

1. Money. The power of the boycott, directed against the bus companies in Montgomery, and the white tradesmen of Tuskegee, "needs no elaboration." Also, a white plumbing contractor will hire a Negro helper and sit beside him on the front seat of his truck rather than hire a white helper and pay 10 dollars more per week. Too, Negroes are respected customers in the stores of the Deep South, and white and Negroes stand on the same lines in supermarkets, handle the same food, encounter for the most part the same courteous service which is a special pride of the South.

2. Law and order. Even in the most flagrant cases of violent opposition to integration — Little Rock, Clinton, the Nashville school dynamiting, the Autherine Lucy affair — only a small minority of Southerners has preferred violence to quiet if unhappy acceptance. There are still Southerners who talk in terms of "last ditch resistance." But greater numbers are succumbing to the doctrine of inevitability. Many who talk uncompromisingly withdraw in silence when the time comes actually to defy the laws.

3. Traditional Southern qualities of good manners. Many Northerners have noted with surprise a phenomenon which the South takes for granted: a vociferous segregationist, in personal contact with a Negro, can often be gentle and courteous. As the Negro dares to appear in places and situation where he has never been, the courtesy will face a genuine test for the first time.

Nixon Urges World To Fight Racial Bias

World Telegram & Sun
New York

Associated Press.

WARSAW, Aug. 4.—Vice President Richard M. Nixon today visited the site of mass executions during World War II and then made a plea for the end of racial prejudice as he stood on the spot of Warsaw's destroyed Jewish ghetto.

P. 1
Tues 8-4-59

He coupled his pleas with the warning there must never be another war because cities such as Warsaw would be destroyed.

38a

Standing before the remains of a bombed-out building where Jews fought in their last bunker to resist "the almost indescribable suffering of the Jewish people in Poland and other countries," Mr. Nixon said:

General

"As we move into what we hope will be a period of peace and of good will, whatever be our economic or social philosophies, we must all unite to fight against prejudice and racial hatred because here is what happens when such passions are released."

Site of Executions.

Earlier he went to Palmiry Forest where he laid a wreath on the site of graves of 2200 Poles slaughtered in Nazi mass executions early in World War II.

He laid a special wreath on the grave of Janusz Kusocinsk, Poland's 10,000-meter run winner in the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1932. The track star was one of the most noted victims buried at the spot, 13 miles north of Warsaw.

The Vice President was the first foreign dignitary to visit the site.

World Telegram + Sun

At the ghetto site Mr. Nixon said, "This should help us realize the destruction another war would bring the world. Nothing would be left in a great city such as this if atomic bombs hit their mark."

P. 2

Sees Steel Mill.

Mr. Nixon also visited the Warszawa Huta, a giant steel mill about 15 miles north of the city, before he went to Warsaw University to talk with the faculty.

Tues 8-4-59

At least 1500 students chanted "Long Live America" and pressed flowers on the Vice President. The students three years ago represented a fermenting force against Stalinist restrictions.

[As Mr. Nixon left the university grounds a number of students who had been applauding and cheering him started a shoving match with police. Three were arrested, the United Press International said. The flareup died away as Mr. Nixon drove off. It was believed the police probably would release the students after a few hours of cooling off.]

As in all his public appearances, Mr. Nixon received cheers from hundreds that seemed magically to appear all along his route. They scattered flowers in the road and thrust bouquets into his car.

Mr. Nixon also visited St. John's Cathedral, seat of Poland's Stefan Cardinal Wyszinski. The Cardinal was not there. He left yesterday on a vacation, his aids said.

The call was Mr. Nixon's first visit to a Catholic church since he began his tour of eastern Europe 15 days ago. He was greeted by the church dean, the Rev. Anthony Kitlinsky.

The Cardinal was invited to last night's reception by President Aleksandr Zawadski but did not show up. Several Western diplomats reported that he has been cool toward making contacts with Westerners in Poland's delicate state-church situation.

United States Ambassador Jacob D. Beam gives a reception for the visitors tonight, and they fly back to Washington tomorrow.

Mr. Nixon will fly back into Vashington tomorrow at 3:30 .m. (New York time). Special ermission has been given for is Air Force jet liner to land t National Airport along with TWA Boeing 707 which caries some 70 newsmen and overnment aids.

Mr. Nixon's plane is to take ff from Warsaw's Babice ilitary Airport tomorrow at 0 a.m. (5 a.m. New York me), 30 minutes after the ress plane leaves. Both are cheduled to stop at Keflavik, celand, for refueling after a our-hour flight.

A Baptist Leader Speaks

Miss Burroughs Lists "12 Things The Negro Must Do For Himsef"

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is an excerpt taken from a work done by ~~Miss Nannie H. Burroughs~~, nationally famous church ~~women of the Baptist denomination~~. Miss Burroughs, among her many other achievements, was the guiding hand in the establishment of a Baptist school for girls in Washington, D. C. ~~Miss Burroughs~~, a Washington resident, has for many years been an active leader in the affairs of the inner circle of the Baptist Church.

38a

Miss Burroughs opened her brief work with a quotation taken from the pen of Carter G. Woodson which said: The Negro race has never tried to do very much for itself. The race has great possibilities. Properly awakened, the Negro can do the so-called impossible.

She further said:

1. The Negro Must Learn to Put First Things First. The First Things Are: Education; Development of Character Traits; A Trade, and Home Ownership.

The Negro puts too much of his earnings in clothes, in food, in show and in having what he calls "a good time." The late Dr. Kelly Miller said, "The Negro buys what he wants and begs what he needs." Too true!

Sat 1-3-59

2. The Negro Must Stop Expecting God and White Folks to do for Him What He Can Do for Himself.

It is the "Divine Plan" that the strong shall help the weak, but even God does not do for man what man can do for himself. The Negro will have to do exactly what Jesus told the man (in John 5:8) to do —Carry his own load—"Take up your bed and walk."

3. The Negro Must Keep Himself, His Children and His Home Clean and Make the Surroundings In Which He Lives Comfortable and Attractive.

He must learn to "run his community up" — not down. We can segregate by law, we integrate only by living. Civilization is not a matter of race, it is a matter of standards.

Believe it or not—some day, some race is going to outdo the Anglo-Saxon, completely. It can be the Negro race, if the Negro gets sense enough. Civilization goes up and down that way.

4. The Negro Must Learn to Dress Appropriately for Work, for Business, for Special Occasions and for Leisure.

Knowing what to wear— how to wear it—when to wear it and where to wear it, are earmarks of common sense, culture and also an index to character.

5. The Negro Must Make His Religion An Everyday Practice and Not Just A Sunday-go-to-Meeting Emotional Affair.

6. The Negro Must Highly Resolve to Wipe Out Mass Ignorance.

The leaders of the race must teach and inspire the masses to become eager and determined to improve mentally, morally and spiritually, and to meet the basic requirements of good citizenship. We shuld initiate an intensive literacy campaign in America, as well as in Africa. Ignorance— satiisfied ignorance—is a millstone about the neck of the race. It is democracy's greatest burden. Social integration is a relationship attained as a result of the cultivation of kindred social ideals, interests and standards. It is a blending process that requires time, understanding and kindred purposes to achieve. Likes alone and not laws can do it.

Sat 1-3-59

7. The Negro Must Stop Charging His Failures Up to His "Color" and to White People's Attitude.

The truth of the matter is that good service and good conduct will make senseless race prejudice fade like mist before the rising sun.

God never intended that a man's color shall be anything other than a badge of distinction. It is high time that all races were learning that fact. The Negro must first qualify for whatever position he wants. Purpose, initiative, ingenuity and industry are the keys that all men use to get what they want. The Negro will have to do the same. He must make himself a workman who is too skilled not to be wanted, and too dependable not to be on the job, according to promise or plan. He will never become a vital factor in industry until he learns to put into his work the vitalizing force of initiative, skill and dependability. Going "rights" mad and duty dumb will not open the door to skilled labor.

38a

8. The Negro Must Overcome His Bad Job Habits.

He must make a brand new reputation for himself in the world of labor. His bad job habits are absenteeism, funerals to attend, or a little business to look after. The Negro runs an off and on business. He also has a bad reputation for conduct on the job—such as petty quarrelling with other help, incessant loud talking about nothing; loafing, carelessness, due to lack of job pride; insolence, gum chewing and— too often— liquor drinking. Just plain bad job habits!

9. He Must Improve His Conduct In Public Places.

Taken as a whole, he is entirely too loud, and too illmannered.

There is much talk about wiping out racial segregation and also much talk about achieving integration.

Segregation is a physical arrangement by which people are separated in various services.

It is definitely up to the Negro to wipe out the apparent justification or excuse for segregation.

The only effective way to do it is to clean up and keep clean. By practice, cleanliness will become a habit and habit becomes character.

10. The Negro Must Learn How to Operate a Business for People—Not for Negro People, Only.

To do business, he will have to remove all typical "earmarks;" learn business principles; measure up to accepted standards and meet stimulating competition, graciously—in fact, he must learn to welcome competition!

11. The Average So-Called Educated Negro Will Have to Come Down Out of the Air. He is Too Inflated Over Nothing. He Needs An Experience Similar to the One That Ezekiel Had—(Ezekiel 3:14-19). And He Must Do What Ezekiel Did—

Otherwise, through indifference, as to the plight of the masses, the Negro, who thinks that he has escaped, will lose his own soul. It will do all leaders good to read Hebrew 13:3, and the first 37 chapters of Ezekiel.

A race transforms itself through its own leaders and its sensible "common people." A race rises on its own wings, or is held down by its own weight. True leaders are never "things apart from the people." They are the masses. They simply got to the front ahead of them. Their only business at the front is to inspire the masses by hard work and noble example and challenge them to "Come on!" Dante stated a fact when he said, "Show the people the light and they will find the way!" There must arise within the Negro race a leadership that is not out hunting bargains for itself. A noble example is found in the men and women of the Negro race, who, in the early days, laid down their lives for their people. Their invaluable contributions have not been appraised by the "latter-day leaders." In many cases, their names would never be recorded, among the unsung heroes of the world, but for the fact that white friends have written them there.

"Lord, God of Hosts, Be with us yet." We forget—we forget.

The Negro of today does not realize that, but, for these exhibit A's, that certainly show the innate possibilities of members of their own race, white people would not have been moved to make such princely investments in lives and money, as they have made, for the establishment of schools and for the on-going of the race.

12. The Negro Must Stop Forgetting his Friends. "Remember."

Read Deuteronomy 24:18. Deuteronomy rings the big bell of gratitude.

Why? Because an ingrate is an abomination in the sight of God.

'Chocolate Looking' People Seen By Adam

Daily News

Says Sole Desire Of NAACP Is To Start 'Colony' In South

Jackson Miss

3-28-59

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Miss. (Special) — State Democratic Chairman Bidwell Adam declared here last night that racial integration would bring "a land filled with chocolate-looking people."

A possible candidate for governor, Adam, of Gulfport, told the Crystal Springs Lions Club that the "sole desire of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "is to use the South as a bed upon which they hope to start this colored colony."

"A race of rose-tinted mulattoes will stalk like animals in a zoological garden and spell the doom of mankind," he said. "This land of culture and refinement, of song and story, history and romance will be buried deep in the jungle swamps of degredation. The memories of Davis and Lee, Lamar and Walthall, Vardaman and Bilbo will be like pictures of gold in frames of brass."

Adam also aimed part of his remarks at the administration of Gov. J. P. Coleman.

Of the governor he said, "This high and mighty man will guarantee you that no harm can come to Mississippi as long as he stands on the watch tower of moderation.

"Why not tell Arkansas, whose neck felt the military heel, the secret. Why not give to Virginia the remedy and save her children from the mixture of this crawling menace. Why not give Alabama a little inside information and protect her white people from this amalgamated mess."

"Political movements" being made in the state capital control the futures of county and city officials and employes, Adam charged.

"If the Coleman-Gartin ticket can prevail in the coming primaries," he said, "county and city officials, employes and workers will be a thing of the past. History will record their surrender to the central powers in Jackson, and th last vestige and sign of lo government will be wrapped in shroud of forgotten men."

'Panel of Americans' Routs Bias Without Preaching

World Telegram

By SALLY MacDOUGALL,
World-Telegram Staff Writers.

New York
N.Y.
3-24-59

They finally made it, but it took years for relays of student spellbinders of the Panel of Americans to talk their way from California with enough persuasion to attract a standee audience in New York.

Theirs is a new evangelism. Tolerance is the text and the college seniors, bright, good-natured crews, get their message across without preaching. Disciplined speakers, they talk in short takes while helping the hearers to identify secret prejudices.

A panel saunters onto the stage in a group of five, members of a pool of 600 from 20 colleges.

A moderator introduces them and explains that the panel's purpose is to stimulate appreciation of religious, cultural and racial differences while decreasing social tensions. After each has told about his or her background and beliefs, free-for-all questions are shot from the floor.

"Do American Catholics feel a close kinship with Catholics from other countries?" was a question directed to Barbara Crawford, a vivacious red-head panelist at a recent full-house gathering in Carnegie Endowment building.

"That depends," the panelist replied. "Mine is an Irish-American family. The Irish are inclined to look down on Italians."

She said that when her family learned of her interest in an attractive Italian lad, she was warned not to introduce him to her parents. Manner and tone of her little speech raised gales of laughter in the audience. Never belligerent, panelists aim to keep it mellow.

Uprooted prejudices were aired in other answers. Alphonse Troche, Puerto Rican student, admitted that 10 years of New York advantages had given him such a feeling of superiority that he had, until recently, kept himself aloof from poverty-stricken strangers from his native island.

Students in that panel were there under auspices of New York University. Locally, City College also has two sets of panels.

From its beginning on the West Coast a dozen years ago, the panel program moved gradually East, students handing the torch to other panels who planted intergroup education in colleges along a cross-country trail.

This indorsement came from Dean E. G. Williamson of the University of Minnesota:

'Various student organizations had tried to arouse interest in a human relations program of one sort and another. Nothing worked until the Panel of Americans program was introduced."

Minnesota's governor, Orville L. Freeman, had this to say: "The device of seeing these students sitting side by side, speaking, and working together, was as impressive as what they said. A 20-minute program repeated to groups all over the country would be more effective than any human relations speeches I can think of."

In national headquarters, 386 Fourth Ave., Mrs. Dorothy Bauman said that she is swamped with requests for help in setting up panels, some from small colleges in the Metropolitan area. She also gets requests from labor groups, Rotary clubs and others for panel dates.

"This idea will live," Mrs. Bauman declared. "Part of its strength comes from the fact that panelists are not specialists and are not talking down to anyone. By discussing problems that are real in our nation they help hearers to identify their own prejudices. Problems are hammered out on the questions and answers anvil."

Mrs. Bauman hopes to see panels in the deep South. The one nearest that area is in Oklahoma. Since a panel program was a success in a California prison before an audience that was bitter with racial tensions, she thinks it would be appreciated by a majority of people anywhere.

Here is a typical Panel of Americans: (left to right) Ellen Smith, Ann McFarling, Bobbe Gluck, Herman Blake, and Mike Keller.

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38 a general

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Negro Settlement
DR.FREDERICK RHODES
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

38a 1959

GENERAL

Finds Most Gone Or Too Costly

By United Press Internatiinal

A Negro physician's search for cheap land for resettlement of Negroes who are unhappy in the South discloses that it no longer is easy for any men, regardless of color, to find greener pastures in the wide open space of the West.

There was a time, up to about 100 years ago, when a man could pack up and go West and find all the land he could farm for little or nothing an acre.

Defender

Most of this was federal homesteading land, made available by the government to stimulating settlement of the west.

Now, except fgor a few places, most of the land is gone. In some areas, acreage is being sold cheap, but the applicants must be veterans with a financial backlog.

P. 21

Chicago

HOMESTEAD SEARCH

This information was turned up as a result of an informal search for land made by Dr. Frederick Rhodes, 62-year-old New Orleans Negro physician. He wrote officials of states in the West and Midwest inquiring whether any cheap land was available for Negroes wanting to leave the south.

Jan. 24-59

The answers generally were not encouraging.

Iowa Secretary of State Melvin Synhorst said no federal homestead land was available in his state and there had not been any for about 50 years. The federal land office in Des Moines closed in 1910, he said.

Synhorst said he had received a letter from Ed Forman, an Academy, S. D., real estate man, however, saying he had several thousand acres of land available at a good price for southern Negroes.

FEDERAL MATTER

Forman, manager of the Western Ranch and Land Sales co., asked Synhorst to forward the information to Rhodes.

Wisconsin Secretary of State Robert C. Zimmerman said Rhodes' letter to Wisconsin officials had been given consideration but that it was a federal matter.

T. H. Bakken, clerk of the Wisconsin Public Lands commission, said homesteading is done only on federal land, not state. He recommended that Rhodes check with the Interior department's Bureau of Land Management.

The only cheap land available in Wisconsin are tax delinquent properties and are under country jurisdiction, Bakken said. Most unused state land that is sold at auction is swampy or flooded. Only a few isolated 40-acre tracts have been offered for sale during the last 100 years, Bakken said.

In Cheyenne, Wyoming Secretary of State Jack R. Gage said it would be impossible to judge his state's reaction to possible Negro migration and that the state now has a very small Negro population.

State Land Commissioner Ben Cossman said the federal government has little land available for homesteads in Wyoming because of water shortages.

CITES HANDICAPS

Unfamiliarity with the climate and growing conditions would be a real handicap to new settlers, he said, and they would need extensive guidance to make farming pay off.

More than half of Wyoming's vast tracts of public land are federally owned, but agricultural development is dependent on the development of water supplies for irrigation.

Frank Marsh, Nebraska secretary of state, said he knew of no federal land in his state available for homesteading.

Officials of the Washington State Land commission said federal homestead lands in the state were very limited. What is available, they said, is of a low quality suitable only for grazing.

There may be some federal land left for homesteading in Idaho, the state's secretary of states said, but there is no state property for that purpose. Federal land is not released for development until irrigation is assured for it and then distribution is based on drawing lots, with war veterans getting proference.

NO RACIAL BARRIER

An application for such land in Idaho must show that the prospective owner has enough money to support a farm operation for a few years.

Idaho officials stressed that the land is available to anyone who meets the requirements, regardless of race.

In Oregon, the secretary of state said there was no cheap, livable homestead land available to anyone.

Rhodes, in New Orleans, said he had received some replies to his inquiries about land, but he would not talk about them.

"I do not care to discuss it further," he said. "This was something in which I was interested, something that involved just a few personal friends. I was not planning to persuade anybody to leave.

"My roots are very deep here in the South. I expect to spend the rest of my days here."

NEGRO PLAN IS SPURRED

Russell Lists Backing for U.S. Aid in Relocating Families

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia reported growing support today for his proposal to ease racial tensions in the South by providing Federal aid to Negro families wanting to move to other areas of the country.

Journal

P. 14

The Democratic Senator told newsmen that he intended "to work hard for this proposal and I believe it will have considerable support when people fully understand it."

Montgomery

Ala.

"It won't cost much and I think it is the real solution to the problem," Senator Russell remarked.

Soon after Congress convenes next Wednesday he will introduce a bill to carry out his proposal, the Senator said. He will propose that the Federal Government provide financial aid to families, including whites, wishing to improve their economic status by moving to another part of the country.

Jan. 3-59

New Orleans Physician Finds West Bare Of 'Green Pastures' For Negro Settlement

Montgomery

By United Press International

Advertiser

A Negro physician's search for cheap land for resettlement of Negroes who are unhappy in the South discloses that it no longer is easy for any men, regardless of color, to find greener pastures in the wide open spaces of the West.

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Jan. 18-59

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Pointing Without Pride

The Sylacauga News

Montgomery Ala.

ALABAMA has recently made in succession two of the greatest mistakes a state of the union could make. First, even though the legality of the commission itself was questionable, to refuse inspection of voting records left doubt in the minds of all the people in all the states. The incident was publicized nation-wide with subtle emphasis being put upon that doubt.

Montgomery

The second mistake was to not invite Negro participation in the inaugural parade, even on a segregated basis. Maybe there was a logical and justifiable reason why this was done—racial disturbance, for instance—but it is an unproved assumption that will never be generally accepted.

Advertiser

Jan. 24-59

Some mistakes can be erased and some are eradicable. These two mistakes can be definitely put in the the latter category. Alabama, as does the South, points without pride at these two incidents.

P. 4A

Negroes Find Green Pastures Are Fading

United Press International

Jackson News

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38a 1959 GENERAL PROPOSAL FOR AN $11,000,000 PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN TO "SELL" SEGREGATION TO THE NORTH (REP. W.H. REEDY) FLA.

✓

WOULD HIRE PUBLICISTS
"SEGREGATED SALE
TO NORTH MAPPED

Tallahassee, Fla., March 10 (UPI)-State Rep. W.H. Reedy said today that Southern governors, congressmen and legislators are lining up behind his proposal for an $11,000,000 publicity campaign to "sell" segregation to the north.

Reedy said Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi, chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, endorsed the plan and will call a meeting of Dixie governors in Atlanta soon to discuss it. The plan calls for each Southern State to up $1,000,000 over a four-year period to hire a top-flight advertising firm to buy space in Northern newspapers and TV and radio stations to tell "true story" of the progress of the Negro in the South under segregation.

"If Madison Ave., publicity experts can make a household word of an unknown Hollywood starlet, they can sell to the public an issue that is morally right", Reedy said.

He will introduce a bill in the legislature here April 9 to appropriate $500,000 as Florida's first two year share of the publicity pot.

Reedy said he conferred with Coleman Sunday in Memphis, Tenn., and he is 1000 percent behind the plan. There are 11 Southern states, but Reedy said Coleman recommended getting the project under way as soon as five states have put up a minimum of $250,000 each/

Birmingham Post Herald. p.2
Wed. 3-11-59 Birmingham, Ala.

SOLONS TO FILE BILLS

Plans to 'Sell' North On Segregation Advance

Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Tues.
4-7-59
P. 20

TALLAHASSEE, April 6 (UPI)—A move to establish a southwide publicity fund to "sell" racial segregation to the North gained momentum today on the eve of opening of the Florida Legislature.

Rep. W. H. Reedy of Lake, author of the plan, said bills will be introduced in both houses Wednesday to appropriate a half million dollars as Florida's share of the first year's kitty.

Eventual goal is an 11-million-dollar southwide fund over a four-year period to hire an advertising firm to flood the North with the South's side of the segregation story.

Reedy predicted his plan may sweep through both houses almost unanimously.

Sens. Douglas Stenstrom of Sanford and Charley Johns of Starke will introduce the bill in the upper chamber with at least 28 co-signers and maybe more.

The House bill will bear the signatures of Rep. William Chappell of Marion, ex-Speaker Doyle Conner of Bradford and dozens of others, Reedy said.

Under the proposal, each state would put up a million dollars at the rate of a half million every two years. The money would be used to pay an advertising firm and buy space in Northern newspapers and on radio and television to tell the North the progress the Negro had made in the segregated South.

Reedy said most Northerners would leave the South alone on the race issue if they knew the facts. At present, he said, many think the Negro gets no schooling, cannot vote and is treated like a wild animal in Dixie.

"We must get off the defensive, forget about trying to circumvent the Supreme Court's desegregation rulings and take our case to the nation," he said.

Seven at Columbia Doubt Peril In Bi-Racial Blood Transfusions

New York

11-10-59

p 49

Seven members of the Columbia University Seminar on Genetics and the Evolution of Man took strong exception last night to the advocacy of a "race-to-race" policy in blood transfusions.

The dissent was issued to rebut a paper by Jr. John Scudder, an assistant professor at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was read Friday at a meeting of the American Association of Blood Banks at Chicago.

"The only criterion any reputable doctor or hospital dare safely employ in blood transfusion is whether the blood itself is of the right type, and not from whom it came," the seminar members declared.

The paper read at Chicago, which was also signed by Drs. A. B. Bhonslay and Aaron Himmelstein of Columbia, developed the thesis that because of variations in the blood of races, less danger was involved if the donor and recipient of blood were of the same race.

The seminar members said that the Chicago paper, by referring to a "new philosophy" emphasized the well-nown fact that different races might differ in the relative number of persons carrying different blood group genes, and added:

"No new evidence was reported and the so-called 'new philosophy' of race prejudice, which has been shown repeatedly to rest on ignorance rather than on biological or medical knowledge."

The group declared that it was "imperative that this attitude be challenged as soon and as vigorously as possible."

Joining in the dissenting statement were Dr. Howard Levene, associate professor of Mathematical Statistics and Biometrics; Drs. L. C. Dunn and Theodosius Dobzkansky, both professors of oology; Dr. Jerry Hirsch, assistant professor of Psychology; Dr. Philip Levine of the Ortho Research Foundation of New York; Dr. R. E. Rosenfield of the Mount Sinai Hospital staff and a member of the City Board of Health, and Amram Scheinfeld, writer on genetics and heredity.

The New York Times

New York

11-10-59

p 50

Danger Discounted

EAST LONDON, South Africa, Nov. 9 (AP)—The head of the local Red Cross blood-transfusion service, which serves a large African population, today challenged Dr. Scudder's report.

Dr. George Smyth, head of the transfusion service, said white blood had been given to blacks in East London ever since the service began twenty years ago and "no ill effects have ever been seen."

Africans are beginning to come forward to provide blood or the service, but the burden still falls largely on Europeans to give blood to save African lives.

Doctor Insists Whites' Blood Like Negroes'

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn

Nov 15 59

P 3

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14. —(UPI)—The president of an all-Negro medical association says Southern whites are likely to have more common blood elements with Southern Negroes than with whites from other regions.

Dr. Edward C. Mazique, head of the National Medical Association, bitterly attacked the findings of three physicians who opposed blood transfusions between the races.

The NMA has a membership of 5,000 and is considered a counterpart of the American Medical Association although some NMA members also belong to the AMA.

The report in question was presented to the American Association of Blood Banks in Chicago. It said that because of variations in the blood of races, less danger was involved if the donor and recipient of blood were of the same race.

The report was made by Dr. John Scudder and signed by Drs. A. B. Bhonslay and Aaron Himmselstein.

Mazique said "Negroes and whites in close historic proximity would have more common blood elements than recently arrived white elements of the North.

"Certainly, Dr. Scudder cannot believe that Anglo-Saxons who left Southhampton centuries ago have a blood monopoly or certain component elements that may be more successfully matched with that of recent arrivals from Slavic countries than with his natural kith and kin—the American Negro."

Mazique said Scudder's report came "at this precise moment when the Red Cross is collecting blood dramatically even in the South and distributing it regardless of race . . ."

He called Dr. Scudder's report a propaganda outburst intended "to combat the current campaign to eradicate differences of opportunity rather than blood substance. There is nothing new in the application of the scientific approach for segregation purposes."

38a 1959

GENERAL

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
PLEA By- former CONGRESSMAN BROOKS HAYS

✓

Convention in final day—

Southern Baptists train sights on racial tensions

News
Birmingham
Ala.
P. 6
Fri.
5-22-59

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22—(AP)—Southern Baptists today trained their sights on problems of obscene literature, threats to religious liberty and racial tensions.

A batch of resolutions on these and other subjects were to go before the denomination's annual convention.

Key interest focused on a proposal, backed by outgoing Convention President Brooks Hays, for a "high-level conference" of white and Negro Baptist leaders to seek solutions to racial friction.

Hays, former Arkansas congressman and a leading advocate of reconciliation in the present race conflicts, urged the step in his keynote address to the convention.

HE ALSO recommended it to the resolutions committee, headed by the Rev. James Harris of Fort Worth, Tex. However, there were indications Deep South opposition may kill the plan in committee.

There are two major Negro Baptist Conventions, with a total of some 6 million members. The predominantly White Southern Baptist Convention has about 9 million members.

Another resolution, proposed by 86-year-old Rev. W. M. Nevins of Lexington, Ky., and urging the convention to rescind its 1954 action upholding the Supreme Court decision on integration, also was expected to die in committee.

The Rev. Nevins contended support of the court decision should be withdrawn, and the convention go on record affirming the "right of every parent to educate children according to conscience and God-given rights."

AS THE four-day convention went into its final day's sessions, Miss Alma Hunt of Birmingham, Ala., executive secretary of the Women's Missionary Union, reported a gain of 47,388 members in the last year.

This brings the total to 1,355,162 women, who take on special tasks in service of the faith.

The Rev. Dr. Alfred Carpenter of Atlanta, director of the chaplains commission, reported 1004 Southern Baptist chaplains now are serving in the armed forces.

Dr. T. Sloane Guy Jr., recently of the First Baptist Church at Birmingham, was formally introduced to the convention as the successor of Dr. Frank Tripp, once of Montgomery First Baptist, is retiring as hospital administrator for the convention.

Dr. Lamar Jackson of Southside Baptist in Birmingham, took part in depositing articles in the new cornerstone as it was laid for a new library building on the Southern Baptist Seminary campus here. He is new chairman of the board of trustees.

DR. JACKSON also agreed that the seminary trustees would take up any charges of "hersy" anyone wanted to lodge against any member of the seminary faculty.

This was in connection with a discussion about dismissal last year of 12 faculty members, which got nowhere on the convention floor.

The messengers were satisfied to leave the matter in the hands of the trustees. They also rejected a proposal to amend the Constitution to include Canada in the convention.

DR. DAVIS C. WOOLEY, now director of the Extension Division of Howard College in Birmingham, was introduced to the convention as the successor to Dr Norman Cox, formerly of Mobile and Meridian, Miss., as new secretary of the historical commission of the Southern Baptist Convention.

The convention voted overwhelmingly to accept a report which allows the Southern Theological Seminary here to continue functioning under its trustees without interference.

The vote followed charges that seminary theologians condoned views that the virgin birth and resurrection of Jesus Christ are "in the category of myths."

Baptists Cheer Hays' Plea For Racial Justice

Southern Conclave Hears Call For End To Discrimination

News-Courier
Charleston S.C.
Thurs.
5-21-59
P. 1

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Massed Southern Baptists Wednesday vigorously applauded a plea for racial justice and an end to discrimination against Negroes.

"This is part of the Christian gospel, and we must demonstrate that we believe it," former Congressman Brooks Hays told the nine-million member denomination's annual convention.

"It is the mission field on our own doorstep."

For Hays, whose conciliatory efforts for racial concord figured in the loss of his House seat in Arkansas last fall, the address was his parting shot as Southern Baptist president.

A two-way race developed in the initial voting to name a successor.

FRONT RUNNERS

A Tennessee pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ramsey Pollard, of Knoxville, and a surprise Georgia candidate, the Rev. Dr. Roy O. McClain, of Atlanta, emerged as front runners in a field of five.

A run-off election was set for Thursday.

More than 15,000 Baptists from 45 states went through their first round of business sessions Wednesday, and turned the big fairgrounds coliseum into a teeming sea of chitchat, reunions of friends and religious item displays.

Many of the "messengers" brought box lunches, since the meeting place is about five miles from downtown restaurants and the only Louisville arena large enough to accommodate the vast gathering.

Hays, recently nominated a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, told the predominantly Southern throng: "perhaps you are tired of the subject of the race conflict, but until perfect justice is done we must stay with the task."

ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE

Repeatedly, the convention broke into enthusiastic applause. And the acclaim was loud and prolonged when Hays said: "Whatever the individual Baptist thinks about legislative policy in this field, it is apparent that scriptural support for state segregation laws cannot be claimed. They did not originate until the end of the 19th century."

He said Bible research has disproved the old arguments that "existing patterns are divinely prescribed." And he said racial inequities at home were retarding missionary efforts abroad.

"We cannot export what we do not have," he said, "and if our Christian devotions here are inadequate, our missionaries cannot transmit the Christian message to unsaved masses abroad."

The convention approved a record 18½ million dollar budget for 1960, one million dollars larger than the current one.

38a 1959 GEORGIA

Nation's Capital

REPORTER'S ROW

What's A Talmadge?

38a 9

Georgia Senator Called Modern Throw-Back To Civil War

By Samuel Hoskins

WASHINGTON

In the early days of his curious political career, they called him "Hummon."

38a

The name had, and probably still has, a political connotation. It was the way the "wool - hat boys" of rural Georgia pronounced "Herman."

Today "Hummon" is U.S. Senator Herman Eugene Talmadge from the State of Georgia.

Afro-American

* * *

CURRENTLY he is a headline item because on May 12 a Senate Subcommittee will begin hearings on a bill he introduced to amend the United States Constitution.

p 3

Basically, the proposed Talmadge amendment is both self-serving and anti-Supreme Court in character. It's also anti - school desegregation.

Baltimore

It would let states or local communities continue school segregation if they choose to.

Md

And in the South, politicians who stand to profit by the race issue would see to it that segregation would be the choice.

Sat 4-11-59

* * *

SENATOR ESTES Kefauver of Tennessee, who twice tried to "crime bust" his way to the White House, will preside at the hearings. Apparently, he has not yet given up the idea.

Feeling the need to explain his undue haste in starting the hearings on a proposal of this type, the tall Tennessean issued this obvious apology:

"The Supreme Court's school-integration decision has brought about many complex problems."

Although he has been a member of the Senate only since January, 1957, Talmadge has an imposing list of veteran Senators as co - sponsors of his proposed amendment.

These include the following:—

* * *

HARRY F. BYRD of Virginia, author of that state's ill-fated "massive resistence" program.

James O. Eastland of Mississippi, father of the anti-Supreme Court campaign.

John Sparkman of Alabama, one - time Democratic Vice Presidential nominee and who now is "running scared" from the Alabama White Citizens Councils.

* * *

RUSSELL B. LONG of Louisiana, son of the late Huey (Kingfish) Long, sometimes recalled as the U.S. trial - run dictator.

Other co - sponsors (all arch segregationists) are A. Willis Robertson of Virginia, Olin D. Johnson of South Carolina, Lister Hill of Alabama and John C. Stennis of Mississippi.

All are Democrats.

* * *

IN ORDER to understand and fully appreciate the Talmadge amendment, it is necessary to understand Talmadge the man.

Prior to his being nominated as the Democratic candidate in 1956, a veteran Georgia politician made this wry observation:

"Only an act of God can keep Herman Talmadge out of the United States Senate."

This conclusion was based on the hard political fact that as the son of the late Gene (Red-suspenders) Talmadge, he was (and is) the undisputed boss of a powerful machine.

* * *

THE MACHINE'S strength is derived from the county unit system, the most monstrous perversion of democracy imaginable."

Under the county - unit system, 121 rural, thinly-populated counties determine the political destiny of the entire state.

For instance, in 1946, Herman's father was elected the fourth time as governor, although he received fewer popular votes than the man he defeated.

He died before he could be inaugurated, and the machine-dominated Legislature declared young Talmadge, not the lieutenant governor, chief executive.

* * *

HERMAN IMMEDIATELY took over the governorship with a military force and held office for 67 days until the Georgia Supreme Court ruled against him.

Two years later he used the machine to win a special election and became governor. He has been in the driver's seat of Georgia politics ever since.

He was re-elected in 1950, but under state law could not succeed himself four years later.

So he set about to make sure that when the term of Senator Walter F. George expired in 1957, the seat would be his for the taking.

* * *

ONE WAY to make sure was to use the race issue, as his father before him had always used it to advantage.

After May 17, 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court became his chief whipping boy.

In 1955 he wrote a 79-page book entitled "You And Segregation."

In the book he boils states rights down to what they were before the Civil War. He denounces Chief Justice Earl Warran as a fellow - traveler.

* * *

HIS PHILOSOPHY of government is equated by racial, and, perhaps, religious prejudice.

He reveals himself to be, like his father, a militant defender of the status quo in human relations.

He is unmoved by an entire world in ferment and stands pat for his own brand of racial and political chauvinism.

* * *

IN PRESENTING his proposed amendment, Talmadge was polished, suave and almost impressive: none of the profane ribaldry of a Rankin, or a Bilbo, nor the back-to-Africa rantings of an Eastland.

* * *

HIS IS a new style of demagogy — restrained, articulate, legal - sounding and sinister.

It is something else, too: proof that those who expected the worst of Herman Talmadge were correct.

He has accepted the leadership of the pro - segregation forces in Congress.

If he can pull it off, the groping ignorance and brooding intolerance of backwoods Georgia will become the yardstick of national policy.

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(8)

2 Tourists Arrested In Negro Incident

38a 9

Atlanta Constitution

TIFTON (AP)—A Maine couple, who said they stopped in this south Georgia town to take pictures of Negro children, were charged with inveigling children under an old statute and released under $1.500 bond.

Albany Su

Mr. and Mrs. C. Stewart Hickox of Orono, Maine, were arrested Monday and given a preliminary hearing Tuesday. The case is expected to be presented to the grand jury in June.

Times

Hickox, about 50, told Judge Bowie Gray of Tift Superior Court that he found children to be interesting subjects and stopped here to take pictures.

4-23-59

"They appeared shy so I offered them ice cream," he said.

P 1

Hickox said the distance from where he saw the children to a drive-in where he bought them ice cream was so short that "I didn't even close the car door."

"I snapped a couple of pictures while they were eating. While we were sitting there an officer came up and asked us to go with him," he said.

Tift County Sheriff T. C. Greer said Hickox drove the four children about a quarter of a mile.

"Certainly nobody objected to their taking pictures of the children. But they enticed the children to get into their car and they drove away with them without getting the parents' permission," Sheriff Green said.

Constitution

He said kidnap charges against the couple later were reduced to inveigling. Warrants against Mr. and Mrs. Hickox were sworn by the father of one of the children and by the grandmother of another.

Times

Hickox told officers he was a real estate dealer and was returning from a vacation in Florida.

4-23-59

City Policeman James R. Copeland testified he received a call from a woman about 3 p.m. Monday to check on a man and woman taking pictures of some children. Copeland said he found Hickox sitting in his station wagon and the children nearby eating ice cream. He said he detected what seemed to be whisky on Hickox' breath.

38a

Hickox told the court he had two or three tablespoonsful of port wine with a picnic lunch around 12 p.m. A whisky bottle found in his car, he said, was emptied over a week ago.

Police Sgt. Vernon Touchstown quoted Hickox as saying he had been taking pictures all through Georgia "to show the people back home how Georgia folks live."

Hickox and his wife were represented at the hearing by Briggs Carson, Tifton attorney.

Carson said he checked with police in Orono and received a good character reference on Hickox. The attorney emphasized that his client was "innocently taking pictures of children."

The children involved ranged from 7 to 10 years.

The old law under which the couple was charged, passed in 1876, says anyone inveigling or enticing children under 18 away against their will or without consent of parents is guilty of kidnaping.

Judge Gray said most states probably had a similar law. The Georgia statute is strict, Gary said, and does not require a lot of proof. He set bond of $1,000 for Hickox and $500 for his wife.

Ga. Senators Map New Race Attacks

Chicago Defender
38a
Chicago Def
38a

ATLANTA — (UPI) — Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) said today that southern Congressmen "simply do not have the strength . . . to strike the hand of the Supreme Court from the throats of the southern states."

"There is no denying that the drive to compel integration is gaining momentum," Russell told a joint session of the Georgia legislature. "Now that Virginia has capitulated, Georgia probably will be marked as the next big target of the integrationists."

Both Russell and Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) told the Georgia legislators they planned to introduce new bills in Congress in efforts to maintain segregated schools in the South. But Russell said flatly that the "representatives and Senators from the 11 states of the old confederacy, no longer present a solid front."

Russell said he planned soon to propose a bill to make federal assistance available "to bring about through voluntary and democratic means — a more equal distribution of the Negro population throughout the U. S."

"It will test the sincerity and good faith of those who are seeking to force integration of the white and colored races in the South," he said.

3-21-59

Talmadge called on newspapers outside the South to give "fair and adequate coverage to all view points" on school integration. He charged that the press outside the South has aided "pressure groups" through greater coverage of their activities and a "lockout of news" from spokesmen for the segregation side.

p. 12

Talmadge said he planned to introduce three bills to withdraw jurisdiction of the federal courts m matters relating to admin- ration of public schools; re- ---re jury trials in all cases of ntempt arising from disobedience of federal injunctions, and require the supreme court to give a hearing to all parties of any federal judge's injunction.

Busty White Girls Cause Tension

Did Negroes Look Too Hard At 'Leggy' Ga. Majorettes?

Courier P. 2 Sat. 3-28-59

ATLANTA—"You can't put the Hope diamond in the middle of the street and not expect somebody to try to steal it," Mayor Hartsfield said regarding the accusation that Negroes had directed insulting remarks to scantilly clad white majorettes.

38a

• Apparently the bone of contention is the fact that a certain faction is upset because the Negroes cast approving eyes at the white beauties, whom the Mayor described as the "leggiest and bustiest girls . . . wearing less and less."

The Mayor, consequently, issued an order banning all baton-twirling majorettes and based his decision on "racial tension." He didn't want the white girls on the streets in their scanty costumes.

Pittsburgh Pa

THAT MEANT that the recent St. Patrick's Day parade was without majorettes, because parade master Tom J. Griffin promised to "cooperate with the authorities in every blessed way—and that meant no majorettes."

• He insisted that its was "a kick in the pants to the Irish" but stated he felt they were the pawns in a political controversy.

In his letter to the Hibernian Benevolent Society, the Mayor cited last year's parade, when some of the majorettes couldn't keep up with the march and got mixed up in the crowd.

A pro-segregation weekly, published by Roy Harris of the White Citizens Council, played up the incident and said the majorettes had been subjected to insulting remarks from Negroes in the crowd.

Cook's Home Attacked By Pistol, Rock

Constitution Wed 6-10-59
Atlanta, Ga p. 1
38a

Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook confirmed Tuesday night that a pistol shot was fired at his home one night recently and a rock thrown through his bedroom window another night.

"But I didn't think enough of it to report it to police," Cooke said. He also said he had received a number of letters threatening his life and one anonymous telephone threat.

He said four members of his family, including himself, leaped from bed when they heard the shot fired a week ago Saturday night and saw "a young man about 5 feet, 10 inches tall in a white shirt with short sleeves running from under my bedroom window."

He said he had not said anything about it earlier "because I thought it was a crank thing."

The attorney general said he examined the outside wall from the ground next day but could not detect anything looking like a bullet mark. Cook's home, at 260 Peachtree Battle Ave., NE, on the fashionable Northside, is a two-story brick structure and his bedroom is on the second floor.

The rock-throwing incident was last Wednesday night, he said. The rock broke two panes and landed on the bed in a shower of glass, Cook said.

Cook is one of the South's most outspoken segregationists. Asked if he attributed the incidents to the integration battle in Georgia, Cook said "I wouldn't want to comment on that question."

Cook said he had received about a dozen letters threatening his life in the past year, whereas in previous years he averaged only two or three. He said he had turned the letters over to Post Office authorities, except one he gave to a GBI agent. He said he knew of no further action on the letters.

38a

Cook said the telephone call was received by his 14-year-old son. The caller told the boy to tell his father he "might as well get prepared to get killed," the attorney said.

Ga

He said the incident was "so ridiculous to me" that he didn't report it to the police either.

He said his son laughed at the caller, told him "you're frightening me," and hung up.

Cook said he had received threats in past years and once had to have his phone removed from the city directory because of anonymous threatening calls at night. Another time, a cross was burned in front of his office, he said.

Cook said the information about the recent threats, rock throwing and pistol shots got out through a newsman who had overheard him and his wife talking about it.

Mrs. Cook said she and her husband were "not alarmed or frightened" by the incidents, but considered them the "childish prank of an adult who has not grown up."

Golf Course Integration Suit Seen in Savannah

Constitution P. 7
Atlanta, Ga. Tues 6-30-59

SAVANNAH (AP)—A group of Negroes plans a federal court suit in its fight against segregation on the city's municipal golf course.

"The municipal golf course is an enterprise supported by taxpayers," said Paul Dunmore, a spokesman for the group. "We wiii go to federal court, since litigation seems to be our only out."

Dunmore made his statement after six Negroes were rebuffed when they tried to play on the course Sunday.

38a

The city's park commission leases the course to D. B. Calder, golf professional, and T. M. Ryle. They said Negroes have been permitted to use the course on Mondays for several years. Until recently, however, they were limited to Monday mornings.

A committee called on Mayor W. Lee Mingledorff Jr. about 10 days ago asking that the course be opened to Negroes at least two days weekly. Since then, Calder said, the course was opened to Negroes all day each Monday.

Mingledorff said the city is not going to get involved in a racial incident over the golf course—"even if we have to close it altogether."

Koinonia Pair Are Convicted

Atlanta Constitution

Americus, Ga. (AP)—Two white residents of biracial Koinonia Farm were convicted of a simple larceny count in City Court Monday night in connection with an incident involving some limestone.

Judge James W. Smith imposed one-year suspended prison sentences on each man and fined each $250. They paid the fines.

Atlanta, Ga.

An all-male white jury deliberated about 15 minutes before returning the verdict at the end of a two-hour trial.

The men, Lee Perry, 32, and Paul Goodman, 40, were charged with stealing about 1½ tons of limestone from W. Harold Austin, owner of the Austin Lime and Phosphate Co. in Americus.

Tue. 1-13-59

The charges grew out of an incident last Oct. 15 when Austin charged the limestone was taken from an area where it had been unloaded and stored at a railroad siding.

P. 10

Authorities quoted the men as admitting they removed an amount of limestone but said they believed it was waste and cleared it away in order to obtain access to the area to unload limestone purchased by Koinonia Farm.

The two men were tried jointly and acted as their own attorneys although an Atlanta attorney identified as Ellis Creel was in court. They said they did not wish to use him when he suggested they enter a plea of nolo contendere or seek a change of venue.

Koinonia Farm is a biracial community near Americus where whites and Negroes have worked together for a number of years.

Gov. Vandiver Clears First Georgia Hurdle

Four Segregation Bills Approved In Senate Action

news — Chicago

ATLANTA (AP)—Gov. Ernest Vandiver's stringent honesty in government bill encountered its first small hurdle Monday — surprisingly enough over the argument that it doesn't go far enough.

But the powerful House State of Republic Committee passed it out favorably — and unchanged—along with 13 other administration measures, clearing the way for them to be brought up for House passage Tuesday.

38a Ga

Senate committees gave similar speedy approval to the 23 administration bills introduced there, most of which were introduced with more than enough signatures to insure passage when they are called up Tuesday.

In the group were four of Vandiver's segregation proposals, including the single school closing bill.

1-20-59

Rep. James Floyd of Chattooga County told the State of Republic Committee that he is for the bill to provide stiff penalties for certain practices, prohibit state officials and employes from doing business with the state and prevent members of the Legislature from holding state jobs.

P. 24

But he took the position that it should go still further and prohibit members of the Legislature or firms which employ them from doing business with the state.

Floyd said he will offer such an amendment when the bill is called up.

The other administration bills approved by the House committee included measures to permit contributions to private schools to be deducted from state income tax payments, prohibit independent school systems from levying taxes for operating integrated schools and carry our various economy and reorganization proposals.

One of the administration bills —to abolish the State Recreation Commission — was held up for a public hearing Wednesday.

Ga. Senate Votes For Bias Bills

Atlanta

Administration forces booted 5 segregation bills over their first hurdles Tuesday but at the cost of a House fight that delayed action on the income tax credits proposal.

World 38a Ga

This final bill of Gov. Ernest Vandiver's administration packet was expected to get House action Wednesday. It authorizes payments to support approval private schools in lieu of income tax payments.

The House fight developed over a bill to prohibit localities from levying property taxes to support integrated schools. It passed 186-5 but not until after the administration timetable was disrupted.

Atlanta, Ga.

Rep. Raymond Reed of Cobb County was shouted down by a voice in his futile attempt to amend the bill so as to guarantee a year's salary for any teacher left jobless by integration-closings.

"We can't expect these folks to stay on and not know whether their pay is going to be cut off," Reed said. "They've got to be able to know if they're going to feed their children."

Wed, 1-21-59

Rep. Frank Twitty, administration floor leader from Camilla, said he had Vandiver's personal assurance that any such jobless teachers will be cared for.

HEATED REBUTTAL

Rep. Henry Payton of Coweta, in the most heated rebuttal to Reed's argument, charged that "many school teachers favor integration" and the salary-guarantee might encourage them to agitate for mixed schools.

P. 1

Reed finally voted for the bill without amendment, but it got the "nays" of Reps. M. M. Muggsy Smith, Ralph McClelland and Wilson Brooks of Atlanta; Edward Brennan of Savannah and James MacKay of Decatur.

The Senate meanwhile passed quickly and sent to the House four administration segregation bills which would:

1. Empower the governor to close single schools, integrated or not, to prevent violence, instead of having to shut down entire school systems if one school is integrated, as under present law.

2. Similarly empower the governor to close any member institution of the University System to avoid possible violence that integration might cause.

Wed, 1-21-59

3. Authorize the governor to provide legal defense at state expense for any local school officials attacked by integration suits.

4. Forbid enrollment of persons over 21 as undergraduate students or over 25 as graduate students in the University System.

Senator floor leader Carl Sanders of Augusta had already mustered almost unanimous support for most measures, had briefed his lieutenants and organized hard - hitting floor speeches in favor of the bills.

AGE -LIMIT BILL

The age - limit bill nevertheless got two dissenting votes, from Sens. Charlie Brown of Atlanta and Russell J. Mercer of Metter, who charged the bill would unnecessarily impede adult education.

Vandiver had frankly said the bill was aimed at Negro integration litigants who, thus far, have tended to be well - above normal students age but Mercer pointed out the bill might well bring out younger litigants.

The other segregation bills passed unanimously after being launched with 50 minutes of segregationist oratory by Sens. Sanders, Robert H. Jordan of Talbotton and Robert Culpepper of Camilla.

Jordan said the administration school-closing bill could withstand court attacks similar to those which overthrew a similar law in Virginia because Georgia's constitution provides better footing for it.

Georgia is not now shackled by a constitution that makes public schools mandatory, he said.

The House also passed 10 government reorganization measures and the Senate six of them, calling for elimination of various dormant commissions and bureaus and combining and shifting others.

A House honesty-in-government bill was presented from reaching the floor by a minor technical flaw which an administration spokesman said would be ironed out in time for action Wednesday.

This bill would prevent state employes from doing business with the state.

Senator Charlie Brown, of Atlanta, refused to sign any of the segregation bills. He voted for all of them except the age-limit measure. The measure was also opposed by Senator Russell J. Mercer, of Metter.

Brown later said he felt the measure would strike a blow at the enrollment of Georgia State College of Business Administration in Atlanta where numbers of people engage in study at night as well as day.

In The House the Fulton delegation of Representatives Brooks, McClelland and Smith, and Rep. Mackay of DeKalb and Brennan of Chatham, all voted against the tax bar to integrate city schools.

Play Before Mixed Audience

Brubeck Takes Negro Sideman to Atlanta

(Courier Press Serivce)

Pittsburgh Courier

ATLANTA — Jazz musician Dave Brubeck and his combo—including his controversial Negro bass player, Eugene Wright, played two shows here in Atlanta Sunday night for mixed audiences, despite his having been banned from appearing at an all-white affair at the University of Georgia on the following Wednesday night.

Pittsburgh

Mr. Brubeck, a top modern jazz exponent, played two shows at the Magnolia Ballroom here, with whites and Negroes attending the capacity affair.

38a 2-7-59

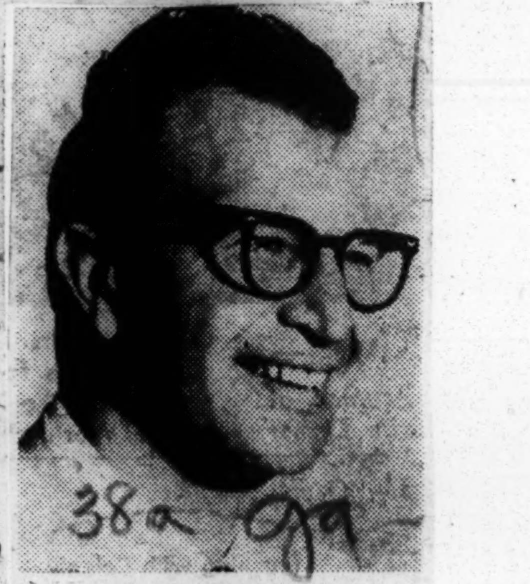
Last week a University of Georgia student jazz society cancelled a date made with the Brubeck four for March 4, after learning that the Brubeck aggregation included Negro Wright.

Ga.

THEY SAID university rules forbid the use of intergrated units in such affairs.

In New York City, Brubeck called the action "unconstitutional and ridiculous" and his manager Mort Lewis, returned the $650 deposit made by the university group. It was disclosed that Mr. Lewis had turned down a TV bid when the condition was sought that Wright not appear, but that a substitute be used for him.

Two years ago, Louis Armstrong appeared at the University of Georgia with his mixed group of musicians.—TWA.



38a Ga

DAVE BRUBECK
. . . mixed affair in Atlanta

Atlanta Negroes Are Sentenced For Disturbance

News + Courier Charleston S.C.

6-23-59

(x)

ATLANTA (AP) — Two Negro women were given 60-day suspended sentences in Municipal Court Monday in connection with a disturbance in a white restaurant.

p. 9-A

At the same time Judge J Webb dismissed disorderly conduct charges against Sam Jackson, 25, and Esta Johnson, 24, both of Atlanta.

38a Ga

Patrolmen C. W. Howard and C. O. Anderson said they were told the women sat down in a booth at a restaurant Saturday. A waitress told them they could be served in the rear, the officers said, but the two refused to move.

Police quoted witnesses as saying that Bloodworth, a customer in the restaurant, helped evict the women. They said one of the Negroes broke the front door glass with a garbage can lid after being put out.

egregation Suit Dismissal Asked

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
38a
Sat. 1-10-59

ATLANTA (AP)—The city of Atlanta has asked the U.S. district court to dismiss a complaint attacking segregation of a restaurant at the Atlanta airport.

City attorney Newell Edenfield said in his motion that the defendants in the suit were not shown in the complaint to have knowledge of the incident or to have ordered or sanctioned it in any way.

He asked dismissal of the suit because it does not state "any claim upon which relief against these defendants can be granted."

The suit was brought by H. D. Coke, a Birmingham, Ala., Negro who charges that on Aug. 4, 1958 he and members of his party were discriminated against when they tried to obtain service "at the table of his choice."

Coke, vice-president of an insurance company, said the restaurant hostess "attempted to direct him to a single corner table segregated behind a screen for the purpose of serving Negroes."

Defendants in the suit are the city of Atlanta, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Dobbs Houses, Inc., operators of the restaurant, Jack Gray, airport manager, and B. F. Buttrey, restaurant manager.

Credits People's "Broadness"

Hartsfield, Proud Of City's Progress, Hits Unit System

38a Ga

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(WORLD Managing Editor)

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield took healthy swings at Georgia's outmoded county unit system and inequitable tax structure in a speech to the Butler Street YMCA Hungry Club Wednesday.

At the same time expressing his genial pride for the progress, liberality and growth of Atlanta within an area that lags somewhat behind. In reference to Atlanta's "great plans" and the pending crisis on schools, Mr. Hartsfield declared:

"I hope we shall go through this period of change without endangering the city of Atlanta."

Thurs. 3-26-59

He hastened to point out that there are Georgia laws under which schools may be closed by state authorities, but expressed belief that they would not be closed for long."

Mr. Hartsfield, who is in his sixth term as mayor, credited the "broadness" of Atlanta to its people who 1) live in quite a big crossroads town with some 3,500 branch offices; 2) enjoy a heavy concentration of schools and colleges which produce Negro leadership; 3) have the "little Washington of the South" with over 17,000 federal government workers and 4) have a world reknown medical center for "a great and intelligent class of people of both races."

9-1

The speaker deplored the "declining influence of the South on the national scene" due to its continued provincialism. He noted that Texas is now allied to the West and expressed belief that Louisiana would soon go the same way; that Tenessee and North Carolina are more allied to the North than to the Deep South core states.

"One of the great troubles of the South has been her silence," the Mayor noted, pointing out the 'silence' that prevailed in Mississippi and Ala., brought instances of violence. "[redacted]

Hartsfield Calls For Front Against Hatred

Atlanta
World

Pointing out that 1959 will be a year of many tensions and disputes, Mayor William B. Hartsfield called on city aldermen and all of the citizens of Atlanta Monday "not to let the poison virus of hatred and discord get into our government."

The Mayor delivered his annual address and appointed committees at the reorganization meeting of the aldermanic board, held at 3 p.m. at the City Hall.

Atlanta, Ga.

Mayor Hartsfield told the aldermanic board "there will be many tensions occasioned by the unfortunate racial crises in our midst," and added, "in the operation of our city, we should always remember that we are looked up to by the balance of the South as leaders in the field of municipal progress, the chief exponents of what our famous patriot Henry Grady called, 'the New South.'"

Tues. 1-6-59

APPEALS FOR GOOD WILL TO ALL CITIZENS

9-1

"There will be extremists on both sides of the race question who will endeavor to bemean and abuse us, and bend us to their extremes. I appeal to you, as I do to all citizens, not to let the poison virus of hatred and discord get into our government. Let us be of good will toward all, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, and people of every color, race or creed," he said.

Mayor Hartsfield expressed the hope that "through the troublesome days ahead the government of the City of Atlanta, with the support of its good citizenship, will continue to hold high the banner of progress and civic decency to all."

1958 ANOTHER YEAR OF DYNAMIC GROWTH

"The year just passed has been another year of dynamic growth for the City of Atlanta," the Mayor said, pointing out that the estimated population of the metropolitan area is now about 960.000. He also mentioned the increase in plants and factories.

He devoted much of his message to the excellent financial condition and told the members of the aldermanic board "we can assure our citizens that for this year, there will be no ad valorem tax increase in any of the city tax levies."

Tues. 1-6-59

"For the twentieth consecutive year, we have operated the Atlanta city government upon a strictly cash basis, taking discounts on our bills and ending each year with a cash carry-over," he declared and added: "this is a far cry from the annual deficits and unpaid employees up to the year 1938 when our new budget law went into effect."

LAUDS FINANCE COMMITTEE

38a

The Mayor said he was proud of the financial management of the city and lauded the members of the Finance Committee and also the members of the aldermanic board.

Mayor Hartsfield observed that in some departments there is need for salary increases and the employment of additional personnel. He explained that the cost of operation inevitably increases with an increase in population and made it clear that: "Our state must adopt a sympathetic attitude towards the problems of cities and open up for us new sources of revenue if we are to be spared the necessity of placing further burdens on the ad valorem tax payers.

VAST IMPROVEMENTS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

Turning to the vast program of additions and improvements to the physical plant of the city currently underway, the Mayor said to list them would require many pages of figures. "All in all, we are in the midst of one of the greatest civic and municipal renovation, enlargement and improvement programs of any municipality anywhere in the nation," he declared.

He mentioned the improvements already made and those underway at the Atlanta Airport, the new fire stations, expansion of the water works, the new police station, now under construction, street and highway improvements, and added: "in addition to this vast program of public improvements, urban renewal will come into definte action this year."

(7)

38a 1959

GEORGIA

Two Kinds Of Statesmen

Alabama Journal

Advertiser

P.4A

Mon. 4-6-59

38a

SENATOR TALMADGE of Georgia is a fighting champion of state rights. There is a great difference between a man of his sort and the milksop, lip service type of Southern "leader." The latter takes his stand, insofar as he may be said to take one, in a perfunctory way, because he thinks his public and his survival prospects demand it. Southerners may well be dubious of the statesman who does that, with fingers crossed and one hand behind his back signaling the South-haters that he is doing it because he has to, and does not really mean it.

Senator Talmadge has vigorously assailed a proposed constitutional amendment which would give the Supreme Court permanent and unlimited jurisdiction over all cases arising under the constitution. The amendment was offered by Sen. Javits of New York and others, as though the Supereme Court had not already arrogated unto itself enough powers. Its jurisdiction is now subject to such exceptions as Congress may make. Talmadge said the proposed amendment would rob the people of a direct voice through Congress and make the Supereme Court an absolute dictator.

The point has been well made before this that revolutionary decisions by the Supreme Court, like its race-mixing ukase, never have been passed on by the people. Court apologists argue that these are judicial decisions, but eminent authorities hold that they constitute a clearcut intrusion into the legislative field.

It is very doubtful if the Javits amendment, if submitted, would be ratified by the required three-fourths of the states. Furthermore, a majority of the nation has no moral right to impose its own views and practices on one-fourth of the country, in intimate matters of social usage, in a way that is utterly repugnant. The South is a minority in the nation as a whole, but it is also a practically solid regional entity in its opposition to compulsory race-mixing.

Vandiver Rips 'Radicals' For Periling Racial Amity

~~Advertiser Gazette~~

Constitution P.9

Atlanta, Ga.

Fr. 5-8-59

Gov. Vandiver Thursday charged "radicals" in Congress with seizing "any incident to build up pressures" for strong civil rights legislation.

He told his news conference that "radicals" in both the North and the South who are at "opposite ends of the pole" are doing damage to amicable race relations.

P.9

He said the nation has seen a "constant deterioration" in race relations since the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision.

"Fortunately, Georgia's have been good," he added.

38a

Commenting on the lynching of a Negro rape suspect in Mississippi, the governor said such incidents tend to tear down, interracial goodwill. He indicated they may also be used as weapons against the South by the Congressional "radicals."

Also at his news conference, Vandiver maintained his silence on the possibility of a tax raising session of the General Assembly. He has repeatedly said he would not call a special session until all avenues of economy have been explored.

38a

He refused to comment on a statement by Rep. Floyd of Chattooga that if the governor doesn't want a tax session he should discourage many of his department heads who are urging one.

Vandiver Thursday also announced his appointment of Alexander Sessons of Homerville to the Georgia Forestry Commission. Sessons succeeds Sam Morgan of Savannah who resigned.

Talmadge Hits Racial Strife Study

Constitution

Wed. 6-24-59

P.13

By ALBERT RILEY

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sen. Talmadge took the floor of the Senate Tuesday to denounce a report published last week on racial incidents in the South since 1954.

Atlanta

The Senator called the report "an irresponsible, unfounded, and slanderous attack upon the good name of the South."

He branded the three groups who published the report as "organizations dedicated to racial agitation."

38a

ORGANIZATIONS NAMED

They are the American Friends Service Committee, of High Point, N.C., the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, of New York City, and the Southern Regional Council, of an Auburn avenue address in Atlanta.

They joined in publishing a 30-page booklet titled "Intimidation, Reprisal, and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis."

Talmadge said the three agencies "sought by innuendo, distortion, association and half truths to conclude from a series of 530 unrelated 'incidents' spread over a four-year period that law, order and harmonious race relations no longer exist in the 11 states of the South."

CALLED ONE-SIDED

"This studied effort to indict a whole region of our nation is wholly one-sided and makes no pretense at comparison with other periods or regions, nor does it attempt to report on the manner in which these so-called 'incidents' have been dealt with under due process of law in the states and localities where they occurred," Talmadge declared.

"The hypocrisy which motivated this biased and inflammatory publication is unspeakable and deserves the condemnation of all fair-minded Americans regardless of their place of residence," the Senator added.

Talmadge inserted in the record editorials from The Augusta Herald and The Savannah Morning News attacking the report as a biased distortion of facts slanderous to the entire South.

ATTACK CALLED UNJUST

In Atlanta, the Southern Regional Council issued a statement expressing belief Talmadge had not read the report and calling his attack unjust.

The statement said, in part:

"The Senator could not have read the report before making his charges. If he had, he would have found that each incident reported was taken from objective newspaper accounts and that arrests and convictions of offenders were also reported. Moreover, cases in which Negroes were the perpetrators of violence against whites were also included.

HITS AT TALMADGE

"The Senator is grossly misinformed if he believes that these (sponsoring) organizations engage in 'racial agitation.' Each of them is known for its temperate, responsible approach to race relations.

"It is a great pity that Sen. Talmadge is not more concerned about these critical problems of lawlessness, rather than unjustly attacking those who soberly point out the dangers."

Negroes rap urban renewal, fight mixing

News P.2

B'ham, Ala.

Sat. 7-4-59

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 4—(AP)—The director of urban renewal here denies an allegation by several Negro business men that the city's urban renewal program will force mixing of the races.

"Our whole aim is to promote better housing for both Negroes and white persons," M. P. Phillips said yesterday.

38a

He branded as untrue an assertion by Negroes that racial integration will result from the program, which he said "has nothing whatsoever to do with mixing of the races."

A petition for an injunction to halt the $1½ million program was filed Thursday in Superior Court on behalf of 108 Negroes who own property in the urban renewal area.

THEY CLAIM, AMONG OTHER things, that one reason the federal government helps pay for such projects is to develop integrated residential neighborhoods.

"But your petitioners do not desire to be integrated with members of the white race or to live among them," the petition said.

Phillips said there is no basis for such a statement.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook in Atlanta praised highly the "group of fine Negro taxpayers" who filed the suit.

"Their action through the courts again demonstrates the fallacy of the conclusion by the NAACP and the U. S. Supreme Court that the mixing of the Negro and white races in public housing and schools is in the best interest of the Negro race," Cook said.

He said the Negroes, to be consistent, "would say the same thing about mixing of the races in the public schools."

"The Negroes constitute a proud race and they are entitled to the protection of their racial integrity," Cook said.

Four Arrested In Cafe Disturbance

World p.4

Birmingham, Ala.

Wed 6-24-59

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Two white men and two Negro women were reportedly arrested by Atlanta police late Saturday night following a disturbance at a Forsyth St. cafe, the WORLD learned.

Patrolmen C. O. Anderson and C. W. Howard reportedly arrested Miss Esther Jackson, 24, of 128 Wadley St., S. W., and Miss Carrie Johnson, 25, of 1655 Drew Dr., N. W., and charged them with drunk and disorderly-disturbance. An additional charge of disorderly conduct-malicious mischief was also lodged against Miss Johnson, reports indicated.

The white men arrested in connection with the disturbance were identified as Sam Bloodworth, of the Jefferson Hotel, and Edward Collum, of 273 Whitehall St., S. W. Both men were charged with disorderly conduct-disturbance, it was learned.

The incident was reportedly prompted by the two Negro women's appearance for service at the counter of the downtown cafe. A scuffle allegedly ensued and a garbage can was reportedly hurled through the cafe's plate glass door.

The trial of the four suspects was scheduled by the arresting officers for 2 p.m. Monday afternoon in Municipal Court.

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'Slanderous Attack on South'

38a Ga

Talmadge Blasts Race Report

Herald
Miami
Fla
Thurs
6-25-59
p 2A

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A three-agency report on racial violence was "an unfounded and slanderous attack upon the good name of the people of the South," Sen. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.) charges.

The Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, one of the three agencies, promptly replied that, "It is a great pity that Sen. Talmadge is not more concerned about these critical problems of lawlessness, rather than unjustly attacking those who soberly point out the dangers."

The report was issued June 14 in Atlanta by the Southern Regional Council, the American Friends Service Committee of High Point, N.C., and the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S. of America, a New York City organization.

Talmadge charged that all three groups were dedicated to racial agitation. The Southern Regional Council replied that each of the three "is known for its temperate, responsible approach to race relations."

The report listed 530 incidents of violence, which it said were "taken from objective newspaper accounts," over a four-year period, beginning Jan. 1, 1955, and said the record indicated a deterioration of law and order in the South since the U.S. Supreme Court's rulings against public school segregation.

Sen. Talmadge
. . . *'one-sided study'*

The list of violence included killings, beatings and mob action.

Talmadge, in his Senate speech, said "by innuendo, distortion, association and half-truth" the report tried to link 530 "unrelated" incidents to prove that law, order and harmonious race relations no longer exist in the 11 Southern states.

"This studied effort to indict a whole region of our nation is wholly one-sided and makes no pretense of comparison with other periods or regions," the senator said. "Nor does it attempt in any way to report on the manner in which these so-called incidents have been dealt with under due process of law in the states and localities where they occurred."

The Southern Regional Council's statement said: "The senator could not have read the report before making his charges. If he had, he would have found that each incident reported was taken from objective newspaper accounts and that arrests and convictions of offenders were also reported. Moreover, cases in which Negroes were the perpetrators of violence against whites were also included."

(X)

Threat To Tie Up Atlanta Course Blocks Negro Play

Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
38a
Ga
Mon. 7-27-59
p. 2

ATLANTA (AP) — Plans for a Negro golf tournament at the Adams Park city course were called off over the weekend after white residents in the neighborhood threatened to tie up the course with players.

T. D. Hawkins, president of the sponsoring New Era Golf Club, announced Saturday that the Southeastern tournament scheduled for July 29-31 had been cancelled.

He declined to elaborate. About 100 Negroes mainly from Atlanta, Nashville, Jacksonville and Miami had been expected for the competition.

The golfers were to have played on an individual basis without spectators under a rule laid down by park and city officials prohibiting persons on a public course without a golf bag, at least five clubs and a ticket. The courses were desegregated several years ago under U. S. court decree.

W. M. Massengale, chairman of the protesting Southwest Civic Committee, said: "We had about 25 people set up to play golf on the three days of the tournament.

"The only way we could stop the tournament was to tie up the course. There is no set length of time to make a hole in the game."

Massengale said the protest was not purely on racial grounds. He said he believed residents in the area would probably object to a tournament of that size even if all the participants were white.

"We realize that Negroes have the right to play golf on a city course on an individual basis," he said, "but I see no difference between having a tournament and having more than 100 Negroes play golf at one time on an individual basis."

Alfred Holmes, a member of the New Era Golf Club and a petitioner in the suit that led to desegregation of the city golf courses three and onehalf years ago, threatened to sue again if a white tournament ever is scheduled on a city course.

"Either everybody ought to be able to have a tournament or nobody ought to," he said. "That's what the right to play golf without racial distinction means."

The Madisonian

Sen. Talmadge Would Give An Inch To Save a Mile

Atlanta, Ga.
Constitution
38a
Ga
Tues, 5-5-59
p 4

Sen. Herman Talmadge has spoken out on the county unit system. He has spoken out not once, but to make his stand clear, twice. The senator has asked for a reappraisal of the system, not abolishment. He asks that a study be made to protect the system. In fairness, he says, a study should be made to see whether the populous counties should be granted a reasonable increase in unit votes to reflect more nearly current population trends.

Speaking as a political realist, the senator says that unless something is done to revise Georgia's county unit system it may be doomed for complete revision or repeal by the liberal Supreme Court.

As our once agrarian state becomes more and more urban, the thousands of citizens who dwell in cities begin to demand a louder voice in our vote. As things now stand a county the size of Fulton has only six electoral votes against two for a county the size of ours. Thus, each rural voter has a vote equal to that of hundreds of city dwellers. While this blocks off any big-city bloc vote and gives the rural Georgian a stronger vote in state affairs, it does discriminate against the city voter.

Naturally the big-city voter is squawking. Whereas in the small counties the politicians become more and more enchanted with the power of the unit system as it now stands. There are arguments — strong arguments—both pro and con.

Something's gotta give, the senator says—and he wanted to give an inch to save a mile later. The civil rights ruling has certainly taught Sen. Talmadge a valid lesson—it is sometimes better to give and compromise in an instance, thereby preventing full-scale court intervention.

Right now Georgia's voting laws favor the minorities in the rural counties. Wouldn't it be better, the senator is saying, to work out a plan to appease the city voters and prevent liberal court interpretations?

Some of Talmadge's most ardent admirers in the past have become most articulate critics of his stand. It would behoove them to face up to the facts as the senator has done.

Determined To Be Free

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

King Says South Out To Kill 1954 Supreme Court Decision

Fri. 12-11-59

P. 1

By EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — "We are determined to be free." That was the "broad, bold advance" program sketched for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference by its president, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Tuesday night, Dec. 8 at a mass meeting held at the St. James Baptist Church.

38a

Meantime, Dr. King warned the Negro group the South is trying to mobilize public opinion to reverse the historic 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision. He also called attention to the Dixie propaganda campaign that tries to build the impression that Negro citizens are not worthy of full freedom.

9a

"This is a decision movement in our struggle for freedom," Dr. King said. "We intend to use every moment of it well," he added .

Dr. King, who has announced plans to move from Montgomery to Atlanta, Ga., asserted that he was "not moving away from the struggle but deeper into the struggle" in an effort to bring about "a speedier breakdown of segregation."

An overflow gathering turned out for the meeting which had been preceded by a day - long meeting of executive board members from Alabama ,Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

The conference adopted the following prepared policy statement which was read at the meeting and released to the press:

"The Annual Board Meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which the famed Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., is President, met here today (Dec. 8) at the St. James Baptist Church. In a body of resolutions adopted unanimously by the group, it was stated that "meeting in Birmingham was significant," since it had the "dubious distinction" of being the "toughest city in the South."

Sympathy was expressed for the wanton disregard of the Negro community's civil rights by city officials and commendation was tendered the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights headed by the Rev. Fred. Shuttlesworth, for their determined efforts toward desegregation on buses, in schools, and facilities incident to air travel."

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

"The Conference Board strongly urged the Attorney General" in another resolution, "to proceed immediately with the indictment of the persons responsible for the Mack Charles Parker lynching. The general citizenry of America was called upon to wire and write the Attorney General and members of Congress to support a Federal Anti-Lynch law.

Fri 12-11-59

P-4

"It was announced that in the next year of activity, the Conference would initiate a 'mass action program' directed at arousing "every Negro community in the South" to seek their full rights of citizenship guaranteed under recent mandates of the Supreme Court, particularly in the areas of school integration, carrier transportation, and eating facilities."

38a

"The group registered strong support in this closing election year for the passage of a "meaningful Civil Rights bill" aimed at implementing the recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission. The need for "federalizing" voting registrars and school districts in problemed areas was spelled out as was that of empowering the Justice Department to initiate court action where the civil rights of citizens are violated."

9a

"The Dexter Avenue Baptist Church of Montgomery, which Dr. King recently resigned, was cited for its generosity in "sharing Rev. King with the struggle of the South. The leader and spokesman for non violent techniques in social change in the South is moving his headquarters to his native Atlanta "to give maximum time to the Southern struggle." A Prayer Pilgrimage to be led by the Negro Clergy of Virginia on January 1, 1960 in a non violent protest against school closure of Prince Edward County in that state, was wholeheartedly endorsed and support of the SCIC was pledged."

"The Annual Board Meeting was climaxed with a city-wide mass meeting with Civil Rights Leaders from 10 southern states participating. The evening program was highlighted by a stirring address by the Rev. Mr. King that was momentarily preceded by a "visit" of siren - screaming police and fire vehicles, obviously intended to disrupt the meeting."

Using the subject, "Freedom's Role," Dr. King described three groups who are on the scene with the promised land of first - class citizenship ahead. He listed them as (1) those who want to go back to Egypt .... the fearful, handout seekers ,the bogged down, with the freedom of exhaustion.

The second group (2) wants to hang around .... they want the fruits of integration without being willing to pull up the roots of segregation.

And the third group, the creative minority .... they wanted to be free .... they have the capacity to take punishment in order to push into the promised land of freedom.

The "bold adavnce" program Dr. King said would require mass action for implementing the favorable decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the areas of voter-registration ,transportation, and public schools, especially. He suggested that laws not used will lead to the lost of rights.

In introducing Dr. King, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, chairman of the executive board of the Montgomery Improvement Association and a close personal friend, said that Dr. King is one of "the 30 scholars invited to Venice, Italy" to study works of Arnold Toynbee, British philosopher - historian in a search for solutions to world problems.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights and SCLC secretary, presided. He reviewed the legal struggle in Birmngham for civic advancement and revealed that ACMHR had sent a communication to the Birmingham Transit Company asking that racial signs on buses be removed.

Welcome greetings came the Rev. R. L. Alford, pastor of Sardis Baptist Church on behalf of the civic leadership; the Rev. A. L. Woods, Jr. on behalf of the Movement; Dr. W. L. Shortridge, on behalf of the business men; the Rev. J. L. Ware, on behalf of the ministers of the gospel; Rev. Edward Gardner, ACMHR vice - president. The Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla., gave the response.

The Rev. Ware, observing a crew from the Fire Department, accompanied by uniform police, rushed into the church, apparently answering a false alarm, said "this has gotten to be a red hot meeting with the Fire Department here." He added, "it will take more than that to dampen our spirit."

Two persons identified as city detectives sat in the northwest corner of the church near the rostrum. Three persons identified as reporters from the daily press were seated close to them.

Shortly before the firemen arrived, a person identified as a reporter from the daily press stood inside the church near the front door on the southwest side. An usher gestured for him to come to the front of the church, but he did not immediately come forward.

After the meeting adjourned and gatherers were leaving the church a telephone call came for the Rev. Shuttlesworth to rush home. He checked home and found that everything was going all right. The person who told him the cal lsaid it was the voice of a man which he heard at the other end of the telephone.

Vandiver Warns King And KKK

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

Vows Close Watch On Race Extremists

Sat. 12-12-59

Gov. Vandiver warned both extremes of the segregation controversy Friday that they will be under surveillance to see that they keep peace and order.

P. 3

His remarks were aimed both at the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, who is now moving to Georgia, and a new Ku Klux Klan group.

38a

Vandiver issued reporters copies of a wire service story quoting King as telling Negroes "we must practice open, civil disobedience. We must be willing to go to jail en masse."

9a

BIRMINGHAM SPEECH

The statement was made in a Birmingham, Ala., speech in which King urged Negroes to break state or local laws "not in harmony with federal law."

"Anybody who comes across the borders of Georgia with the avowed purpose of breaking the laws of Georgia will be kept under surveillance at all times," the governor commented.

Vandiver has been criticized for a similar statement on the ground that King is law-abiding.

"That doesn't sound like a peace-abiding man to me," the governor declared Friday. "We intend to preserve the peace and good order of the state."

"OVERT ACT"

Asked about a group which received a Fulton County charter for "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. on Dec. 7, Vandiver remarked:

"You can't jail somebody on supposition. There's got to be some overt act. Although some have disrespect for the laws of the state and the nation, I don't.

✓

'WE WANT ERNIE'

Constitution
Atlanta Ga. P. 6
Tue. 7-14-59

150 Segregationists Rally, Sing Hymns at Mansion

A hymn-singing, sign-bearing crowd of about 150 persons gathered outside the governor's mansion Monday night and staged an orderly demonstration that was pro-segregation all the way.

Small groups of people began gathering on The Prado in front of the mansion as the meeting inside began. They grew slowly and about 8 o'clock cars loaded with placard-bearers arrived.

The placards carried such slogans as: "Segregation Was Planned Long Before Supreme Court Justices Were Born" and "Don't Push Our Children Out the Back Door and Let the Communists in the Front Door."

'AMAZING GRACE'

The crowd finally swelled to an estimated 150.

38a

A preacher—the Rev. B. S. Cole of Decatur and pastor of the United Pentecostal Church of Griffin—climbed up on a car and announced:

Ga

"Somebody suggested we sing a good Christian song. Let's all sing 'Amazing Grace'—we all know that."

Sedate Ansley Park sounded like a summer night camp meeting as the Rev. Cole led the singing.

YELL FOR 'DIXIE'

When it ended, someone yelled for "Dixie."

"I don't know the words to that one," the Rev. Cole said and started leading "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Once that was sung, a few spontaneous voices took up the strains of "Dixie."

Then a chorus began shouting, "We want Ernie. We want Ernie."

But it's doubtful the governor and his conferees could hear the cries in the upstairs sun-porch being used as a conference room.

A group of high school students began chanting cheers like, "Two, Four, Six Eight—We don't want to integrate."

"ABSOLUTELY NO HATE"

Reams of various types of "religious literature" were circulated.

Most of it carried anti-integration and anti-Communist labels.

Mrs. Martha Andrews, "AB, MA in religious education from Duke University," of Decatur, was circulating what she said was a list of about 30 Biblical quotations which she said opposed integration.

"I'm here because I feel like segregation is the Biblical stand. But I have absolutely no hate," she said.

Judge Says Atlanta Has Better Citizens, Better Morals Than Has New York City

The Talladega Daily Home Talladega, Ala.
Wed. 11-4-59.

P. 1

ATLANTA (AP) — Atlanta has better citizens and better morals than New York City, a judge said in charging the grand jury.

Judge Durwood T. Pye told the jurors that Atlanta streets, like New York's, would "be turned into a jungle where it is unsafe to go" if Atlantans adopted attitudes like those of New York officials about crime.

38a

He quoted extensively from magazine articles on conditions in New York during his lengthy charge Tuesday. He said Atlanta has escaped thus far because of the superior quality of its citizens and its morals.

Ga

Pye warned that Atlanta is not immune to teenage violence such as occurred in New York.

He said the city was fortunate to be in what he said is often sneeringly called the "segregated Bible belt."

Pye read Georgia barratry laws to the grand jury and said he thinks they should be used against "third persons who unlawfully excite and foment" school integration suits. The laws, he explained, do not prevent parents or students from filing integration suits but do extend to other parties including corporations and associations.

A group of Negro parents has won a federal court order to desegregate Atlanta public schools. State and national representatives of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People took an active part in the case. Pye did not mention the NAACP in his charge.

The judge said integration fertilizes crime and the notion of equalty tends to help no one and tends to retard some. Crime, he declared, cannot be prevented by sentimentality and should be punished by proper severity.

Georgia, Governor Says

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

King Unwelcome In Home State

12-12-59,

(Courier Press Service)

P. 4

ATLANTA, Ga. — Announcement that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., now pastoring in Montgomery, Ala., and national integration leader, will move to Atlanta Feb. 1, 1960, to become co-pastor of his father's church, Ebenezer Baptist, and expand his integration work, has drawn a vicious blast from Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia.

38a

In a prepared statement, last week, the governor said:

"Wherever M. L. King Jr. has been, there has followed in his wake a wave of crimes, including stabbings, bombings and inciting to riot, barratry, and destruction of property and many others. For these reasons, he is not welcome to Georgia."

■

ALSO, GOVERNOR Vandiver said: "We will be watching him closely, and if he is responsible for strife involving law violations, he will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law."

Dr. King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association since its formation in December, 1955, is a native of Georgia, having been born at Stockbridge, Ga., about 11 miles east of here, according to his father. He has been pastoring the Dexter Ave. Baptist Church in Montgomery during that same period, and was leader of the successful Montgomery bus boycott which began in December, 1955.

According to reports, Dr. King will co-pastor Ebenezer with his father. He has a younger brother who is an assistant pastor of Ebenezer, also.

Ga

Vandiver again vows to keep watch on King

Birmingham News P. 1
Birmingham, Ala.
Fri 12-11-59.

ATLANTA, Dec. 11—(AP)—Gov. Ernest Vandiver today again promised to keep the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. under constant surveillance when the Negro leader moves to Atlanta next February.

P. 1

VANDIVER

The governor, who had drawn some criticism for an earlier statement that King's actions in Georgia would be watched carefully, today distributed at his news conference a recent news story from Birmingham. It quoted the Montgomery Negro as urging Southern Negroes to openly break any state or local laws not in harmony with federal laws.

38a
Ga

"Anybody who comes across the borders of Georgia with the avowed intention of breaking the laws of Georgia will be kept under surveillance at all times," Vandiver said.

Legal Aid To Negroes Called Shy

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 11-9-59

Judicial System Discussed by Webb

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

R. 28

Negroes suffer more than any other element for the lack of legal aid when they err, Fulton Sol. Gen. Paul Webb told the weekly forum of the Butler Street YMCA's Hungry Club recently.

The solicitor said the "prejudicial lack of legal aid" makes the Negro easy prey in court procedures when he is left in the hands of "smart and unscrupulous lawyers."

38a

He said, however, that the Negro should not lose confidence in Georgia's courts.

"They are so regulated," he said, "that if one court errs there are court procedures to catch it."

Webb said despite the frustrations suffered and felt under the apparently long delay of court appeals that Americans could "thank the Lord" for our judicial system which has come a long way in the administration of justice, both criminal and civil.

There are some court procedures, he said, which are outmoded and subject for change but they stand for law and order which is the only thing that guarantees to Americans the rights won by statutes in the march toward justice and perfection.

Drive for Voters

Delegates attending the recent annual meeting of the Georgia Voters League in Macon adopted a program which calls for increased voter registration throughout the state.

The group's resolutions committee also passed a resolution strongly recommending that citizens not be deterred in their voting by "threats, intimidations, or sutble subterfuges," and admonished calling on the league when assistance is needed.

Georgian Urges Whites To Start

The Commercial Appeal
P. 15

States' Righter Tells South To 'Take Its Cause To The Nation'

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

YAZOO CITY, Miss., Oct. 26.—Roy V. Harris, Augusta attorney and president of the Georgia States' Rights Council, Monday night called on the white people of the South to organize "to take our cause to every white man, woman and child in this great country of ours."

38b

Tue. 10-27-59.

'Time Is Ripe'

In a speech before the annual meeting of the Citizens Council here, Mr. Harris said:

"The time is ripe when the white people should organize and raise whatever amount of money is necessary.

"Now is the time to organize," Mr. Harris continued, "and tell the people of the nation that in the South we have proved that the only way two such dissimilar races can live together in the same community in a state of peace, harmony and mutual helpfulness is under our traditional pattern of segregation."

Mr. Harris told the councils that "we are winning because we lost this fight with the United States Supreme Court decision on May 17, 1954, insofar as the courts are concerned.

"Now nearly five and a half years later we find there is no integration in the public schools of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Louisiana," he added.

Cites Negro's Speech

Pointing out "the South is gaining a lot of sentiment in our favor and a lot of sympathy for our cause over the nation," he said the best authority for this is the words of Thurgood Marshall, Negro attorney for the NAACP.

"Speaking on July 6 to an audience at Fisk University, Nashville, Marshall said that Negroes are winning their battles in the courts but are losing the battle for public opinion," Mr. Harris claimed.

Vow To Watch King Renewed By Vandiver

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA (AP)—Renewed determination to keep a close watch on activities of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., when he moves to Atlanta, was disclosed by Gov. Ernest Vandiver Friday.

Sat. 12-19-59

Vandiver, at a news conference, noted that King recently was quoted in Birmingham, as urging Southern Negroes to openly break any state or local laws not in harmony with federal laws.

P. 4B

"Anybody who comes across the borders of Georgia with the avowed intention of breaking the laws of Georgia will be kept under surveillance at all times," Vandiver said.

38c

King, leader of the Negro boycott of Montgomery buses, has announced that he will move to Atlanta Feb. 1.

Vandiver, who drew some criticism when he first said King would be watched closely if he moves to Georgia, distributed reproductions of a news story quoting King, in a Birmingham speech, as advocating civil disobedience.

U. Ga. Cancels Jazz Group With Negro Bass Player

38a Ga

Constitution State News Service

Constitution

ATHENS—The University of Georgia has decreed that the Dave Brubeck jazz quartet could not perform a March 4 concert on campus here because one of its members is a Negro.

Atlanta, Ga.

The campus Jazz Society, which was to sponsor the concert, notified Brubeck in New York that the concert could not be held "because it was against the policy of the university."

Brubeck termed the cancellation "unconstitutional and ridiculous." But the musician's booking agent said he would return the Jazz Society's $650 deposit for the concert.

Wed. 3-25-59

Bill Simpson, director of public relations at the university, said that Stuart Woods, president of the Jazz Society, had prepared an apology to send to Brubeck but he advised Woods not to send it.

p. 12

The message was "too rugged," Simpson said.

Simpson said the Jazz Society scheduled the Brubeck concert last week. The group, composed of both student and faculty members, was formed in the fall quarter with the goal of presenting one jazz concert each quarter.

"TOO MUCH TOO FAST"

"They tried to do too much too fast," Simpson said.

The jazz group presented the Four Freshmen, an all while jazz group, in a fall concert.

"As far as I'm concerned, they can present the Four Freshmen every quarter," Simpson said.

Woods, a senior student from Manchester, said the Jazz Society was not aware until Monday that a member of the Brubeck quartet was a Negro.

Woods said university officials told him it was a matter of policy, which could not be broken, that no racially-mixed groups would be allowed to appear on campus. Woods said the booking agent was aware of the regulation.

Louis Armstrong with an integrated orchestra performed at the university about two years ago.

NOT FOR A MILLION

Asked if he would use a white substitute for bass player Eugene White at the university, Brubeck said "not for a million dollars."

The jazz pianist is scheduled to play in Atlanta Sunday at the Magnolia Ballroom, a Negro entertainment hall. A spokesman for Brubeck said the Sunday engagement in Atlanta would be fulfilled, despite the Athens cancellation.

Simpson said the university's policy does not spell out whether an all-Negro orchestra may perform at the university.

The public relations man said many fraternities and sororities now use all-Negro orchestras at dances. But this, he said, is not considered a campus-wide activity.

Woods said it is too late to get a substitute for the March 4 concert, but that the Jazz Society hoped to book another concert by another group in the spring.

Seeks to end 'judicial dictatorship'—

Talmadge would strip U. S. courts of school rule

38a Ga

WASHINGTON, April 7—(AP)—Federal judges would be forbidden to touch any case involving a state-supported school under a bill introduced today by Sen. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.).

News

The junior Georgia senator, in a speech prepared for delivery on the floor of the Senate, accompanied the introduction of the bill with a scorching attack on the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision that racial segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional.

Birmingham Ala.

Talmadge criticized the court for citing "so-called modern authorities on sociology and psychology" in the decision and said two of the six principal authorities listed had Communist ties.

Tues. 4-7-59

He said, "I wish to point out, and to emphasize as vigorously as I know how, that so long as that decision is allowed to stand this nation will never be free from the threat of judicial dictatorship and the constitution and the rights of the American people will forever be subject to the whims of the men who transiently occupy the Supreme Court bench."

p. 1

TALMADGE

THE Talmadge bill would add a new section to to the United States code, as follows:

"No justice, judge, or court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear, determine, or review, or to issue any writ, process, order, decree, or command with respect to, any case, controversy, or matter relating to the administration, by any state or any political or other subdivision of any state, or any public school, public educational institution, or public educational system operated by such state or subdivision."

Talmadge said the 1954 decision "ignored 105 years of judicial precedent, and "overruled at least 18 federal district and circuit court decisions and at least 59 state and territorial decisions."

THE DESEGREGATION ruling "cited as its only authority books and treatises on sociology and psychology written by men of questionable background and doubtful loyalty," Talmadge declared.

He said two of the authorities, Theodore Brameld and E. Franklin Frazier, "have between them been members of or identified with 28 organizations declared to be Communist, Communist fronts or Communist-dominated by the attorney general of the United States or the Committee on un-American Activities . . ."

A third authority cited by the Supreme Court, Talmadge said, "was at the time of the arguments before the court, on the payroll of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People as a so-called 'social-science expert,' a highly irregular procedure in view of the fact that the NAACP was the principal plaintiff . . ." He identified this authority as K. B. Clark.

TALMADGE SAID 16 of the contributors to the book, "An American Dilemma," have lengthy records of pro-Communist activity in the files of the un-American Activities Committee. He said the book, by Swedish Socialist Dr. Karl Gunnar Myrdal, was cited in its entirety by the Supreme Court as an authority.

News

On Page 13 of the book Myrdal declared that the U. S. Constitution is "impractical and ill-suited for modern conditions," Talmadge said.

Tues. 4-7-59

And Talmadge quoted Myrdal as openly avowing that "Liberty must be forsaken for what he called 'social equality.'"

Talmadge said, "Since the behavioral sciences are very young, imprecise and changeable, their findings have an uncertain life expectancy and today's observations very likely will be cancelled by tomorrow's new theories.

38a Ga

"I ask, therefore, Mr. President, is it right that our fundamental constitutional rights should be conditioned upon the latest psychological literature or scientific theory?"

Airport cafe sued

38a

ATLANTA, Ga. — A suit asking a Federal court injunction against racial segregation was filed here last week against the Dobbs House, Inc., restaurant in the Atlanta Airport.

Afro American

The complainant is H. D. Coker of Birmingham, Ala., vice president and agency officer of a Birmingham insurance company.

Ga

Sat. 1-3-59

MR. COKER states that he and his party were discriminated against when they attempted to obtain food in the restaurant which caters to airline passengers.

Baltimore, Md.

Named as defendants were the City of Atlanta, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Dobbs Houses, Inc.; Jack Gray, terminal manager, and B. F. Buttrey, manager of the restaurant.

Negroes May Cancel Plan On Golf Meet

Advertiser

ATLANTA (AP) — Negro sponsors of a regional golf tournament at the city's Adams Park Course may call it off to avoid racial animosity.

Thurs. 7-23-59

If they should decide to go ahead with the event next week it would be strictly without a gallery.

Montgomery Ala

Aldermen Charlie Leftwich said that a gallery would be eliminated by city golf rules barring from the course any without a bag, a minimum of five clubs and a ticket.

p. 3A

He added that the Negroes had not applied for a permit to hold a tournament but had been told by Parks Superintendent George Simons that no such permission would be granted.

38a Ga

He noted, however, that since the municipal courses already are integrated under federal court order, individual Negroes could not be barred.

Sam sellers of the New Era Golf Club, tournament sponsor, said it had been planned to use the city course for competition only. Match-making, score posting and all 19th hole activities, he explained, would be relegated to the smaller, less well-kept Lincoln Golf Club, a private outfit.

But after such terms as rabble-rousing and race-baiting had been bandied around, sellers said he and associates preferred not to hold the event "if it is going to stir up a lot of trouble between the races."

Bus Segregation Trial Today

DISMISSAL OF AIRPORT BIAS SUIT IS SOUGHT

Atlanta World

By JOHN BRITTON

On the eve of the trial attacking Atlanta's alleged bus seating segregation laws, the attorneys for three defendants involved in the recently initiated airport restaurant desegregation suit petitioned the court to dismiss the discrimination complaint against them.

With the long-delayed bus desegregation trial scheduled for this morning at 9:30 two city attorneys Thursday asked the court to exempt the City of Atlanta, Mayor William B. Hartsfield and Jack Gray, terminal manager of the Atlanta Airport Terminal as defendants in the pending litigation.

38a

Apr 1-9-59

The brief in support of the motion to have the case dismissed against the city employed officials was filed by City Attorneys J. C. Savage and Newell Edenfield who said the "complaint fails to state any claim upon which relief against these defendants can be granted."

The airport suit initiated by Birmingham insurance executive H. D. Coke, alleges that discrimination was practiced against him last August when he was allegedly refused service at a table of his choice.

NO CONNECTION

The city attorneys stated in their brief that the city of Atlanta, Hartsfield and Gray had no connection with the incidents as stipulated in Coke's complaint "other than the fact that the restaurant is located on city property and is operated pursuant to a lease granted by the city and executed by the mayor."

Edenfield said the lease granted by the city to the restaurant requires the establishment to operate "in conformity with all federal, state and local laws."

The city attorney further said in effect, that the complaint filed by Coke did not claim that the three defendants who made the dismissal motion had any knowledge of the incident in question or sanctioned the alleged discriminatory act either by word, deed, custom, statute, ordinance, hint or innuendo.

Edenfield concluded his brief by saying, "Without regard to the merit or demerits of the plaintiff's contention, it is clear that these (three) defendants are not proper defendants and that under the complaint, plaintiff is and can be entitled to no relief against them."

The motion for dismissal included all names of the defendants stipulated in Coke's original suit except that of the manager of the Dobbs House Restaurant at the Municipal Airport, B. F. Buttrey.

TRIAL TODAY

Meanwhile, it was officially confirmed Thursday afternoon that the trial attacking certain state and city ordinances requiring segregated seating on public transportation facilities will convene at 9:30 a.m. today.

April 1-9-59

It is thought that Judge Frank A. Hooper, who is scheduled to decide the contest, will base his final verdict on records, briefs and evidence already submitted to him previously by the attorneys on both sides. The trial is not expected to last more than one day.

38a

The main order of trial procedure will probably be the final summations and contentions of facts by counsels for all parties without the introduction of any new evidence or witnesses unless they are proved to be pertinent to a final decision.

In another action, several courthouse officials said they expect Judge Boyd Sloan to render a decision 'very soon' in connection with the Georgia State College of Business Administration desegregation suit initiated by Mrs. Barbara Hunt, Mrs. Myra Dinsmore, and Miss Iris Mae Welch.

The courthouse sources said it is possible the judge may hand down his ruling late this afternoon, however, they predicted that it is "almost definite" a decision will be rendered Monday when Judge Sloan returns to his court duties in the Criminal Division.

The final written argument, which Judge Sloan commanded each side to submit to him at the end of the trial proceedings, was never received in the clerk's office from the attorneys for the state.

The district court clerks said, however, "it is likely" that Attorney-General Eugene Cook submitted the required argument directly to the judge without filing a copy with the clerk's office or serving a copy to the opposing attorneys.

The plaintiffs' attorneys submitted their final argument and contention of facts with the clerk on January 1. No clue has been furnished regarding issues contended by state's attroneys in their final argument.

Georgia's leader talks to Congress—

Race extremists play Red game. Gov. Vandiver warns

(X)

WASHINGTON, April 16—(AP)—The struggle over proposed civil rights legislation "is but one facet of the ever-present, underlying Communist plan to divide and conquer," Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia said today.

Vandiver's remark came in a statement to a House judiciary subcommittee in opposition to pending civil rights proposals.

38

Birmingham

THE GEORGIA GOVERNOR said he would leave a discussion of the legal technicalities involved to Charles J. Bloch, Macon, Ga., attorney.

"Rather, it shall be my purpose to convey to you in very general terms some of the anxiety which is held by the people of Georgia regarding the harsh nature of some of these so-called 'civil rights' proposals," Vandiver said.

4-16-59

He said the nation should settle its internal conflicts "through faith and hard work . . . within the framework of state authority and conditions and practicalities as they actually exist, not as we would fancy them to be."

VANDIVER SAID, "We cannot find these answers by destroying the reserved rights of the several states and by concentrating more and more governmental power in Washington."

The Georgia governor said the three major civic rights proposals now pending in Congress "are all negative in their fundamental aspects."

He said, "They seek to suppress symptoms by intimidation instead of offering concrete programs of tangible benefit designed to solve the problems which exist in like measure all over this land of ours.

"Rights cannot be secured when power is granted to commit an injustice in the name of justice.

"Rights cannot be secured by a government of men or through the naked force of the unsheated bayonet or the butt of a rifle."

VANDIVER SAID, "Georgians of both races have shown good judgment in not falling victim to the siren songs of extremist agitators.

"We are making progress.

"Free of meddling and outside interference, it will continue."

Vandiver pointed out that Georgia Negroes have shared heaviest in new benefits provided by the state in the past decade.

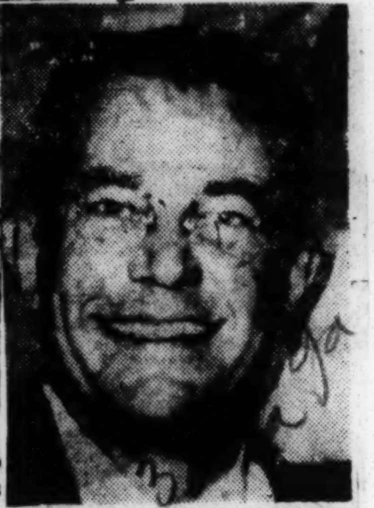
Of a $300 million school building program carried on by the state and local communities since 1952, more than 50 per cent went to provide entirely new buildings for Negro children though the percentage of Negroes to the total population is only slightly more than 30 per cent, Vandiver said.

"Neither race wishes to give up its buildings, its autonomy nor its teachers," Vandiver declared.

HE SAID THERE ARE some "striking parallels" between the proposed civil rights legislation and a series of laws enacted during the reconstruction period following the Civil War.

The present day proposals are not so harsh, perhaps, Vandiver said, "but just as contrary to the language of the Constitution and just as inconsistent with the public welfare."

"Let us reject the malignant growth of sectional hatred, envy and jealousy which permeates most of these bills," the Georgia governor said. "Most of them are nothing but the moves of political chess players in the game of partisan politics."



ERNEST VANDIVER
. . . Opposes rights bill

Newsman carries plea to senators

WASHINGTON, April 16—(AP)—A Negro newspaperman from Columbia, S. C., today carried his plea for civil rights legislation to a Senate judiciary subcommittee.

The witness—John H. McCray—told the legislators the Negro "doesn't want patronizing, a handout here and there and to be advised continuously to trust, wait and pray."

"Negro citizens," he said, "are grownups, but few Americans realize it."

McCray said the Negro has "proved his mettle in every area of activity" under adverse circumstances.

"BUT HE HAS remained the pawn, the whipping boy, the human being others consider as an afterthought," he said.

"Our inadequate protection of the rights of Negro citizens, in particular, has both hampered our accomplishments as a nation and as an international savior among those nations having large and predominant colored races, and our own unity as one great nation."

McCray, born in Florida and raised in South Carolina, is employed by the Afro-American Newspapers with headquarters in Baltimore, Md., but his articles are seen in the South Carolina edition only.

Arnall Calls Segregation Stand Silly

ATLANTA (AP)—Business interests in Georgia will not stand idly by and permit public schools to be closed to avoid integration, former Gov. Ellis Arnall said.

Montgomery

Arnall told a conference on state government at Emory University that the state's present legal stand of segregation or no schools is silly.

He said a political organization is not needed to beat down those favoring school closings. "All you have to do is blow the whistle and you've whipped them," he declared.

"He reiterated that he was prepared to re-enter politics and carry the banner for a pupil placement law and provide private grants to parents who do not want to send their children to public schools that may have to operate with some integration.

"They talk about private schools. They'll be private but they won't be schools. That's a joke."

38a 1959

GEORGIA

SENATOR RICHARD B. RUSSELL
BILL - MIGRATION SUBSIDY

Migration Subsidy Is Gaining Support

38a

Russell Plan Is Readied For New Congress

[illegible] Commercial

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI) — Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) claimed growing support Friday for his proposal to ease racial tensions in the South by providing Federal aid to Negro families who want to move to other areas of the country.

Memphis Tenn.

He declared he intended "to work hard for this proposal and I believe it will have considerable support when people fully understand it."

"It won't cost much and I think it is the real solution to the problem," Senator Russell added. He said, "After all, we have done the same thing in other countries" under the foreign aid program.

1-3-59

He said he would introduce a bill to carry out his proposal soon after Congress convened next Wednesday.

Under his proposal, the Federal Government would provide financial aid to families wishing to improve their economic status by moving to another area of the country.

P. 15

Mr. Russell emphasized the moving would be strictly voluntarily and that white families as well as Negroes would be entitled to receive the Federal aid.

He said white families, for example, could be aided in moving from depressed areas to places offering job opportunities.

"It would be a great stimulus to business," the senator said. One feature of the plan, he said, would permit low-interest Government loans to businessmen providing job opportunities to relocated families.

Senator John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.), the 1952 Democratic vice presidential nominee, declared he heartily favored Senator Russell's proposal.

Mr. Sparkman served on a special House committee about 20 years ago to study the feasibility of moving poor people from one state to another to give them greater economic opportunities. No specific legislation resulted, however.

Migration Plan Gaining Russell Says

Post Herald

38a

Sparkman Backs Proposal To Aid Family Transfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI) —Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) claimed growing support today for his proposal to ease racial tensions in the South by providing Federal aid to Negro families who want to move to other areas of the country.

Birmingham Ala.

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Sat 1-3-59

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P. 2

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ONLY A BACHELOR WOULD SPONSOR SUCH A BILL

38a Ga. (Senator Richard Russell)

Afro-American

Only a bachelor like Senator Richard Russell, D., Ga., would have introduced a bill asking the government to appropriate funds for colored people who wish to leave the South.

Baltimore Md.

This is the view of Harry Golden, writing in a recent issue of the Charlotte N.C. Israelite.

Sat 3-28-59

According to Mr. Golden, the servant situation in the South is bad as it is.

P. 8

Southern newspapers are filled everyday with classified ads from northern cities offering every possible inducement for domestic servants to leave the South and many of them do go.

First to go

If Senator Russell's bill becomes law, Mr. Golden says the first colored people to leave the South will be the 65 cents an hour domestics, followed closely by the 65 cents an hour laundry workers.

If this happens, bachelor Senator Russell is going to be in way over his head.

According to Mr. Golden, in Westport, Connecticut a servant charges $7.50 for a morning's work.

In New York the situation is worse.

A domestic works for five different families on five different days of the week because no single family can afford her whole week's salary which is a minimum of $10.00 a day.

Daring

Says Golden, Russell is making an attack on a Southern housewife no married man would dare attempt.

White Southern women helped colored people win the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott by transporting their servants in the family car.

They did this despite their husbands' remonstrations, "Don't you want segregation?"

The Southern woman said "I have to have my girl. You don't want me to be without any help do you?

Anti-Integration Laws Going, Says McClatchey

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

38a

All state laws put up as a barrier to integration will be "washed away . . . the distinguished and august General Assembly of Georgia to the contrary notwithstanding," the former head of Atlanta's school board said Wednesday.

Devereaux McClatchey, speaking to some 60 members of the Atlanta Voters Guild, said that it was just a question of time until the case against the Atlanta Board is tried, and that the court's decision will not differ from those of Little Rock or Virginia.

1-22-59

The attorney emphasized that the people of Georgia must be made to realize that any closing of Atlanta schools will ultimately result in closing of schools all over the state.

P. 26

"It is obvious the schools will close . . . because neither the state officials nor the people of Georgia will be able to accept the alternative to closing them. I do not for a moment underestimate the strength or feeling on this issue," McClatchey said.

The attorney said that the state would not let the schools remain closed.

McClatchey said he would "guess" that the schools would not be closed until 1960 and that they would remain closed no longer than two years. He emphasized that his was a guess only as an accurate prediction can never be made of court actions.

The attorney predicted that the re-opened schools would be operated pretty much on the same basis then as now, segregated by "community demands" rather than law.

Ⓧ

Two Accused Agitators Face Federal Trial

Jackson

ATLANTA, Ga. (Special) — Two men with communist-front records, who have been organizing and agitating for racial integration in the south, go on trial in federal court here Tuesday on charges of contempt of congress.

Carl Braden, former Louisville newspaperman, and Frank Wilkinson, Los Angeles, are charged specifically with refusing to answer questions, under oath from the witness stand, during hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, here last July.

38a

The hearings were presided over by Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La.), chairman of a subcommittee assigned to inquire into Communist influences in southern industry.

1-15-59

Obviously the defense of Braden, identified as having been a leader in communist activity in Louisville, and Wilkinson, identified as a west coast party leader, will be that the committee on un-American activities had no legal right to ask them about former alleged communist affiliation.

Braden is currently field secretary of an organization known as the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), now engaged in agitation for racial mixology in the southern states. Wilkinson entered the South last summer, and was charged at the hearings by Richard Arens, counsel for the committee on un-American activities with having attempted to "create a hostile attitude toward the committee."

Braden escaped a 15-year prison term in Kentucky, following conviction in a state court, at Louisville, of sedition. He was freed when the U. S. Supreme Court, in the socalled Steve Nelson case, in Pennsylvania, ruled that federal anti-sedition laws had preempted similar state laws.

1-15-59

PRESSURE CAMPAIGN

Testimony at Braden's trial was that he had purchased a home in a Louisville white community, then transferred ownership to a Negro. The home was later dynamited. and Kentucky Atty., Gen. Joe M. Ferguson charged at senate internal security hearings, in Memphis, in October 1957, that Communists "were responsible" for the dynamiting.

Evidence at the Atlanta inquiry tied Braden and Wilkinson into a pressure campaign to prevail upon Congress to call off the hearings.

Although numerous reluctant witnesses at the Atlanta hearings, identified as "hard core" party workers, hid behind the first and fifth amendments to avoid answering questions, Arens skillfully elicited evidence more than sufficient to reveal organized communist influences in southern industries.

38a

Two witnesses—a man and a woman—who were college graduates, with master's degrees were shown to have taken menial jobs in textile plants. They did not mention, in their job applications, the fact that they had ever attended college. They were identified as communist "colonizers", and leaders in what was known in Red circles as "Operation Dixie."

The fact that there are proposals before the house by leftists, led by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Cal.), to abolish the committee on un-American activities and transfer its functions to the judiciary committee has added to the interest in the contempt trial of Braden and Walkinson.

Urge Atlanta Negroes To Drop Bias Suits

Courier P. 11 Sat. 1-17-59

38a

(Courier Press Service)

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Courier has learned from very reliable sources that pressures are being exerted towards Negroes in Atlanta seeking to get them to withdraw pending civil rights and anti-segregation suits now in Federal courts.

The new governor, Ernest Vandiver, recently urged Negroes to withdraw the suits in a public statement which some Negroes interpreted as a veiled threat.

Since that time, direct requests have been made to certain individuals, The Courier learns, that the suits be withdrawn. One such request, it was said, was made by a member of the Georgia Supreme Court.

1-17-59

So far, there is no indication that Negroes are willing to withdraw any of the four suits now pending in U. S. District Courts.

Negro Bands Don't March in Macon Parade

Journal & Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 5-24-59

MACON, Ga., May 23 (AP)—A parade through downtown Macon Saturday promoting a cerebral palsy telethon, was completed without incident after two local Negro school bands which had been invited to take part did not participate.

Officials of Ballard Hudson and Peter G. Appling schools told newsmen they had been invited to participate but were told Saturday morning to go home.

Parade officials would not comment concerning the Negro schools. One Negro school band arrived at the origin point at 9 a.m. but left at 10, an hour before the parade began.

* * *

38a

UNOFFICIAL SOURCES said first someone protested the Negroes' participation in the parade. Other sources unofficially said the Negro band leaders objected to being placed last in the parade lineup.

An integrated military band from Hunter Air Force Base in Savannah led the parade.

The parade was sponsored by the United Cerebral Palsy Fund, Inc., of Macon. Several white high school bands from middle Georgia areas participated.

Atlanta Asks Restaurant Suit Voiding

38a Ga.

Attorneys for the City of Atlanta Thursday asked the U.S. District Court here to dismiss an Alabama Negro's suit attacking segregation at the Atlanta Airport restaurant.

Constitution

City Atty. Jack Savage and Asst. City Atty. Newell Edenfield filed the motion for dismissal on behalf of the City of Atlanta, Mayor Hartsfield and Jack Gray, Atlanta Airport terminal manager.

Hartsfield and Gray were named along with Dobbs Houses, Inc., and B. F. Buttrey, manager of the airport restaurant, as defendants in a suit filed Dec. 20 by H. D. Coke, a Birmingham, Ala., Negro businessman.

Atlanta, Ga.

City attorneys contended in their motion that Coke's complaint should be dismissed because it "fails to state any claim upon which relief against these defendants can be granted."

1-9-59

Coke's suit charged he was discriminated against last Aug. 4 when he requested service at the airport restaurant on a nonsegregated basis.

A brief filed by the city in support of the motion for dismissal declared Coke's complaint did not allege that the defendants "had any knowledge of the incident in question" or that they "participated in any manner in the actions complained of . . ."

Refuses to stop Ga. cafe bias

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Facts will have to be developed concerning the extent of the control retained by the city of Atlanta over the leased premises, particularly in regard to the matter of its operation, whether exclusively for white, or for colored customers."

U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper said this in rejecting a plea to set aside an injunction to end discrimination in Atlanta restaurants.

The complaint was filed by H. D. Coke, colored insurance company official of Birmingham, Ala. in Dec., 1958. Coke charged that he was seated in a "screened off" area of an airport restaurant. He said that he had an airline meal ticket.

Coke said that he was directed to the area by the hostess. This was a corner segregated from the main dining room by the screen.

Thurgood Marshal, chief counsel for the NAACP was one of Coke's attorneys. Donald L. Hollowell, Atlanta, and Peter A. Hall, Birmingham, completed the plaintiff's staff.

The motion to set aside was filed by City attorneys J. C. Savage and Newell Edenfield. They contended the city had not been charged with taking part in the incident.

In addition to the city of Atlanta, Coke named the Dobbs House Inc., Mayor William B. Hartsfield; Jack Gray, airport manager, and B. F. Buttrey, restaurant manager.

Race Blood Plasma Labeling Blasted

Two Georgia hospital officials Wednesday blasted a proposal by the House Hygiene and Sanitation Committee which would require blood and blood plasma to be labeled according to race and sex.

The two officials declared that in an emergency, the labeling of the blood could cost thousands of lives. Glenn Ho[illegible] of the Georgia Hospital Association and Gilbert Mc-Lemore, administrator of [illegible] Egleston Children's Hospital, told the committee Wednesday that much of the blood during an emergency comes through [illegible] Cross from out-of-state donors.

The officials warned that to turn the out-of-state blood down because it did not specify race or sex of the donor would mean the loss of many lives.

The labeling bill, introduced by Rep. D. B. Blalock of Coweta County, originally provided that patients or their next of kin must give their consent before "Negro blood" may be injected into their veins. The committee previously cut out the consent provision and Wednesday delayed action on the rest of the bill because of the absence of its author.

World
Ga.
38a
2-13-59

Halt Brubeck Show; Negro Playing Bass

Brubeck Terms Univ. Of Ga. Move "Unconstitutional, Ridiculous"

ATHENS, Ga. — (UPI) — The University of Georgia Jazz Society has conceled the appearance of the Dave Brubeck quartet because the bass player is a Negro.

Stuart Woods, 21, president of the campus jazz society and its 125 members, said Brubeck's appearance scheduled for March 4 was canceled on advice of university officials.

University policy, established in the last two years, prohibits racially mixed groups from performing on the university campus. The school will not permit university-approved student groups to sponsor such events.

* * *

Woods, a sociology senior, said he first learned that Brubeck's foursome had a Negro when publicity pictures arrived Monday.

Woods said he telephoned Brubeck, who called the action "unconstitutional and ridiculous."

The entertainer is currently appearing at the Apollo Theater in New York. The Negro member of Brubeck's group is Eugene Wright.

Brubeck's agent told Woods he did not know Brubeck had a Negro in the group. Woods said the quartet was an all-white combo when he saw it two years ago.

Louis Armstrong appeared on campus here two years ago with a racially mixed group.

Woods said he learned that Brubeck's personal manager, Mort Lewis, had just turned down an offer for the group to appear on a nationwide television show which would have required substitution of a white bass player for Wright. He did not identify the program.

"It's an unfortunate situation," University of Georgia Jazz Society president Stuart Woods, 21, lamented Tuesday night after he canceled the campus appearance of the Dave Brubeck jazz quartet.

Brubeck's show was to be sponsored by the jazz society. Woods had printed tickets, publicity posters and signed a contract for Brubeck.

But Monday Woods noticed publicity pictures of Brubeck's group included a Negro. University officials advised Woods it would be against campus policy to have an integrated performance on the campus or for a student organization to sponsor such a group.

Woods, a sociology senior from Manchester, Ga., said he saw Brubeck's show two years ago and it was then an all-white combo. He telephoned Brubeck appearing at the Apollo Theater in New York, who called the campus policy "unconstitutional and ridiculous."

Brubeck's personal manager, Mort Lewis of New York, said Brubeck had refused to substitute a white player for a national television show and would also refuse to do so for the Athens appearance.

The jazz society, formed on campus last November, sponsored the "Four Freshmen" in its first attempt to present jazz music to the campus.

Louis Armstrong's orchestra, playing with a white drummer and bass player, appeared on the campus two years ago.

38a Ga.
Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed.
2-25-59
P.1
World
Wed
2-25-59
38a Ga

Former Sears Store Head With Segregationists

AUGUSTA, Ga. — (ANP) — Gen. Robert E. Wood, retired board chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co., who is known for his reactionary views on racial matters, attacked the U. S. Supreme Court in a speech here last week.

The 79-year-old Wood thus curried favor with reactionary Dixiecrats who have made the high court their prime target in the integration controversy.

Speaking at the unveiling of a plaque in his honor at a new Sears store, Woods virtually turned his back on Negro Americans, who have poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into the coffers of the Sears organization, to make a case for segregationists.

Ignoring the results of polls which since the Supreme Court decision have shown the North in favor of desegregation, Wood said "hundreds of thousands" of Northerners feel the court's desegregation decree was a mistake."

He pleaded the old Dixie Line for more time, saying:

"This racial problem could have been settled — given time and patience — by the South itself." He even had praise for two of the South's most rabid segregationists — Sens. Herman Talmadge and Richard B. Russell of Georgia — calling them "two of the best in the U. S. Senate today." Talmadge, a freshman senator who won his seat on a white supremacy platform has not introduced any outstanding legislation. In fact, his current preoccupation is a bill to restrict the high court.

Attacking the Supreme Court further, Wood declared:

"I resent very much the interference of the states' rights by the Supreme Court, which, to my mind, is the worst Supreme Court we have had in 100 years." He called Chief Justice Earl Warren the President's "worst appointment." He said Warren's own people in California found him out." Still extremely popular in California, Warren was one of the state's most respected governors drawing support from Democrats and Republicans alike.

The plaque, honoring both Wood and his wife, cited Wood as a "distinguished soldier, citizen and businessman...devoted to the cause of fostering Southern progress in industry and agriculture, with great personal interest in this area."

Gen. Wood is one of the sponsors of the annual 4-H Club feature of the International Live Stock Show held in Chicago each year. This 4-H Club exposition gathers farm boys and girls all over the nation giving the winners trips to Chicago, scholarships and major advantages.

No Negro boys and girls are permitted to attend. The County Agents of the United States Extension Service, whose control is largely southern, are prominent in operating this affair. The federal government cooperates. Negro farm boys and girls are shunted off to separate events in the south.

38a
Call
P3
2-27-59
Kansas City
Mo.

Sen. Talmadge Rips Rights Legislation

News
Charleston
S.C.
Mon. 4-13-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — A free-swinging debate between Sens. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga) and Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) Sunday pointed up the key issue in the 1959 battle over civil rights legislation.

It boils down to the question of whether the attorney general shall be given authority to file school desegregation suits in behalf of Negroes.

Javits is one of the chief sponsors of such a measure, which the Eisenhower administration advocated two years ago but which it now has turned against.

Talmadge lit into the proposal in debating civil rights measures and the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision with Javits on a filmed TV show (American Forum of the Air).

"Sen. Javits and his colleagues who want to pass this sort of legislation still believe in the concept of revolution," Talmadge said.

"You can't demagog about revolution when you won't obey the law," retorted Javits. "We are fighting for the Supreme Court decision which has been made unanimously and which has been. . ."

Talmadge cut him off, saying: "By sending troops and bayonets into a sovereign city to put the bayonet into the people and knock them down on the streets."

Javits said President Eisenhower's use of troops to enforce a court order for the admission of Negro students to a Little Rock, Ark., high school was necessary to prevent anarchy.

He added that talks about revolution and about bayonets being held at people's throats "incites the very thing which is contrary to the effort to prevail by conciliation, by negotiation, by mediation, by the processes of the courts."

Talmadge in referring to the civil rights bill that Javits and others are sponsoring, said "Adolf Hitler never had anything worse in Germany."

"It authorizes the attorney general to file a suit at the expense of the taxpayers for any private litigant to enforce certain so-called civil rights before a federal judge that has been appointed for life and without a jury trial," Talmadge said.

Javits replied, "If the majesty of the United States is not to be put behind citizens where Southern states. . . seek to prevent them from asserting their civil rights, then I don't know what is the majesty of the United States."

Talmadge argued the bill would create a "super class of citizens" who could have the attorney general become their legal guardian at the taxpayers' expense.

No group other than those represented by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People ever has asked for such a special status, Talmadge said.

Javits retorted that this was "absolute nonsense," saying that under the Fair Labor Standards Act, for example, the government is authorized to assist individuals in recovery suits if they are paid less than the law requires.

Talmadge, Javits Lock Horns Over Issues Of Integration

Alabama
Montgomery
Ala.
4-12-59

WASHINGTON (AP) — A key issue in the 1959 battle over Civil Rights legislation was the subject of a lively debate between Sens. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga) and Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) yesterday.

The question was whether the attorney general should be given authority to file school desegregation suits in behalf of Negroes.

Javits, one of the chief sponsors of such a measure, appeared with Talmadge on a filmed TV show (American Forum of the Air).

"Sen. Javits and his colleagues who want to pass this sort of legislation still believe in the concept of revolution," Talmadge said.

"You can't demagogue about revolution when you won't obey the law," retorted Javits. "We are fighting for the Supreme Court decision which has been made unanimous and which has been..."

Talmadge interrupted, saying "by sending troops and bayonets into a sovereign city to put the bayonet into the people and knock them down in the streets."

TROOPS NECESSARY

Javits said President Eisenhower's use of troops to enforce a court order for the admission of Negro students to a high school at Little Rock, Ark., was necessary to prevent anarchy.

"I am glad to see that they learned a lesson by their action," said Talmadge.

Javits added that talks about revolution and about bayonets being held at people's throats "incites the very thing which is contrary to the effort to prevail by conciliation, by negotiation, by mediation, by the processes of the courts."

Georgia's junior senator said that "Adolph Hitler never had anything worse in Germany" than the proposed Civil Rights bill that Javits and others are sponsoring.

"It authorizes the attorney general to file a suit at the expense of the taxpayers for any private litigant to enforce certain so-called civil rights before a federal judge that has been appointed for life, and without a jury trial," said Talmadge.

Javits replied that "if the majesty of the United States is not to be put behind citizens where Southern states . . . seek to prevent them from asserting their civil rights, then I don't know what is the majesty of the United States."

SUPER CLASS

Talmadge maintained the bill would create a "super class of citizens" who would have the attorney general become their legal guardian at the taxpayers' expense. He said the group represented by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was the only group to seek such a special status.

Javits replied that this was "absolute nonsense." He said that under the Fair Labor Standards Act, for example, the government is authorized to assist individuals in recovery suits if they are paid less than the law requires.

Talmadge said that Supreme Court decisions through 1927 "invariably held that the states were the sole determining factor as to whether or not their schools would be segregated or mixed. And then the Supreme Court, without any change in the law, without any change by Congress, without any change in the Constitution . . . uprooted that long line of decisions which had determined what the Constitution of the United States meant. Now, what that was, and you know it as well as I do, was a Constitutional amendment by judicial usurpation."

Javits replied that "you can't have it both ways. If there was no law about school desegregation, then you can't ask the Supreme Court to wait for a law to undo what there was no law to cover.

"And, secondly, and very importantly, the very genius of the Constitutional document is that it can be interpreted according to the demands of the times," Javits continued. "That is what has enabled it to persist. Otherwise, it would have broken down a long time ago."

The New York senator added that if the South was pleased to let the Supreme Court be the last voice in the earlier decisions when it was deciding the South's way, why won't the South allow it to be the final voice in recent decisions because it happens to be deciding in a way distasteful to the South?

"Because you and the NAACP. . . tried to correct what you thought was wrong," said Talmadge. "Now we are going to try to correct what we know is wrong."

Talmadge Made Point About School Control

News
Birmingham,
Ala.
4-12-59
A-12

GEORGIA'S SEN. TALMADGE, who has become more and more impressive, bordering on becoming a Southern statesman, came up with a bill in the Senate to bar federal courts from intervening in cases of controversy involving local or state schools.

Nobody expected anything to come of this. But quite apart from segregation issues, the senator had a valid point which needs pressing nationally. It involves, of course, the degree to which the federal government can intrude itself into local matters.

That is now an old issue, but it is still very much alive. In time to come it may be that the pendulum will swing the other way. Certainly there are many people in the nation who do believe that some government and other matters ought to be kept in local hands. How to stave off the encroachment engendered in Washington at this time, though, is a question which nobody has the answers for. Nevertheless, it is certain that the battle for local self-government will be continued, and as we in Alabama know, it will have some valiant and shrewd generals.

Javits, Talmadge Point Up Key Issue In Rights Hassle

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Adv. 4-13-59

P 6A

WASHINGTON (AP) — A free-swinging debate between Sens. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga) and Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) Sunday pointed up the key issue in the 1959 battle over civil rights legislation.

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"Sen. Javits and his colleagues who want to pass this sort of legislation still believe in the concept of revolution," Talmadge said.

"You can't demagog about revolution when you won't obey the law," retorted Javits. "We are fighting for the Supreme Court decision which has been made unanimously and which has been. . ."

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Two senators in verb-fest—

Talmadge, Javits in hot de

News

Birmingham Ala.

Apr 4-13-59

P. 11

WASHINGTON, April 13—(AP)—A key issue in the 1959 battle over Civil Rights legislation was the subject of a lively debate Sunday between Sens. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.) and Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.).

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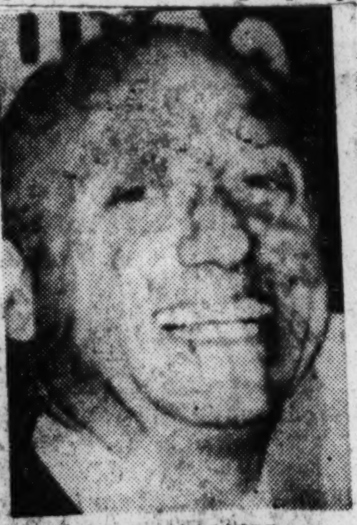

SEN. JAVITS

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SEN. TALMADGE

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Hawaii Clips Dixie Power

New state 50 years ahead of South on race, asserts leader

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sept 3 '59
p. 1

WASHINGTON

Southern control of Congress, already weakened by the growing strength of the [illegible] bloc and the defection of senators and congressmen from formerly hard core Dixie states, may be at last on its way out — dealt a death blow by the admission of Hawaii as the 50th state of the Union.

Even as residents of the "Aloha State" began a weekend of celebration of the successful climax to their 61-year struggle for full American citizenship, Capitol Hill observers began speculation on the possible effect of the addition of the Hawaiian Senate and House delegations to the shifting Washington political scene.

Southerners, who had bitterly contested the Islands' bid for statehood, were given little cause for rejoicing as Washington heard the declaration of O. Vincent Esposiot, Connecticut-reared but now a leader in Hawaii's Democratic Party:

"In Hawaii," he said, "we are 50 years ahead of the Southern states and 30 years ahead of the North in understanding racial problems and the Orient. We are the real leaders in this. Statehood for Hawaii is — for Asians—America's answer to Little Rock."

* * *

A MAJOR contribution to the resolving of America's major domestic problem — that of race relations — is generally viewed as one of the greatest gifts Hawaii could add to the American way of life.

Hawaii is a vast melting pot of the races (a factor which led to much of the Southern opposition to its statehood), whose population ancestry is roughly 38 percent Japanese; 20 percent European - American; 15 percent Hawaiian of mixed descent; 13 percent Filipino; 7 percent Chinese, 3 percent Puerto Rican and Korean and the remaining 3 percent pure Hawiian.

No matter what the political affiliation or racial background of the men who will be sent to Washington by the new state as its congressmen and senators, there is no question but that they will be outspoken opponents of racial discrimination.

This factor, added to the gradual loss of Southern power in the Senate over the past five years, is expected to prove decisive in the current Capitol Hill battle for full civil rights for all Americans.

* * *

THE SOUTH, once able to swing a solid bloc of 22 votes from the eleven determinedly white supremacist states of the old Confederacy, found this ample to control the passage or defeat of legislation in a Senate composed of 96 members.

With the addition of Alaska and Hawaii as states, Senate membership has jumped to 100.

To this add the inability of the South to count upon the votes of members from Tennessee, Texas and on several crucial occasions North Carolina and Florida, and the "Solid South" vote has dropped to 14.

Despite the greater number of committee chairmanships and wider legislative experience possessed by the 14 senators from the seven "hard core" anti-civil rights states, control of the Senate with but 14 percent of its membership is likely to prove a difficult, if not impossible task.

Negroes Get Equal Rights In Hawaii

Defender
Louisville, Ky
Aug 29 59
38a

Hawaii offers the Negro wholesome forms of self-expression not present in many other States of the Union, according to the July isue of EBONY Magazine. In an article called "Negro is slowly being assimilated, not accommodated, and the process will be speeded when he loses or forgets the mainland pattern of racial mores and drops his hypersensitivity.

p. 10

EBONY says that there is no discrimination in any of Hawaii's schools, from Kindergarten through high school. There are several Negro teachers and Negores attend the University of Hawaii.

In addition, there is no segregation in theatres or restaurants and Negroes attend any church of their choosing and live in all sections of Honolulu. Many an educated and cultured Negro is invited to dinners, receptions an parties at which he will find he is the only Negro present.

EBONY says that alhtough there are now only 2,651 Negroes in America's newest state, Hawaii is rich in individual Negro assimilation. It dates back to 1810 with the arrival of Anthony D. Allen, who was born in slavery in New York. Allen eventually married a Hawaiian girl, raised a family, and required an extensive tract of land in the Waikiki section of Oahu . . . One of Hawaii's leading citizens today is a Negro, Nollie R. Smith, who is currently in Haiti with the State Department, where he is administering a $6,000,000 fund. Formerly, he served as a fiscal expert for the Governments of Educador and Puerto Rico.

According to the article, Smith was once an assistant county engineer of the City of Honolulu and, beginning in 1929, he was elected a member of Territorial House of Representatives for several sessions. Later he was appointed assistant director of the Teritorial Budget Bureau. At one time Smith was president of the Honolulu Lions Club.

Hawaii, says EBONY, exhibits more profoundly the basic principles on which the original 13 states- were founded. She demonstrates the tenets of our so-called Bill of Rights that "All men are created free and equal."

Many Racial Mixtures In Newest State

Advocate
Jackson, Miss.

Most People of Hawaii In U. S. Are What Is Called Foreigners

p. 1

Washington, Aug. 27—In one respect Hawaii is as typically American as any other state.

38a

The new state is populated almost entirely by what Americans call foreigners, or their descendants.

And in some respects the homogenization of the foreigners is even more complete than on the mainland.

Unlike the mainland Indians, the remaining handful of Hawaiians have adjusted to the newcomers and infused the native courtesy and hospitality.

Of the lovely people who once owned the lovely islands, only about 14,000 true Hawaiians are left in a population of almost 600,000. There are more than ten times as many Japanese, twice as many Chinese four times as many Filipinos. More than a fourth of the people are Norwegian, Portuguese, American German, Galician, Russian, or Polish extraction.

All of these strains were imported deliberately, as were many other parts of Polynesia, in an effort to provide a stable labor supply for the vast sugar cane fields and, more recently, the pineapple, rice, fishing, coffee, and other industries.

Yet the impression one gets is not of a polygot such as New York City, but of a land of happiness (albeit with increasing labor troubles these days), of flowers, of song and dance.

There is big business and in the background, undiscerned by the visitor, there have been exerted some of the less palatable powers of big business.

But in the mainland mind Hawaii ranks with Shangri-la, bringing to the list of states a romance of pioneering and adventure.

Most of us can remember the days when the ukelele threatened to become the national musical instrument, and the songs of the islands became America's own. In the relations between the islands and the mainland there will always be a question of just who has taken over whom.

First Senator Of Asian Ancestry Is Millionaire

38a Hawaii

Defender

P 21

HONOLULU — Hiram L. Fong, first U. S. Senator of Asian ancestry and a typical example of the self-made man, has shown strong views on doing his bit to improve race relations and support of civil rights measures.

On the topic of race, he says: "I come from a small Asiatic group representing only six per-

HIRAM FONG

cent of the population of Hawaii. Yet I defeated my caucasian opponent in the senate race.

"This shows that democracy is really at work in Hawaii. It has shown that people in the islands respect ability and forget about race.

Chicago Def

CIVIL RIGHTS

Fong hopes to be able to help in matters concerning civil rights.

"Being the only non-caucasian senator, and coming from a state which lives the principle of democracy, it is natural to assume that I will fight anything that interferes with civil rights."

Again making a personal reference, Fong said, "I hope the American people will see my life as symbolic of the opportunity offered only in a democratic society such as ours."

Sat 8-15-59

who once shined shoes, sold newspapers and worked as golf caddy at 25 cents a round to help support his family and earn money for his education, is now a millionaire lawyer, businessman and politician.

A Chinese - American, Fong said his election was a perfect example of democracy at work in Hawaii, whose islands are home for persons of many races and mixtures of races.

FATHER WAS LABORER

Fong, now 52, was the seventh child of Fong Lum Shee, who came from mainland China in 1872 to work for $12 a month on Hawaiian sugar plantations.

Called Yau-Leong Fong by his parents, Fong changed his name to Hiram while in college because of his admiration for Hiram Bingham, one of the first Hawaii missionaries. Fong is a member of the Congregational First Chinese church of Hawaii.

Following public school, Fong worked for three years in Pearl Harbor naval shipyard to earn enough money to go to the University of Hawaii. In three years he was graduated with honors.

HAD 10 CENTS

Fong recalls, "Then I went to work again because I didn't have any money." He saved $2,000 and went to Harvard Law school. "I came home with 10 cents in my pocket," he said.

During World War II, Fong went into the Army. He achieved the rank of major and was judge advocate of the 7th Fighter Group of the 7th Air Force.

Proud of the fact that he fought his way up from poverty, Fong says, "I am a product of the American public school system, a product of the American way of life."

NOW EARNS $50,000

The Chinese senator now earns more than $50,000 a year and is worth an estimated $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Tall and assertive, Fong has been successful in both law practice and business. He belongs to the law firm of Fong, Miho, Choy and Robinson. A typically Hawaiian organization, the firm is staffed by two Chinese, two Japanese, one Korean and one Hawaiian-caucasian.

Fong is president of the $17,000,000 loan corporation Finance Factors, Ltd.

FOUR CHILDREN

He and his wife have four children. Hiram, jr., 19, is at LaFayette college, Pa. The others are Rodney, 16; and twins Meri-Ellen and Marvin-Allan, II.

Fong said he and his wife will miss Hawaii because "it's comfortable here," and "we love it." But he added, "My wife says she will be happy to go to any place that will help make my work effective."

Fong has to his credit 14 years in the Territorial legislature, six as House speaker and four as vice speaker.

FIRST JOB

Fong said his first job in Washington will be to familiarize himself with Senate procedure.

The senator has traveled widely and has been near the borders of Red Crina during visits to Hong Kong, Formosa, Japan, Singapore, Malaya, Thailand and Cambodia. Fong expressed a desire to continue his travels while a senator.

"I would like to visit every country possible," he said, "including Russia and Red China. But I haven't made any definite plans."

Fong said, "The first bill I would like to push through would be one to give Hawaii a fair share of the national defense and highway appropriations. We are not receiving the benefits from the taxes we are paying.

Japanese-American Lost Arm In World War II

38a

Register

8.21

Chicago Def

Sat. 8-15-59

HONOLULU — Daniel K. Inouye, 34, who will be the first Japanese-American to serve in the capacity of United States congressman, has expressed concern for improved race relations.

Inouye said he hopes to make a contribution toward improvd race relations in the United States. "We live in an area where certain people might expect racial strife," he said. He said Hawaii is an example of people with varied racial backgrounds living in harmony.

The young congressman, who lost an arm during World War II, has never been to Japan but his parents came from there to find a "new way of life" on American soil.

DIFFERENT WORLD

While the opportunities his parents found for themselves were slight, the children born in Hawaii grew up in a different world than they would have known in the Orient.

Inouye's father was a clerk and his mother worked as a part-time maid. Young Danny's childhood was little different from that of thousands of other often barefoot island children.

The war brought a change in Inouye's life. He went to Italy as a private with the famed 442nd Hawaiian Infantry. He came home a captain after a battlefield commission.

LOST ARM

Inouye wore the Purple Heart, the Distinguished Service Cross and Bronze Star.

The srattered remains of his right arm were left in a field hospital operating room. Inouye recalls jokingly, "They gave me another cluster on my Purple Heart and the DSC for exchange." Actually, the DSC was awarded because Inouye personally knocked out three German machine guns and led an assault on a German position despite serious wounds.

With the help of GI benefits, Inouye went back to school and received hiis laf degree from George Washington university. He married Margaret Shinobu Awamura, a University of Hawaii speech instructor.

DANIEL INOUYE

BECAME PROSECUTOR

Inouye became an assistant public prosecutor and later practiced privately. On his first entry four years ago, he won a seat in the House of the territorial legislature. Although a freshman, he was named Democratic majority leader and was re-elected in 1956.

Though he had ambitions to become a U. S. senator, Inouye was persuaded by party leaders to try for the House instead. His victory was by the widest margin of any candidate for a top state or federal office.

The congressman and his pretty wife naturally have some regrets about leaving their lovely Japanese-style home in the Waialae-Kahala district, an area of $30,000 to $50,000 homes behind Diamond Head.

HAVE REGRETS

While Inouye says he will miss the unhurried pace of the island, Mrs. Inouye has other worries. She's afraid she won't be able to go to the grocery store in shorts.

Inouye and his wife will leave Hawaii this wekend.

The congressman has positive ideas about what he will do.

FEDERAL HIGHWAYS

"First of all," he said, "we'll be awfully busy with small human-type legislation — getting visas, clearing away immigration problems for people. They are small to us, but a vital matter to anyone who needs to be served."

Inouye wants to see Hawaii included in the Federal Highways System, and he wants legislation to improve tre lot of federal employes in Hamaii.

"I'd like to see our national parks treated better," he said. "Our Halakala and Kilauea parks spectacular volcano sites could be among the nation's most outstanding. Right now, they lack even picnic benches."

Hawaii As 50th State

Multi-Racial Pacific Island Welcomed In Solemn Ceremony

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

Sat. 8-22-59

38a

P.1

By RAYMOND LHAR
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Eisenhower formally proclaimed Hawaii as the 50th state in the Union Friday and unfurled the new 50-star American flag to mark the event. It has five rows of six stars alternating with four rows of five stars in the field of blue.

Mutual Life Insurance Co., testified for Mr. Butler.

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the name of the Butler family, for the last 50 years at least, has been highly respected throughout North Carolina," Mr. Spaulding said.

Dr. W. E. Merritt, a dentist, Clinton, N. C., testified that Mr. Butler "has always been fair in his dealings with all people."

He said Mr. Barnes "was largely responsible for our new hospital, nursing home, and many other civic improvements." He denied that Barnes' charges were true. Mr. Butler is fair to all races," he added.

Dr. J. W. Seabrooks, who described himself as retired president of Fayetteville State Teachers College and of Johnson C. Smith University, said Mr. Barnes as a young lawyer had defended a "friendless and penniless" colored man charged with murdering "a very fine white man."

(Judge Q. K. Nimmocks, who told of the same case, said after the man was convicted and sentenced to death, Mr. Barnes twice secured new trials from the Supreme Court and after the last conviction got former Gov. Max Gardner to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment.)

"I do not think you will find any body in Sampson County — white, colored or Indian — who will come up here and say one thing against Mr. Butler," Dr. Seabrooks said.

Dr. D. J. Sammons of Clinton, N. C., testified that when Mr. Butler was a small boy, Dr. Sammons' wife worked as a servant in the Butler home, and Mrs. Sammons speaks "very highly" of Mr. Butler as a young boy.

Dr. Sammons also testified that the janitor of the high school, which Mr. Butler attended, also speaks very highly of him.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, AMERICANS TAKE OATH

Racial Restrictions Absent As 50th State Takes Place In U. S. Congress

World Atlanta, Ga. - P.1

Tue. 8-25-59

38a

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Hawaii officially took its place in Congress Monday in historic ceremonies that saw Americans of Chinese and Japanese ancestry take the oath of office for the first time in the nation's history.

In the Senate, Republican Sen. Hiram L. Fong, the first member of Chinese ancestry ever to sit in the chamber, won a lucky coin toss to become "senior" Senator from the new 50th state. The 57-year-old self-made millionaire also won a lucky draw that gave him an almost full six-year term.

His colleague, Democratic Sen. Oren E. Long, a 70-year-old native of Kansas, became the new state's "junior" senator. He drew a four-year term.

NIXON GIVES OATH

The two took their oaths from Vice President Richard M. Nixon before a packed gallery dotted with leis. Just 20 minutes earlier, Speaker Sam Rayburn swore in Democrat Daniel K. Inouye as Hawaii's first House member. He is the first congressman of Japanese ancestry.

Fong and Long became the Senate's 99th and 100th members. The party line-up now stands at 65 Democrats and 35 Republicans.

Inouye, who lost one arm to a hand grenade in World War II, became the 437th member of the House of Representatives and the 283rd Democrat.

Senate Republican Whip Thomas H. Kuchel Calif., said addition of the new Senate members, especially Fong, was "concrete proof that the infusion of new blood makes the nation's love for freedom greater than ever before."

House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack Mass. commented immediately after the ceremony in that chamber that Monday marked the first time in history that no delegate of a territory has been serving Congress.

MRS. DULLES IN GALLERY

He noted that Hawaii's former delegate was the last of 169 who sat in the House through past years representing 31 different territories. The representative from Puerto Rico is designated as a resident commissioner, not a delegate.

Mrs. John Foster Dulles, widow of the late secretary of state, was in the crowded Senate gallery as Fong and Long were escorted down the aisle by Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen.

They were sworn in by Nixon at exactly 12:24 p. m. e.d.t., and were given a standing ovation.

Johnson and Dirksen led off a brief round of welcome tributes to the Senators from the 50th State. Among the welcomers was Democratic Sen. Ernest Gruening from the no longer "baby" state of Alaska.

Only One Out Of Three Hawaiians Is Christian

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-12-59 P.1

39a

By CLAIRE COX

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The new state of Hawaii confronts Protestant missionaries with an unusual challenge, church leaders report.

Instead of gaining ground in the 50th state of the union as they have in the other 49, Christians have been losing out to the followers of the ancient Eastern religion founded by Buddha.

The Methodist church, the largest religious body in America, reports that Hawaii once was almost 95 percent Christian. But there has been an upsurge of Buddhism since World War II, according to the Methodists.

With 100,000 followers, the Buddhist sect now is the largest single religious group in the islands, Methodists report.

The National Council of Churches said that only one out of every three Hawaiians is Christian. That is a total of about 215,000 out of an estimated population of 604,000.

'GARDEN OF RELIGIONS'

The rest are Jews, Pagans, Buddhists, Shintoists and followers of Confucianism, making Hawaii what churchmen call "a garden of religions."

The Buddhists have scored their success, according to Methodist leaders, by adopting Western techniques of spreading their eastern beliefs. Young Buddhist associations, for example, have adopted many of the Western social methods of Protestant youth groups.

The first known American missionary group to reach the former Sandwich Islands was a band of New England Congregationalists who arrived there in 1820. This was some years after two English missionaries went there in 1794 at the request of the Islands' king. Their first convert was the queen, who died clutching a bible.

As a result of being the first organized missionary group to go to the islands, the Congregationalists have the largest Protestant membership — 15,000 to 18,000 in 113 churches.

After the Congregationalists came the Mormons, now second in membership; the Methodists, who have 4,000 members in 27 churches, and the Protestant Episcopalians. They were followed by Lutherans, Seventh Day Adventists, Disciples of Christ, Southern Baptists, Pentacostals, and Assemblies of God Missionaries. The Presbyterians only recently established their first church in Hawaii.

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

Church officials said the original inhabitants of the islands, the Polynesians, were Pagans. They could not read or write. Missionaries educated them and converted them in growing numbers.

The American Bible Society published its first Hawaiian New Testament in 1832, seven years after the islands' first code of laws was enacted, with the 10 Commandments as a guide.

The first Jewish residents of Hawaii were English and German traders who went there in 1845. An American Jew established the first coffee plantation in Hawaii. The first known Jewish marriages were performed in 1881, but it was not until after Hawaii became a U. S. Territory in 1898 that the first regular Jewish religious services were held there.

Early Jewish settlers in Hawaii intermarried with other religious groups. As a result, there was no permanent Jewish community until after Hawaii became a major military outpost. The Jews now have a temple, Emanu-El, in Honolulu, with 600 members.

The Honolulu Council of Churches was formed by the Protestants in 1945. It now has 82 member churches and provides bus service every Sunday from Waikiki to Honolulu houses of worship.

LARGEST CONGREGATION

The Rev. Abraham Akaka, vice president of the Council and pastor of Kawaiahoa church, has the largest church in the Islands. It was built of 14,000 coral reef rocks passed hand-to-hand for a quarter of a mile by church members in 1841.

Akaka preaches in Hawaiian and English in his church, which is called the "Westminster Abbey of the Islands."

The Methodists claim what possibly is the only U. S. church in which members worship in three languages. The 9 a.m., service at Lahaina Methodist church is delivered by a Philippine-born minister in a Filipino dialect. At 10:45 a.m., the sermon is in English. The evening service is conducted by a Japanese-born minister.

Lahaina church was organized in 1922 with an entirely Japanese congregation. When English speaking second generation Japanese - Hawaiians began attending services, English was added. Two years ago, a small Methodist Filipino congregation lined the church, to give it a third language group.

Methodist leaders feel that this church is a true symbol of the Hawaiian melting pot.

Indiana U. NAACP Group Attacks Bias Of Barbers

Chicago Defender

Chicago Defender
Pg 1 38a

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — (UPI) — Bloomington barbers who bar Negroes as patrons were the target last week of a four-step plan by the Indiana University chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. John T. Liell, faculty advisor for the chapter, said the NAACP members who attended a meeting last night voted 16-1 to picket the discriminating shops if necessary.

The chapter scheduled a meeting for Thursday, to which the barbers were invited, to discuss "discrimination."

Liell said if the barbers will not agree to accept Negro patrons, the chapter will picket the shops with signs carried by the white students saying the shops will not lose business if they end discrimination.

MAY GO TO COURT

If that fails, Liell said, the pickets will use the "negative approach."

As a last resort, he said, the chapter plans to take the issue to court.

Twelve of those who attended the NAACP meeting were whites.

Students charged that a couple of dozen shops in the campus area discriminate against Negroes. They said there are only "4 or 5" places in the city where Negroes are served, and one of them is in the shop at the Union Bldg. on the campus.

Indiana University has hundreds of Negro students enrolled.

NEGRO STUDENTS SET TO PICKET BARBERS

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 16 (AP)—An African student's complaint of a too-close haircut led an Indiana University student group to vote last night to picket barber shops that will not accept Negroes.

The student would not permit use of his name for fear his countrymen would think he was causing trouble. He said a barber in a shop near the campus had clipped his hair so close that his head looked as if it had been shaved.

When he complained, he said the barber had refused pay and told him:

"If you don't like it, why don't you go to the union?"

Barbers in the university's student union building will serve Negroes. The shop was not identified.

Members of the university's chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People voted, 16—1, to picket barber shops near the campus that do not serve Negroes.

The group indicated, however, that picketing would not start until after a meeting next Thursday to which the chapter has invited campus area barbers.

Students Hit Barber Shop 'Color Bar'

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
Oct. 10-17-59

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP) — An African student's complaint of a too-close haircut prompted an Indiana University student group to vote Thursday night to picket barber shops that won't accept Negroes.

Pg 1 38a

The student, who wouldn't permit use of his name for fear his countrymen would think he was causing trouble, said a barber in a shop near the campus clipped his hair so close that his head looked as if it had been shaved.

When he complained, he said the barber refused pay and told him, "if you don't like it, why don't you go to the union?" Barbers in the University's Student Union Building will serve Negroes. The shop was not identified.

VOTE TO PICKET

Members of the University's chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People voted 16-1 to picket barber shops near the campus which won't serve Negroes.

The group indicated, however, that picketing wouldn't start until after another meeting to which the NAACP chapter has invited campus area barbers next Thursday.

"Positive" picketing will be tried first, with signs asking white customers to appeal to barbers to drop their color line. If that fails, "negative" picket signs would urge boycotting.

WHITES WILL URGE BARBER SHOP MIXING

Daily

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., (UPI) — Bloomington barbers who refuse to serve negroes will be picketed by white students, the Indiana University Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today.

Pg 1

Dr. John Liell, faculty adviser for the chapter, said all but "four or five barber shops out of nearly 30 in the campus area bar Negroes as patrons.

38a

He said all barbers were invited to a meeting next Thursday to discuss discrimination.

If the barbers refuse to serve Negroes after that, Liell said, the chapter will pick the shops with signs carried by white students.

Liell said this approach was voted 16-1 at an NAACP meeting early this week attended by 12 white students.

Negro Gets 'Square' Haircut, Is Irked

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP) — Indiana University's "barbershop war" flared up again Monday when a husky Negro football player charged that a barber gave him a purposely sloppy haircut.

Pg 1 38a

James Billips, a 19-year-old freshman tackle from Cleveland who stands 6-3 and weighs 240 pounds, said he didn't know when he entered the shop that it was the only one of seven near the I. U. campus which objected to cutting Negroes' hair.

The campus chapter of the National Assn. for the Advanement of Colored People called a meeting for Tuesday night to consider picketing the barbershop in protest.

"I told the barber to just take a little off the top and trim the side," Billips said.

But, the football player stated, barber Thomas Flora whipped through the haircut in about three minutes — leaving Billips with a jagged, shaved line around the bottom of his head and the top untouched.

Billips said Flora retreated into a restroom and locked the door as soon as he finished the haircut. Other patrons in the shop laughed at him as he walked out, the towering athlete added.

SENT BY NAACP

Flora said later he thought Billups was sent by the NAACP "to cause trouble." He added that he would cut Negroes' hair, but he would cut it in his own way.

Later the barber denied that he gave Billips the hairct displayed by the athlete, saying that someone else must have tampered with it after he finished.

Billips said he doesn't belong to the NAACP and entered the shop by chance.

The NAACP recently threatened to picket barbershops adjoining the Indiana campus unless they gave service to Negroes. A poll then showed that Flora's shop was the only one of seven involved that refused to guarantee service.

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
11-20-[illegible]
P. 4

38a
Indiana

EMPEST OVER A HAIRCUT.—The Indiana university chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Bloomington, Ind., is having a lively discussion over a haircut. The haircut was administered to James Billup, right, of Cleveland, Ohio, in a barbershop adjacent to the campus. Billup charged that the haircut was "purposely sloppy." Barber Thomas Flora, left, stated that he is willing to cut the hair of persons of races other than white but feels that he should cut the hair his own way. The NAACP threatened to picket barbershops near the campus if they refuse to serve Negroes.—UPI Telephoto.

④ ✓

Civil Rights Leaders Attend Non-Violence Institute

Courier

38 p.1

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 7-25-59

ATLANTA, Ga. — Recognized national and Southwide leaders participated on the program of the Institute on Non-violent Resistance to Segregation, July 22-24, on the campus of Spelman College.

Dr. Charles R. Lawrence, national chairman of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and professor of sociology, Brooklyn (N. Y.) College, serves as dean of the three-day meet.

The tone of the institute was set at the opening session Wednesday afternoon by Dr. Martin L. King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Rev. Glenn E. Smiley, national field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The "Strategy and Techniques of Non-violence" was discussed by Richard Gregg, author and lecturer of New York City, and the concrete steps in developing mass resistance without violence were presented by Dr. John O. Brown, chairman of the Miami (Fla.) chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, and Rev. James Lawson, Southern secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Nashville. Dr. Brown recently led the group that protested discriminatory eating facilities in Miami department stores.

Special consideration was given to the role of the "Negro Church" in direct mass action. This discussion was led by Rev. Samuel W. Williams, professor of philosophy, Morehouse College, and Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a leader of the successful Montgomery bus boycott and financial secretary-treasurer of SCLC. Rev. Will Campbell, associate executive director, National Council of Churches, evaluated the contribution, actual and potential, of white religious leaders in the South, and Miss Ella J. Baker, executive director of SCLC, analyzed the power structure of the South.

Worship services opened each of the morning and evening sessions. Leading these were Dr. Melvin Watson, director of the School of Religion, Morehouse College; Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, pastor, Gilfield Baptist Church, Petersburg, Va., and leader of pilgrimage on Virginia schools last January, and Rev. Edward T. Graham, pastor, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Miami, Fla.

Others who served as consultants were Rev. C. K. Steele, president, Inter-Civic Council, Inc., Tallahassee; Dr. C. O. Simpkins, president, United Christian Movement, Shreveport; James T. McCain and James R. Robinson, field secretary and executive secretary, respectively, of CORE.

Leaders to discuss new techique

Afro American

38a

Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA, Ga.—A three day southwide leadership institute on "~~Non-Violent Resistance to Segregation~~" ~~will be held on the~~ campus of Spelman College ~~from Wednesday, July 22~~ through Friday, July 24, under ~~the joint~~ sponsorship of the ~~Southern Christian~~ Leadership Conference, and The Fellowship of Reconciliation.

p.19

~~Sponsors of the~~ July gathering point out that it is the first southwide institute on non-violence to be held, and it will provide an unusual opportunity for southern leaders to explore and discuss the real meaning of this relatively new approach to the present crisis in race relations.

Sat. 6-20-59

THE MEETING is designed to set the pattern and help train leaders for similar institutes on state and community levels.

⑧

Able and distinguished exponents of the Non-Violent philosophy will serve as speakers and discussion leaders. Among those who have agreed to participate are: Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of the faculties of Howard University; Rev. Glenn Smiley, national field secretary, The Fellowship of Reconciliation; Charles R. Lawrence, national chairman of The Fellowship of Reconciliation, and professor of sociology, Brooklyn College;

Also, Richard Gregg, friend of Gandhi, and author of many books including, "The Power of Non-Violence"; Rev. James M. Lawson, field secretary, southern office of The Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Also Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Christian Leadership Conference, and author of "Stride Toward Freedom" which recounts the successful use of the non-violent technique in the Montgomery bus boycott.

* * *

OTHER SOUTHERN leaders scheduled as speakers and resource persons are: Dr. L. D. Reddick, professor of history, Alabama State College, who accompanied Dr. and Mrs. King on their recent trip to India; The Rev. Samuel Williams, professor of philosophy, Morehouse College; the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, chairman of the executive board of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., and financial secretary-treasurer of Southern Christian Leadership Conference;

Also the Rev. C. K. Steele, president, Inter-Civic Council, Inc., Tallahassee, Fla; the Rev. J. E. Lowery, president, Alabama Civic Affairs Assn.; Dr. C. O. Simpkins, president United Christian Movement, Shreveport, La.; Charles Gomillion, president, Tuskegee Civic Assn., and Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, president, Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

Attendance will be limited to 100 persons, and further registration information can be secured for the: Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 208 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Ga., and The Fellowship of Reconciliation, Box 271, Nyack, N.Y.

Tell Farmers' Views On Bias

38a Iowa

Defender

Chicago

4-11-59

DES MOINES — (UPI) — If you drove up to a motel and noticed that a Negro family was signing up for a room, what would you do?

Eighty per cent of the Iowa farmers asked that question in a farm magazine poll said they would stay at the motel as planned. Thirteen per cent said they were not certain what they would do, 6 per cent said they would drive on and 1 per cent said they would stay at the motel but tell the manager he was likely to lose business.

Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead magazine reported on that poll today.

"Iowa farmers don't see many Negroes, except when they go to Des Moines, Sioux City, or other of the larger towns in the state," the magazine said. "But, like everybody else, farm people are discussing segregation."

The magazine said its poll showed that younger farm people were "more apt to show dislike for segregation than older people."

Marshalltown Man Accused Of Ia. Rights Code Violation;

Bystander Des Moines Iowa

Thurs. 6-24-59

38a

Marshalltown, Ia. — A district court hearing here Thursday was continued until June 30 against a local tavern owner charged with violating the Iowa code on civil rights.

The complaint, filed by the wife of a Des Moines policeman, Mrs. Robert Webb, 29, of 1131 18th street, claims that Arnold Anderson, 50, owner of the Top Hat tavern, refused to serve Mrs. Webb and three companions. The companions are Mrs. Orville Cox, 830 9th st., Mrs. Jeanne Williams, 799 18th st., and Bernadine Butler of 1145 18th st.

With Detective

All of them had gone to Marshalltown Tuesday afternoon with Des Moines Detective James S. Allen, a Negro, who made the trip after work to practice on a pistol range about a mile northeast of the city. Allen said the women accompanied him to the range, then said they wanted some food and other refreshments and would meet him later. Allen and Mrs. Webb both said someone suggested the Top Hat, downtown.

Mrs. Webb said she and her companion entered the tavern, and she took a seat in a booth. Before the others could be seated, she said, Anderson came over and said he would not serve them. Mrs. Webb said the other women immediately left, but she asked Anderson why he would not serve them.

"He said he had a sign in the place stating his policy on serving people, but I couldn't see it. I finally left." Mrs. Webb said.

Mrs. Webb signed a complaint before Capt. Wayne Beasly at the police station in Marshalltown, charging Anderson with violating the Iowa code on civil rights.

Civil Rights Bill To Kansas Legislature Soon

Call P.S. Fri. 3-6-59

38a

TOPEKA—UPI) — It will be unlawful to deny service to a Negro in Kansas hotels or restaurants under terms of a new civil rights bill being readied for introduction in the Kansas legislature.

Kansas City

The House State Affairs committee voted to draft the measure as a committee bill and introduce it at the earliest moment.

It replaces an anti-discrimination bill introduced earlier in the session by five Democratic sponsors, including the two Negro representatives in the house, Curtis McClinton of Wichita and James Davis of Kansas City. So many amendments were offered the committee decided to draft a new bill. Among suggested changes made was one to cut the amount of the fine for any violation of the law from a maximum of $1,000 to $100.

The committee recommended for passage a senate-approved bill to set up a uniform system for bonding state officials.

In Public Places Violators of law risk penalties

38a

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 4-4-59 P.3

TOPEKA, Kans. — A civil rights law under which Kansas hotels, motels, restaurants and other places of public accommodation must eliminate their racial barriers or face possible fines of up to $1,000, was passed by the State Senate, last Saturday.

The measure, which was passed by the House on March 9, makes it a misdemeanor to deny public accommodations to any persons because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Introduced by the two colored members of the Legislature, Reps. Curtis R. McClinton of Wichita and James P. Davis of Kansas City, the bill amends an 1874 statute and requires hotels, motels, rest rooms of all types and places of public entertainment, for which a municipal license is required, to be open to all persons.

* * *

SENATE ACTION on the bill followed a hearing on March 18 at which Reps. McClinton and Davis were joined by several white Topeka restaurant owners in urging its passage.

Representative Davis told of making a recent trip to South Dakota with his family on which he was "embarrassed" to be denied food in the western part of his own state and to meet with no difficulty whatsoever upon crossing the line into Nebraska.

The two white restaurant owners said that they had been quietly serving colored persons for some time, and that their businesses had suffered no adbusinesses had suffered no adverse effects and received no complaints.

Kansas Passes New Law

38a

by Nat Tillman

(End of Series)

Kansas

Defender Louisville Ky. Thurs. 4-2-59 P.1

How Kentucky stacks up against other border states was emphasized recently as Kansas passed a law making it illegal for hotels, motels, restaurants and other public eating places to refuse service to any person because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Action on the bill came after the two Negro members of the Kansas Legislature, Rep. Curtis R. McClinton of Wichita, and Rep. James P. Davis of Kansas City, were joined by several white Topeka restaurant owners in urging passage of the bill before the Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee.

Whites Give Support

The Kansas white restaurant owners appeared in support of the bill while in Kentucky they resist any effort to eliminate public accommodations bias.

Edward McCarthy, Topeka restaurant owner, revealed at the hearing that he had been serving Negroes quietly for some years and had not suffered any loss of business.

It makes me "ashamed to see signs, 'Colored Persons Served Only in Sacks,'" he sadi.

Another Topeka restaurant owner, H. H. Robertson, stated that after he had begun "rather timorously" serving Negroes in most of his places, he had no reason to regret it.

The Legislators heard their fellow lawmaker, Rep. Davis, tell how he had made a recent trip to South Dakota with his family and had been "embarrassed" because he had been refused food in so many places in his own state yet had no difficulty in securing food once he had crossed into Nebraska.

The bill which was passed by the Senate had been passed by the House March 9. It makes it a misdeameanor to discriminate and provides a fine up to $1,000.

Similar bills have been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature but none has achieved successful passage. Attorney Charles W. Anderson, the first Negro in the Kentucky Legislature since reconstruction, introduced the first public accommodations bill in the mid-40's. The present member, Rev. Felix Anderson introduced two public accommodations bills. Each of these measures was defeated promptly.

One of them would have given Louisville the right to pass an ordinance making it illegal to discriminate in public places because of race or color. However, it is doubtful that such an ordinance would be passed in Louisville even if the way was clear. Mayor Bruce Hoblitzell has stated that He is opposed to any enforcement to compel downtown stores to abandon their discrimination practices.

Reasons For Failure

The reasons for Kentucky's failure to move with the times in the area of public accommodations are manifold. The primary reason is the lack of forthright Negro leadership to weld the Negroes together in a solid front of protest against discrimination. Another reason is the failure of elected officials to recognize the Negro populace as an intergal part of the citizenry, entitled to all rights held by any other citzens. Likewise responsible is the silence of white Kentuckians who recognize the justice in the Negro's cause, yet choose to remain silent rather that espouse an unpopular cause.

These things make for regression, not progression. As long as these elements remain in their present state, Kentucky will stagnate. Another generation of white Kentuckians will grow up, nutured on the false belief of the Negro's inequality. Another generation of Negro Kentuckians will grow up, who like their parents, will be strangers in their own land and unable to take their rightful place in their Communities and in the state.

Kentucky will be the final loser.

Hotels, Cafes Drop Color Bar

Blk Dispatch

38 a Kansas

Oklahoma City

Fri

4-3-59

TOPEKA, Kans.—A law requiring all hotels, motels, restaurants and other public eating places in the state of Kansas to offer their accommodations to persons of all races was passed by the state senate Saturday, March 21, as the Kansas legislature made plans for final adjournment.

The anti-discrimination bill was passed by the House on March 9, making it a misdemeanor, subject to a fine up to $1,000, to deny public accommodations to any person because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

The bill, amending an 1874 statute, requires hotels, motels, rest rooms of all types and places of public entertainment, for which a municipal license is required, to be open to all persons.

Action on the bill followed a dramatic hearing on March 18 before the senate federal and state affairs committee in which the two Negro members of the legislature, Rep. Curtis R. McClinton of Wichita, and Rep. James P. Davis of Kansas City, Kans., were joined by several white Topeka restaurant owners in urging passage of the bill.

Rep. Davis related that he had made a trip recently to South Dakota with his family and that he was "embarrassed" because he was refused food in many places in western Kansas. But as soon as he arrived in Nebraska, he added, he had no difficulty buying refreshments and food for his family.

Restaurant Owner Ashamed

Edward McCarthy, Topeka restaurant owner, said at the hearing that he had been serving colored persons quietly for some years and suffered no business hardships. He added that it made him "ashamed to see signs, 'Colored Persons Served Only in Sacks.'"

H. H. Robertson, another Topeka restaurant owner and former assistant manager of the Jayhawk hotel here, said he had begun "rather timorously" opening his facilities to Negroes at most places and had no reason to regret it whatever.

Edwin T. Sexton, of Wichita, Negro vice chairman of the Republican State Committee, told the hearing the state party believes the legislation is very much needed.

In the interest of civil rights in Kansas, Solomon H. Cates, president of the Kansas City, Kans. branch of the NAACP, on Feb. 19, headed a delegation of citizens which visited the state legislature.

(X)

19 Teenage Girls Forced To Flee "Y" Camp After Threats

Men Attempt Fires; Disbursed by Neighbor

Defender Louisville, Ky.

Thurs. 8-20-59

Lexington, Ky. — Ninteen "scared" pre-teen and teenage Negro girls were forced to flee in the late evening ~~a YWCA camp~~ 20 miles southeast of here after threats from a band of white hoodlums. p. 1

The girls were "evacuated" at 8:30 p.m. from Camp O-Tonka, located 10 miles south of Versailles on McCowans Ferry Road when attempts were made to set fire to one cabin and shots fired in the area.

38a

The camp is owned by the Lexington Metropolitan YWCA Board. The Phyllis Wheatley Branch (Negro) had used the camp for two weeks each summer for the past four years. White children used the campsite for the remainder of the time.

Ky

Said Mrs. Willa Mae Wheeler, camp director for the Phyllis Wheatley group, "There had never been the slightest suggestion of trouble during the previous years."

Mrs. Wheeler also revealed that 31 girls, ranging from 8-12, were at the camp the previous week. The last group, numbering 19, as opposed to the previously reported 27, were from ages 12 to 17.

Wooded Area

The cam site is in a heavily wooded area on low ground near the Kentucky River. Neither Mrs. Wheeler nor the girls were able to the men which added to their frightened state and confusion.

Mrs. Wheeler gave the following as her account of the incident:

38a Ky

Thurman Lancaster, white, a teenager, whose father operates a farm adjoining the camp, received a telephone call about 2 p.m. warning him that some white men were coming down and clean out that camp and "nig—er lovers around there."

The youth then notified Mrs. Wheeler and other camp officials before arming himself with a .22 caliber rifle to stand guard over the group.

Although Mrs. Wheeler didn't see the men, Lancaster observed them walking along the bank of the river and fired one shot in the air. The men dispersed after this.

Mrs. Wheeler tried to contact the Woodford County Sheriff at Versailles for protection. The Sheriff, said Mrs. Wheeler, told her that he only had two men available and they were out of the city.

Defender

When Mrs. Wheeler told him that she was going to seek elsewhere for help, the Sheriff reportedly said that "this was Woodford County and nobody could come in there." This was around 3:30 p.m.

p. 8

Thurs. 8-20-59

Mrs. Wheeler reported that a shot was fired at the rear of the cabins near the dining room from the direction of the Lancaster farm. She said that the shot must have been fired by one of the men because the elder Lancaster had been in Midway, Ky., all day and another younger son was with them.

She also stated that an unidentified car came down the foot of the hill leading to the cabins and stopped for a few minutes. It wasn't a usual visitor, she said, because the driver did not sound his horn on his approach to the one-way road. They couldn't see into the automobile.

38a Ky

Mrs. Wheeler said that she and the girls heard the men shouting and talking as they descended down the cliff. She stated that she heard one say, "I can't jump off." Mrs. Wheeler related that she assumed that the other men were already down. Other shouts from the bushes as "Were're coming down to get you" were heard.

Said Mrs. Wheeler, "The girls were scared to death of what might happen. They didn't know what to do because we had no protection."

Called Lexington

After talking to Versailles, Mrs. Wheeler called Miss E. Richardson. executive director of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch in Lexington. Miss Richardson then called the State Police at around 4 p.m.

At approximately 8 p.m., four hours later, the police arrived at the scene. Detective Robert Moser reported evidence of kerosene being poured on leaves near the cabin but said the flames did not reach the property. He denied reports of shots being fired in the area other than Lancaster's.

State Safety Director Don Sturgill guaranteed the safety of the group for the night but camp directors said they preferred to leave.

A bus arrived at the camp at 8:30 p.m. and returned the children to their homes. Miss Richardson revealed that the girls were due to leave the camp the next day.

Rifle Halts Whites

Courier

Threats Rout 27 Girls From Ky. YW Site

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 8-29-59

p. 6

VERSAILLES, Ky. (ANP) — After receiving threats on their lives, 27 teen-age girls, all Negroes, were evacuated from YMCA Camp O-Tonka near here.

38a

State Police Detective Robert Moser said kerosene was poured on leaves near one of the cabins following a telephone threat

Thurman Lancaster Jr., who operates a farm adjoining the camp, told police he received a phone call warning that "some white men are coming down there and clean out that camp and the n—— lovers around there."

Lancaster in turn called the police, then armed himself with a rifle and stood guard. He said he was soon approached by five or six white men, but ran them away when he fired a warning shot. State police arrived and guaranteed the safety of the young campers, but camp officials preferred to evacuate.

Camp O-Tonka is used two weeks each summer by Negro girls from the Lexington area. White youngsters use it the rest of the summer. There has been no previous trouble at the camp.

Civil-Rights Progress Held Good In State

But Negro Teachers Said To Be Losing Out

Courier Journ
Louisville Ky
5-31-59
P. 3

Kentucky is making good progress in school integration, but the process is costing many Negro teachers their jobs, the chairman of the Kentucky Committee on Civil Rights said here yesterday.

The five-member committee, appointed last month to report on Kentucky's civil-rights situation in four fields to the Federal Civil Rights Commission, yesterday held its first meeting since its formation.

Purpose of the meeting, said Hal Thurmond, committee chairman, Hopkinsville, was to prepare for a school-integration report and to pass on to Washington a report on voting. Other areas to be covered in reports are housing and employment.

'Voting No Problem'

The voting report, prepared by the Rev. Walter C. House, Louisville, "confirmed the general feeling that in the area of voting Kentucky has no problems as far as civil rights are concerned," Thurmond said.

Thurmond said the employment problem for Negro teachers "seems to be quite evident in Louisville and in Logan County," which has singled out as making good progress in school integration.

Thurmond said the State Department of Education has promised its assistance in preparing the school-integration report.

To Send Quentionnaires

Questionnaires will be sent to all school-district superintendents, asking about the status of integration in classrooms, faculties, administrations, and school boards.

Another function of the Kentucky committee is to receive complaints from persons who feel their civil rights have been violated. All bona fide complaints will be forwarded to the Civil Rights Commission with the Kentucky committee's recommendations. Thurmond said.

Names of complainants will not be made public, he said.

The committee meeting at Jewish Community Center was attended by all five committee members. Besides Thurmond and Mr. House they are Jesse J. Dukeminier, Jr., Lexington; Mrs. Herman G. Handmaker, Louisville, and Dr. R. B. Atwood, Frankfort.

HALF PRICE SALE
TUSSY WIND & WEATHER
LOTION
Coca-Cola
38a
Ky

REFUSED SERVICE . . . Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Hodge, 1909 W. Jefferson St., were refused service at the lunch counter in Taylor Drug Store, 458 S. 4th Monday. Behind them is Nat Tillman, manager editor of the Louisville Defender who has been writing a series of articles on public accommodations discrimination in Louisville. Passing the group is the manager of the store, Robert Bronner, who refused to answer any questions about the store's policy.

Louisville Defender
P. 1
Louisville Ky

Policy Has Not Changed

38a Ky

By Nat Tillman
(eighth in series)

Louisville Ky
Louisville Defender
Thurs

The Taylor Drug Stores in the downtown area lowered the racial bars at their lunch counters Saturday when groups of Negroes entered the stores and demonstrated their willingness to "sit it out" until served.

Persons who entered the stores at 601 S. 4th, 458 S. 4th, and 201 S. 4th were at first told by the waitresses that they could not be served at the counters. However, when the Negroes replied that they would "just sit awhile" and took out magazines to read during what promised to be a long wait, they were soon served.

"Service for Day"

It was proved, however, that this was just "service for a day" when the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hodge went into the store at 458 S. 4th Monday and were ignored by the waitresses. Attempts to get a statement of policy from the store manager failed as he said, "I just work for Taylor Company."

The "march" on the Taylor stores Saturday was arranged through the Public Accommodations Committee of the local branch of the NAACP. The plan called for groups of twos and threes to enter the stores and sit at the counters until served. Nowhere did they have to sit over fifteen minutes before service was given.

Adverse Comment

Adverse remarks were heard at only one of the stores — 458 4th. At this store, after the waitress had served the Negroes, she remarked aloud, "I hope this doesn't ruin buisness."

Defender

Although the "march" was a success, it is evident that the stores have not thrown in the towel. Instead, they have resorted right back to the policy of "we don't serve colored."

Defender reporters went out to determine what the policy was in stores not in the immediate vicinity of the downtown area. At one counter, the newsmen were refused service. At the rhetorical question, "we can't eat here?" the waitress replied, "They haven't as yet." This was the store at 1164 S 4th. Also the reporters witnessed for the first time objection by a customer. When they entered and sat down at the counter, an elderly wihite man got up and moved to another counter.

38a
Ky

Stream of Negroes

What could very be the policy of the stores is to feed groups of Negroes who seem determined to occupy the seas until served and to ignore and refuse individual Negroes. A constant stream of Negroes going into the stores and sitting for hours at a time could break up this policy. The object would be to occupy the seats during rush hours. Taylor stores are in business for profit and it inconcievable that the management would cling to its outmoded discrimination policy at the risk of losing money.

Despite the reversal of the Taylor stores, the demonstration Saturday was a success because it showed that the management will yield under pressure. It only remains to determine what type of pressure is most effective and how best to apply it. The NAACP has done the citizens of Louisville a great service by entering this public accommodations fight. It is a struggle that will take the efforts of every citizen of conscience in the city. The adults that provided the demonstration Saturday owe much to the group of teenagers that swelled their number. More adults could pattern themselves after these youngsters.

Only One Student Banned From Show

Louisville Defender

Louisville, Ky.

A Tenth-Grade Negro student at Male High School was denied entry into the Mary Anderson Theatre, 612 So. 4th Monday afternoon even though all of his classmates were admitted, including another Negro student.

The youth, who is an honor student at Male, was sent home by his teacher after she had tried unsuccessfully to get the management to drop its racial bars in this case.

Thurs.

2-26-59

The incident occurred after it was decided to take the class to see Ernest Hemingway's "Old Man and The Sea" following class studies of the story.

P.1

38a

It was revealed that the cashier refused to sell the youngster a ticket when he came up to the window even though another Negro pupil had already been admitted. The teacher, who had accompanied the first students into the theatre, came out to determine what was holding up the rest of the students.

Ky.

Becoming upset over the refusal, she demanded to see the manager who also refused to let the youth purchase a ticket.

The teacher then offered to give her ticket to him but still he would not be admitted.

After putting up a strong attempt to prevail with the manager, the teacher then allowed the youth to go home while the other students stayed to see the picture.

The boy's mother, terribly upset over the incident, called the principal of the school, W. S. Milburn, who said that he was sorry that the incident occured and probably would have to keep Negro students out of such expeditions in the future.

Can Firms Incident

A member of the Defender went to see Principal Milburn after being contacted by relatives of the youth. Mr. Milburn confirmed the incident and said that perhaps the school was a little remiss in not checking on the policy of the theatre before allowing the youth to go.

He indicated that it is hard to determine which would be worse for the student — not to allow him to attend and then have him find out that others of his race did go or to subject him the refusal at the theatre.

However, the reporter pointed out a third choice — keep the entire class away from the biased showing. The principal then said that it didn't seem right to penalize the entire class in this manner.

Defender

Cannot Set Policy

Mr. Milburn indicated that as a principal he could only go so far. Any setting of policy would have to come from the central office, he stated.

Thurs.

2-26-59

However, he did indicate when other invitations come to classes, the school will require about the policy and if Negroes are not accepted, the invitation will probably be refused.

This has occured on one ocasion, he revealed. The Louisville YWCA sought to have a Y class organized at the school which would participate in activities at the Central YWCA Branch. When it was revealed that Negro girls would not be able to attend, the class was not allowed to organize. He said that Y officials were surprised that discrimination against a probable one-tenth percentage of the student body would keep others from participating.

38a

Ky.

None Should Attend

The relative who contacted the Defender revealed that the stand taken by the teacher in attempting to get the youth admitted was appreciated but it was felt that since the one student couldn't enter the movie, all of hte students should have been brought away.

The Defender was unable to reach the theatre manager to determine why one Negro student was allowed to attend the showing while another was adamantly refused.

Negro Diners Are Sent To Eat In Rear

by Nat Tillman

(Fifteen in Series)

Louisville

Defender

The Twinburger, 323 W. Liberty, has abandoned its policy of non-discriminatory service and now demands that Negro customers eat in the back at a special counter.

38a

This situation was brought to light last week when two Negro ladies — accustomed to having lunch there — went in and were asked to go to the back because a boy was in the process of cleaning up the front.

Louisville

Ky.

Asked To Back

The ladies left to do some shopping and came back later to eat. At this time, customers were in the front of the establishment, yet they were still asked to go to the rear counter.

Thurs 3-12-59

When they protested, the ladies were told that orders had been left for Negroes to be asked to move to the back.

P.1

A Defender staff member went into the establishment Tuesday afternoon and sat at the counter. He was ignored by the waitresses behind the counter for about six minutes. When one finally came down to his end of the counter, he ordered a sandwich. The waitress replied curtly, "This is not my station."

Serve In aBck

A man came from out of the kitchen and told him, "come into the back, we'll serve you there."

In reply to a question of policy, he said, "I was told to come out here and ask you to move to the back."

The reporter asked for the manager and was led to the kitchen door where he talked to Mrs. Kenneth D. Ramsey.

She told him that the policy had been changed because the white customers complained. Some of them get and walk out, she stated. "Some of them say that they are never going to come back," said Mrs. Ramsey.

She revealed that she and her husband are part owners of the establishment and manage it. The other owner is Leo Wild of Leo's Hideaway, she said.

Just As Good

"You are probably just as good as the next guy," explained Mrs. Ramsey, "it just that our customers don't like" for you to eat with them.

The place set aside for Negro customers is at the extreme rear of the establishment and exactly opposite the kitchen There is a long couner with approximately 10 stools.

Negroes have been eating in the Twinburger for over a year without being subjected to discrimination. This change of policy is retrogression in the area of public accommodations It points up the need for a city wide abolition of discrimination in public places.

We have not come so far in the area of freedom and liberty that we can afford to drop back a single notch. Any curtailment of our rights makes the battle last just that much long and should spur us on to fight just that much harder.

As Mrs. Ramsey said, We are just as good as any one else.

Negroes Eating 'Melons Called Race Caricature

Mon. 7-20-59

Herald p.22A

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (AP) — Three Negro boys eating watermelon on the roof of a white produce merchant's stall drew complaints Sunday from two Negro integration leaders.

36c

The merchant, Charles Paxton, 25, said it was a promotion stunt to attract motorists, and was not meant as an insult.

Dr. R. H. Biggerstaff and Lewis H. Hammond complained the stunt was a caricature of a minority.

Miami, Fla.

"My beef is there is a certain stigma attached to Negroes eating watermelon," Biggerstaff said.

Both men said they are members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. But they said their action was their own.

Paxton said he had gotten the approval of the boys' mothers before he put them on the roof. The three boys agreed they had not been insulted or ridiculed while eating the melons.

Paxton ordered the boys down after Biggerstaff and Hammond reportedly told passersby not to patronize the market until the boys came down.

"I definitely know I'm not going to put three colored boys on the roof again," Paxton said.

38a 1959

ILLINOIS

Restaurant Operator Freed Of Rights Violation Charge

Montgomery Advertiser

GALESBURG, Ill. (AP)—A restaurant operator was acquitted of civil rights violation charges today in a trial stemming from the ouster of seven Knox College students from a cafe last November.

Montgomery Ala.

A complaint by two Negro students charged Jack Cowman, 48, proprietor of the Pizza Palace, with racial discrimination.

An all-white jury accepted testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Cowman that the Negro students and five white students were ejected after a disorder in the eatery.

2-15-59

The complaint, based on the Illinois constitution guaranteeing civil rights, was filed by Harold J. Bibb of Centralia, Ill., and John A. Feemster of Winston-Salem, N.C., the Negro students.

The white students testified in support of Bibb and Feemster.

The students testified Cowman and his wife told them they followed a business policy of refusing to serve Negro customers.

Witnesses agreed the white students entered Cowman's place before the Negro students. The Negro students, after first sitting at a table by themselves, were joined by the white students.

Cowman testified he and his wife were subjected to verbal abuse by the students, and that he ordered all to leave his place after he heard insulting remarks addressed to his wife.

Less Integration In Chicago Now, Says Treasurer

CHICAGO (AP) — Chicago is more racially segregated now than at any time in its history, State Treasurer Joseph D. Lohman said.

Lohman, a former professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, said more than 70 per cent of the Negro people in Chicago live in neighborhoods which are 95 per cent Negro. About 20 years ago such neighborhoods had a far greater mixed population, he added.

1-30-59

In a talk to members of the Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems, Lohman criticized those persons who urge a cautious attitude in combating racial discrimination.

"Much discrimination would disappear overnight if church groups, labor union and professional organizations waged a concerted drive against bigotry," he said.

Find Dixie-Style Terror In Englewood

Defender

CHICAGO, Ill. Chicago Ill.

Mississippi-style terror has engulfed North Englewood the sector along Halsted between 57th and 55th streets where roaming white gangs assault, insult and intimidate Negroes passing through.

5-30-59

Determined to make the area lilywhite, hordes of young white roughnecks follow colored pedestrians, chase and stone them if they run or attack them if they refuse to flee.

A Defender reader reports his experience in the district recently in which he was chased by a gang:

"I had just gotten off the bus on Halsted at 57th st.," he says," when a bunch of white boys followed me and called out to me. I stopped and asked them what they wanted. They told me to wait and so I waited and they came up to me and asked me where I was going. I told them I was going over to my cousin's who lives at 57th and Normal.

FOLLOWED HIM

"They just stood there and didn't say anything so I walked on. They started following me again and when I got about two blocks down the street, I turned around and saw they were still following me. I started walking faster and they started walking faster. I started running and they tried to catch me and when they saw they couldn't, they started throwing bricks at me and calling me names."

The same reader reports that "one day my aunt was coming the same way and they chased her out of the neighborhood. Last Friday I heard they ran another woman off the street. So now the working colored people have to go all the way to 55th and Normal to catch the bus to go to work because they are not allowed to walk on the streets around 57th and Halsted.

"A lot of colored people work on Halsted st., and the railroad tracks divide the Negroes from the whites and we aren't allowed on the other side of that railroad. Negro children who attend Dewey school have to go down Normal blvd., all the way to 55th st., and then go down 55th to Union and then down to 54th st., to school because the white gangs will not allow them to go through 57th st., to Union and then down Union to school."

THROW BOTTLES

The man, who asked that his name not be used, reports that "when they see Negroes over there in cars, they throw bottles at them. They once even had signs up saying 'Niggers Not Allowed.' They keep 59th and Normal hot. I live on the corner of 59th and Normal and the white hoodlums sit on the corner and stop almost every Negro-driven car they can and make the drivers and passengers get out and search their cars and ask them all kinds of ignorant questions."

What is now happening in North Englewood is but a carry-through of what is happening throughout the huge, populous district now being measured for slum rehabilitation in its heavily blighted areas.

Intense race possibilities between whites and Negroes have been common in Englewood since the early part of the century when the district included a small colony of Negroes which has — since the days immediately following World War I and World War II doubled, tripled, quadrupled to the place where today at least 200,000 Negroes have addresses there.

Defender

OLD TIME PREJUDICES

In spite of the presence of a large Negro population, Englewood still holds on to its old time prejudices which in earlier years was featured by pitched battles between Negroes and whites, stonings and even killings.

5-30-59

Only recently, the homes of Negroes have been stoned and burned by race — hating whites among the multitudes of hill-billy and other southern whites who have swarmed into Englewood since the end of the war.

38a

Little, however, has been done to check this trend toward open violence that sparked the Trumbull Park housing riots and the clashes in the Chatham - Avalon area, but city officials realize they are sitting on one of the most dangerous racial powder kegs in the city in Englewood.

"Anything can happen here," an old - line colored settler said. "We've been living in Englewood since 1921, and my children and grandchildren were born here. But even with that, we are afraid. So many of these whites are bringing their hatred of Negroes North with them from Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and other places down there. The police, however, don't seem to either care or understand what is happening. They spend too much of their time passing out parking tickets to motorists to really do a job on squelching the coming Englewood race riot."

It has only been in recent years that Negroes could shop freely in neighborhood stores in Englewood. Some Englewooders can recall when restaurants in the busy 63rd st. and Halsted shopping district refused to serve Negro customers.

As it stands today, only a handful of Negroes can be found working in any of the huge array of big department stores and branch stores whose main stores are located in the Loop. This in spite of the fact that several thousand Negroes shop in the district each month of the year spending untold thousands for food and other merchandise.

What is happening around 57th and Halsted may also happen in almost any Englewood neighborhood once the virus spreads and there are no remedies being offered.

✓

SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAM to combat racial discrimination was discussed by the committee shown here in session at St. Luke Baptist church, Chicago. The group proposed **formation of** community committees to help property owners protect their investments. Members of the committee are, left to right: Dr. H. R. Stephenson, chairman of the Chicago Baptist Institute; Mrs. Irene Johnson, financial secretary; Sallie Price Robinson, president, Women's Auxiliary; Dr. J. L. Horace, president; Dr. S. A. Grayson, treasurer, and Dr. John Brown, secretary of church extension.

38a

Restaurant Operator Freed Of Rights Violation Charge

38a

GALESBURG, Ill. (AP)—A restaurant operator was acquitted of civil rights violation charges Friday in a trial stemming from the ouster of seven Knox College students from a cafe last November.

Advertiser P. 27

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An all-white jury accepted testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Cowman that the Negro students and five white students were ejected after a disorder in the cafe.

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Feb 15 59

Witnesses agreed the white students entered Cowman's place before the Negro students. The Negro students, after first sitting at a table by themselves, were joined by the white students.

Cowman testified he and his wife were subjected to verbal abuse by the students, and that he ordered all to leave his place after he heard insulting remarks addressed to his wife.

O'Connor Denies Race Prejudice

38a See

By DAN BURLEY

Defender

Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor told the Chicago Defender Tuesday that he is not responsible for the failure of the police department to upgrade Negroes. He places the responsibility in the lap of the Civil Service Commission.

Chicago Ill.

The commission, he said, governs promotions and denied flatly, that he was responsible for killing Negro candidates for sergeants and lieutenants in the efficiency ratings.

Sat. 1-31-59

The Commissioners office has been charged with marking down efficiency ratings of Negro candidates, thereby making it impossible for Negro policemen to advance in the department.

P-7

O'Connor stated that he is the first commissioner in the history of the department to have Negro policemen working directly out of the commissioner's office.

He spoke of his youth in the Back of the Yards district and of his friendship with Negroes, particularly during his 5th district days, as an answer to charges that he, himself, is swayed by racial bias in his attitude and approach to the question of race not only in the department but in the community.

He contended that his attitude all along in this respect had been "impartial," repeating that the failure of Negro personnel to win promotions is the business of the Civil Service Commission and not his.

The Civil Service Commission is composed of three members, two Democrats and a Republican Minority member, A. W. Williams, who happens to be a Negro.

Defender

"I wish I had some Negro lieutenants in the department," O'Connor said. "I'd have a better

department." He was visibly disturbed over a front page article in last Friday's Defender demanding his ouster for permitting race discrimination to prevent the upgrading and promotion of Negro Policemen.

Sat 1-31-59

One group of citizens who met with city officials asks the question, "If O'Connor is not responsible, and we have been told the Civil Service Commission is not responsible, Who is?"

OUSTER DEMAND GROWS

Meanwhile, sentiment for O'Connor's ouster was growing among many groups who pointed out that he has apparently outlived his usefulness by adhering to outmoded methods of running a modern police department.

They were especially incensed against O'Connor's administration in matters pertaining to race, charging that he has failed because his attitude toward Negroes is based on outworn social on concepts.

Particularly irritating to these groups was the charge made by the Defender that a study of police assignments to special details and bureaus showed that Negroes were not assigned to homicide, banks and hotels, missing persons, the commissioner's staff and certain other squads. This, they contend, is another example of race discrimination.

Negro policemen, themselves, say such omission must be due to an attitude governed by racial bias, and does not build morale

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within the department.

ILLINOIS INSURANCE DIRECTOR JOSEPH S. GERBER, RIGHT, hears charges of wide spread discrimination being practiced against South Side property owners by certain insurance companies, from a committee of the Chicago Insurance Brokers Assn. in his office at 160 N. LaSalle st. Daniel J. Faulkner, 2nd from left, president of the group, displays one of a stack of rejection notices received in his own offices. In the photo left to right: Mrs. Hollena B. Reid; Faulkner; William Bridgeforth and Director Gerber.

Cite Racial Bias In Fire Insurance

38a See

Joseph S. Gerber, state insurance director, promised speedy action on complaints that fire insurance is being denied on the basis of the owners' race and the location of the property.

Chicago Defender

Members of the Chicago Insurance Brokers association described the methods used by a number of companies in denying fire insurance protection to owners of well kept properties located throughout the South Side area.

Chicago Def. Sat 2-21-59

Led by the Association's President Daniel J. Faulkner, the committee consisted of William Bridgeforth, Hollena B. Reid and Harry Bates.

P-1

Faulkner, who is also president of the interracial Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce, produced a stack of expiration notices of policies on well kept properties, which had been received in his offices.

Across the face of each notice a large rubber stamp had been used to advise that the company would not renew the protection.

Among those denied renewal of their insurance were the Baldwin Ice Cream co. on its one story brick building at 5316 S. State st., and Dr. N. O. Calloway, director of the Medical Associates, 400 E. 33rd st., in Lake Meadows Housing Development.

The individual merit of property does not seem to be the basis of the acceptance of a risk any longer, but rather the location of the property and the race of its owner, Faulkner charged.

Chicago Defender

Both in the conference and in a letter to Gerber, Faulkner related a case in which a white owner sold her property, located at the 6357 Ingleside, to a Negro widow last November.

When the existing insurance was requested transferred to the new owner, the company refused and sent notices of cancellation.

In another case, Faulkner pointed out a white social worker, living on the far North side, moved to the Prairie Shores apartments at 2901 South Parkway, and requested an endorsement changing his address.

Date 2-21-59

Upon receipt of this request his automobile insurance company, promptly notified him that it would no longer cover his automobile, since he was now living in this area.

38a2El

In all these cases, the names of the property owners, their addresses, the names of the insurance companies, and their policy numbers were furnished Gerber.

Faulkner recalled that the insurance companies had promised Mayor Richard J. Daley that they would not engage in any such refusal of fire protection last Winter during a series of meetings in the Mayor's office.

He also stated that his organization had been in touch with several State Representatives over a period of two months regarding the introduction of a bill in the legislature to ban such discrimination, based on race, creed, color or locality.

A bill was introduced this week in the Illinois Legislature by Sen. Fred J. Smith calling for a complete revision of state insurance codes to prevent acts of discrimination-by-area and by race.

Following a series of disastrous fires last winter, many insurance companies began a wholesale cancellation of policies in certain areas.

Medics Sue Swank Motel

Defender p.1
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 6 27 59

One of the Southside's most fashionable motels this week was charged with practicing racial discrimination in a civil rights suit filed in Municipal Court.

Initiating the litigation were two out-of-town doctors who said they were refused service at the 50th On the Lake Motel at 50th st. and the Outer Drive after their reservations had been confirmed.

The suit was filed by Atty. Earl Strayborn on behalf of Doctors Robert Briggs and J. Leon Simms. The medics were denied rooms when they came to Chicago to attend a doctors convention, April 21.

The same doctors, two weeks ago, filed a similar suit against the Thunderbird Motel at 7501 South Shore drive. Both from Indianapolis, Ind., the doctors said they were refused accommodations at the Thunderbird which had previously confirmed their reservations in writing. They later called 50th On the Lake and were told to come right over. However, when they arrived, they were denied lodging.

Strayborn is a member of the firm Rogers. Strayborn and Harth.

Integrated Church Is Scene Of Fight

38a

15 Whites, Negroes Join In Louisiana Scrap

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—(AP)—An inter-racial fight involving about 15 persons broke out after 9 a.m. mass Sunday at the integrated Catholic Church of St. Joseph the Worker in nearby Marrero.

Three Negroes were hurt.

Jefferson Parish authorities picked up four Negroes and two whites for questioning.

Officers said apparently the only weapon used was a tire tool. The melee occurred in front of the church.

Officers attributed the outbreak to antagonism following an article in Jet magazine entitled "How Negro Kids Integrated Louisiana Catholic Church." The author (Marc Crawford) credited the integration to the leadership of youths in the church.

After the disorder, Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of New Orleans declared the magazine article had been published contrary to his advice. He said neither he nor the Rev. Anthony Rousso, pastor of the church, was responsible for the publication.

3-2-59

Protest SU Branch

La. Spending $1.5 Million To Hold Back Integration!

Pittsburgh, Pa

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

BATON ROUGE — Louisiana officials apparently realize, but won't admit that the backbone of racial discrimination and segregation has been broken in so far as tax-supported state colleges and universities are concerned.

This is believed to be the reason for the latest "face-saving" tactic to delay integration, if possible, by establishing a branch of Southern University in New Orleans.

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Meanwhile, developments since the petition was submitted on Jan. 20, indicate that if state officials continue in the effort to perpetuate the jim-crow educational system, the "separate but unequal" pattern will prevail. This pattern was the basic cause for the NAACP's fight for equalization at first, then for integration.

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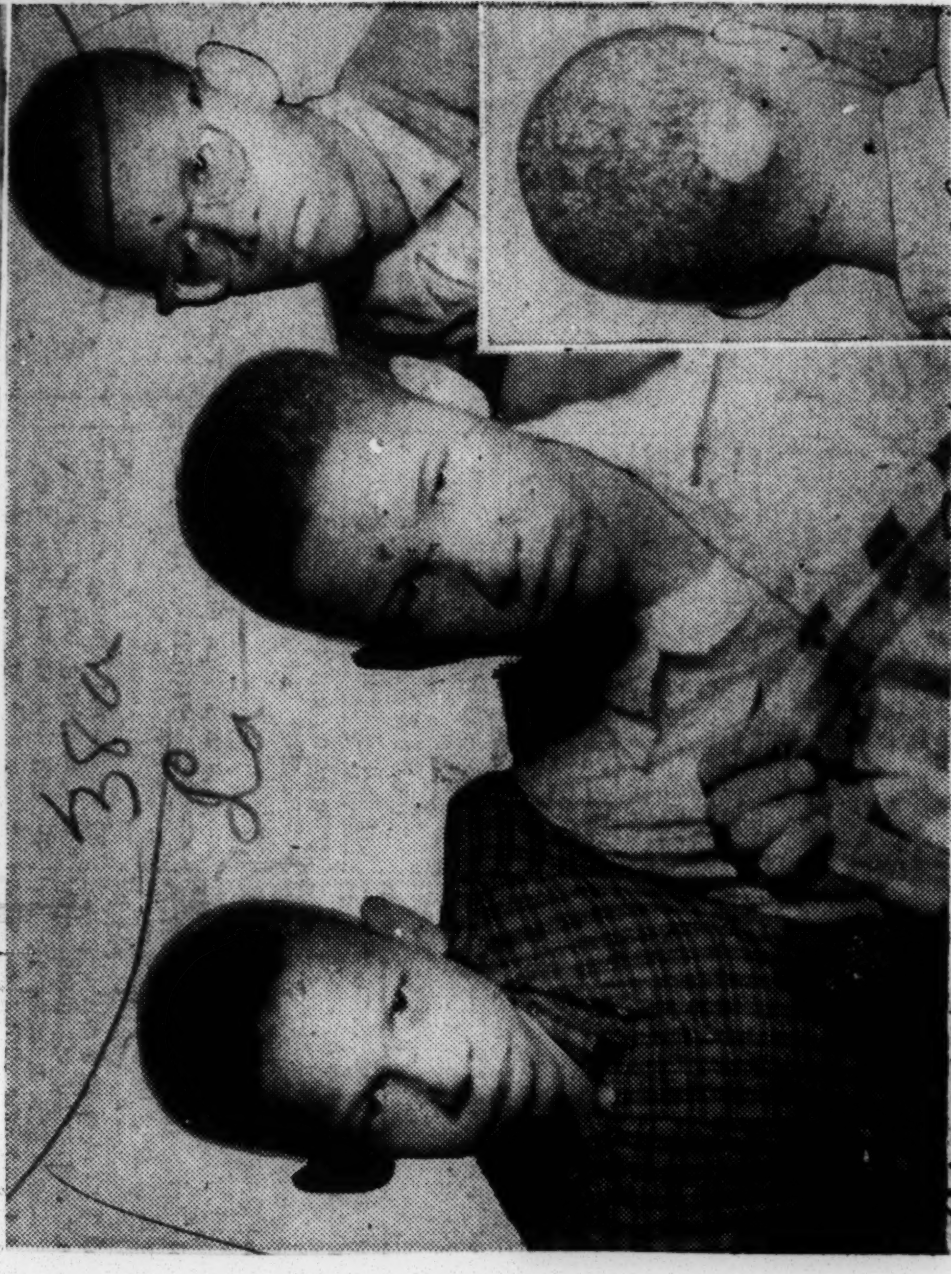
• "A committee interested in the matter met with me several months ago, so I'm not surprised. I told the committee everybody was entitled to his own point of view."

The United Clubs, Inc., is composed of several carnival and social clubs which banded together to support the United Negro College Fund. In 1957 the group was successful in having the various clubs to cancel their carnival balls in protest against Louisiana's barring the NAACP.

38a

Sat 3-7-59



38a La

Courier

Youth Brutally Attacked—

Pittsburgh, Pa

Sixteen-year-old Edward B. Williams, center, was brutally attacked in the recently integrated New Orleans City Park by two white youths who used a bumper jack and tire tool in the assault. The whites said, "Get out of our park, you black ——" Walter Williams, 14, left, Edward's brother, and Frank Dennis, 10, extreme right, witnessed the attack. The police are investigating.—Porter Photo.

Sat. 1-10-59

Integrated Church Is Scene Of Fight

38a

15 Whites, Negroes Join In Louisiana Scrap

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—(AP)—An inter-racial fight involving about 15 persons broke out after 9 a.m. mass Sunday at the integrated Catholic Church of St. Joseph the Worker in nearby Marrero.

Three Negroes were hurt.

Jefferson Parish authorities picked up four Negroes and two whites for questioning.

Officers said apparently the only weapon used was a tire tool. The melee occurred in front of the church.

Officers attributed the outbreak to antagonism following an article in Jet magazine entitled "How Negro Kids Integrated Louisiana Catholic Church." The author (Marc Crawford) credited the integration to the leadership of youths in the church.

After the disorder, Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel of New Orleans declared the magazine article had been published contrary to his advice. He said neither he nor the Rev. Anthony Rousso, pastor of the church, was responsible for the publication.

3-2-59

Protest SU Branch

La. Spending $1.5 Million To Hold Back Integration!

Pittsburgh Pa

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

Courier

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3-7-59

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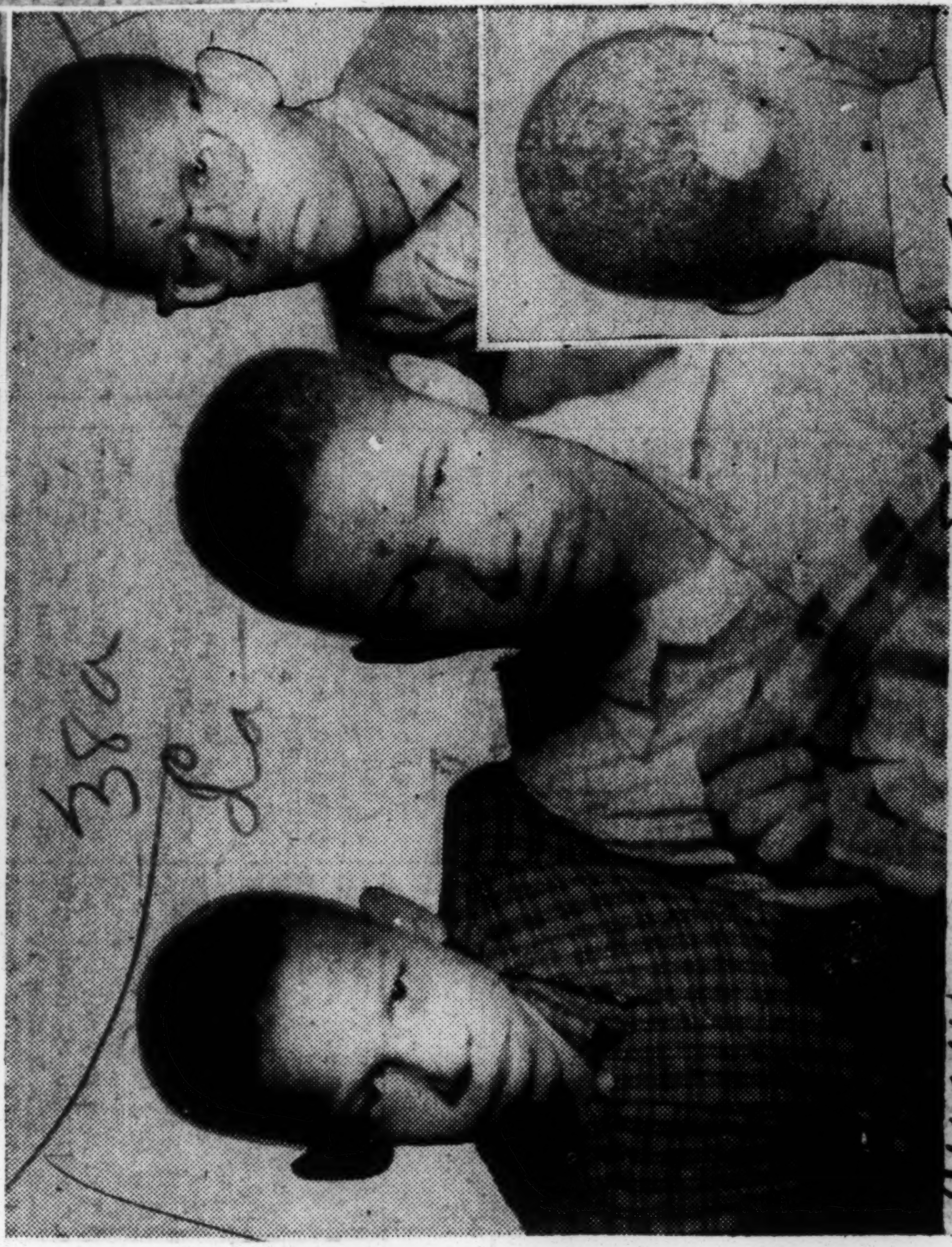

38a
La

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
Sat. 1-10-59

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Accused 'Negroes' Are Unveiled as Two Guilty Whites

38a8a

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—Dishonest persons with outmoded Dixiecrat leaning are making more difficult the investigations by local police into thefts being reported as "holdups by Negroes."

But, to the credit of the officers, they have learned to spot flaws in the "victims'" stories and last week thwarted two such attempts to blame Negroes.

For many, many years, it was convenient in these parts for white persons needing ready cash to merely dip their fingers into their employer's till, hide the contents, raise the hue and cry, then pocket the loot as police went off on a wild goose chase of some mythical "Negro" holdup man or team.

But following events of last week, two white men, Claude Milford Williams, 37, of 2804 Canal, and John Labruzzo, 26, of 1463 N. Dorgenois, are living witnesses that New Orleans police are to be duped no more by such race-baiting schemes.

Louisiana Weekly
Sat 1-3-58
pa

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POLICE REPORTS reveal that Williams, a night attendant at Larry's Texaco Station, 8801 Chef Menteur Highway, telephoned police in the early hours of morning, complaining that he had been held up and robbed by two armed Negroes.

So vivid was Williams' description of the "bandits," a "tall Negro and a short Negro," that police quickly rounded up a number of suspects.

Capt. Allen Dupre and Patrolmen John Perrot, Norman Macalusa and Nick Macheca of the detective bureau converged on the area and arrived while Williams was reporting the "holdup" to his employer, Larry Francioni.

He said the two men robbed him at pistol point and shoved him into a rest room before escaping.

■

OFFICERS SAY they detected several discrepancies in Williams' story. When he arrived at his home two hours later, they were waiting at his front door.

He immediately confessed the robbery and turned over the stolen money. He was charged with theft and falsifying a police report.

Less than 12 hours later, Labruzzo, a salesman for the Gallo Wine Company, claimed he had been held up and robbed of $325 by two armed Negroes in Algiers.

PATROLMEN T. L. Freeman and Arthur Grundmeyer took his complaint, which was checked by Sgt. Anthony Polito and Patrolman Edward O'Donnell of the detective bureau.

When confronted with discrepancies spotted in his story, Labruzzo admitted that he concocted the story because he was short of $109 which he had lost. Adding in the "Negro holdup men" angle, however, would have meant a profit of $216 on the operation.

Police booked Labruzzo with theft of $325.

Verily, times ain't like they used to be!

Abolish Racial Bias In New Orleans Park

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 1-3-59
38a

NEW ORLEANS — (UPI) — The manager of New Orleans' City Park has announced that racial segregation has been abolished at the park because of a U. S. Supreme Court mandate that became final Dec. 18.

This means that Negroes are now permitted to use all the park facilities—the tennis courts, the baseball fields, the golf courses—all the facilities," park manager Ellis Laborde said.

Laborde said the park board of commissioners adopted a resolution at the annual meeting of the board Sunday recognizing the injunction of the U. S. Supreme Court.

P. 3

"We reached the end of our rope," he said. "After this (Supreme Court ruling), we asked for a rehearing and this was denied. We have exhausted every legal means to keep the park segregated."

(X)

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4 Negroes, 1 White Boy Are Victims Of Unprovoked Attack

Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans had its first racial incident last Saturday less than a week after the City Park commission announced its compliance with the U. S. Supreme court to open all facilities to all citizens regardless of race. The board's announcement followed a long legal battle which had seen during the time a token use by Negroes of certain facilities, the golf links and tennis courts, on Tuesdays and Fridays. Seemingly the transition was going too smoothly and Negroes had not raced in droves to exercise their new long-awaited privilege.

38a

New Orleans La.

On Saturday, Edward Williams and his four companions decided to take an excursion on their new bicycles to make a pilgrimage to this tract of land located in the heart of the city which to them, was "a foreign country, an unexplored country which had been held by the enemy". With malice for none in their hearts and like Mark Twain's fictional character, Tom Sawyer, Edward, age 16, a 10th grade student at McDonogh 35 High School, rounded up his brother Walter, age 14, a student at Albert Wicker, and three other companions of the neighborhood--Frank Dumas, age 10, McDonogh 37; Richard Gasper, age 13, Wicker; and, Harold McClosky (white), age 10, McDonogh 11, and started on this new adventure. Unknowingly, Harold was to experience what it actually meant to be BLACK in an alleged WHITE MAN'S WORLD.

Sat 1/3/59

As the group approached Scout Island in City Park they noticed a group of whites in a late model station wagon as it passed and thought nothing as the wagon stopped near the approach to a bridge. According to Walter, "We thought nothing even when they got out

P. 1

with a tire-iron until they started yelling and swearing at us to, "get out of the park you black ----, get out of our park," and with this verbal insult they attacked us." Edward stated that he cried out ot his playmates to run, "run for your lives," and was struck by one of the six over the forehead and knocked to the ground."

"It was while I was on the ground that one struck me on the back of my head with a tire-iron. The blackjack was used to strike me with on the forehead," he said, showing a badly bruised forehead, and a patch-covered wound on the back of his head which required four stitches.

Weekly

According to the boys' statement the occupants of the station wagon ranged in ages of 18 - 25, and the green and cream station wagon had a LSU sticker on the rear window. "The license plates were covered with mud. We could not get the number," all said. Walter added that after he had tried to run away they attempted to run him down on the park grass. He took refuge behind two trees.

Sat, 1-3-59

Edward and his companions hailed a passing police emergency truck, which gave him first aid and recommended that he go to a hospital. According to the boys, after the arrival of three police cars, the culprits were seen to pass the scene and were pointed out to the police who gave pursuit, but reported that they could not overtake the wagon.

38a

Edward and Walter live with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Williams, 2224 Bienville Ave. Mrs. Williams stated that "this was the first time my boys have left home without my knowing where they were going. I was caused great concern when a call was received that our son had been hurt in an accident." The boys were permitted to sit on an unidentified white lady's porch for safety until Mr. and Mrs. Williams arrived to take them home.

The white community should follow the example as set by the Negroes of New Orleans and try through their organizations, churches and councils to preach the doctrine of non-violence. Edward has had both cheeks struck at the same time. He has no more to turn.

38a 1959 Louisiana Governor Long

Louisiana Feud

'Racial' Books Back on Shelves

Herald
Miami, Fla.
38a
Sat. 8-1-59
p. 4-A

SHREVEPORT, La. — (AP) — The chief librarian of the Shreveport Memorial Library plans to put two controversial childrens' books back in general circulation.

Miss Inez Boone told the Associated Press she would put "Black and White" and "The First Book of Fishing" on the open shelf, despite opposition of The Shreveport Journal.

The Journal labeled the books "insidious racial propaganda."

"Black and White" describes a marriage of a "black man" and "a white lady." The other book contains illustrations of white and Negro children picknicking together.

"I had intended to put the books on the restricted shelves," Miss Boone said. She explained she changed her mind after the newspaper's story distorted the situation.

She said at a meeting with the mayor and members of the library board of control she would rather close the library than bow to censorship of a sort which would never end.

Editor George Shannon of The Journal said "if there has been any twisting, it's been the other way around — on the part of Miss Boone."

Shannon said Miss Boone apparently was referring to The Journal's story that she removed the book "Black and White" immediately after the newspaper published stories asking for its removal.

Shannon said she decided to keep the books on the reserve shelf and that Miss Boone said the books could be obtained by children, only with the permission of their parents.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-8-59
p. 12
38a 5—

LOUISIANA'S GOVERNOR Earl K. Long talks with newsmen after he arrived in Little Rock by plane from Kansas City. Asked if he was a thousand per cent for segregation, Long replied he was a "million per cent." UPI Telephoto

38a 1959

LOUISIANA

Are Bigots 'Normal' Human Beings?

Courier

Did Segregationists Drive Long 'Crazy'?

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-13-59

P. 3

Are the '3 Pigs' Communist Tools?

By HAROLD L. KEITH

(Courier Managing Editor)

"I'm not the governor of the colored . . . I'm the governor of everybody." 38a

With these words, shouted among other imprecations, Gov. Earl K. Long of Louisiana became suspected of being in need of psychiatric treatment.

• **In the meantime, a segregationist crusader appeared over a nationally televised news show complaining of the "Communist propaganda" contained in the time-worn nursery tale of the "three little pigs."**

This gentleman charged that Communists were hard at work on Florida's school children using such material to further aims. He pointed out that the book to which he made reference was about a black pig, a white pig and a black and white pig which he called a "mulatto pig."

■

IT SEEMS as though the Communists, according to the segregationist, had made the black pig have the brick house, the mulatto pig the wooden house and the white pig the house of straw. All of this, he charged, was calculated to make the black pig seem superior to the white pig, thereby putting the story in the realm of "Communist propaganda."

Recently, the nation had ample opportunity to guffaw about the storm of protest raised over a children's book concerning the "interracial romance" of a black rabbit and a white rabbit contained in a book aimed at primary school-aged readers. This book was placed, also, in the realm of "Communist propaganda" by the segregationists.

If Governor Long is out of his mind, it is not too surprising for it is evident, increasingly, that there are many whites in these United States of America, who are "insane," indeed, with respect to their obsession with the question of color.

■

MOST CERTAINLY, there are thousands upon thousands of American whites who are distinctly irrational with respect to their attitudes and feelings about other human beings of darker hue.

• **They have proved this contention, and are continuing to prove it, day by day. One can hardly feel that the lynchers of Mack C. Parker in Poplarville, Miss., were acting "normally" and under "normal" impulses. One could be suspect himself if he were to maintain that the continued acts of violence committed upon Negroes throughout the nation were acts committed by "normal" human beings.**

If the vast numbers of American white men who believe in white supremacy, and are convinced that all non-whites are "inferior," are "normal," then practically all of the human beings on earth, with the exception of these arch-segregationists, are "stone crazy."

And, considering the influence and power these segregationists have, maybe we're all nuts . . including this writer.

GOV. EARL K. LONG

. . . the nation laughed about pigs and rabbits

Was 'Kingfish's' Brother Insane?

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

By CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON

(For ANP)

Sat. 6-13-59

As this is written, Gov. Earl K. Long of Louisiana lies in a Texas hospital, mentally and physically ill.

P. 3

• **The governor was whisked away from the state capitol at Baton Rouge by aides and relatives and placed in the John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, Tex., as he indulged in a violent outburst on the floor of the Louisiana legislature.**

38a

During the outburst, he shouted, reportedly, loudly an incoherently at political opponents among the lawmakers.

Yet, before the tirade, there was no reported evidence of an impending break in the governor's health. What, then, caused the collapse?

■

MEDICAL BULLETINS issued from the hospital said the 63-year-old governor was suffering from exhaustion and over-work, and required observation and treatment.

Also, he is reportedly "suffering from an acute illness that well may be the outgrowth of some underlying physical condition that has brought about changes in the central nervous system." One report said, however, that with adequate care and treatment "the outlook for recovery is excellent."

However, although it has not been stated, officially, politics well may have been the major cause of the governor's physical deterioration. More specifically, his feud with extreme segregationists in the legislature have contributed directly to the breakdown.

■

THE GOVERNOR was feuding with die-hard segregationists over two amendments Long had hoped to put through the legislature.

They were designed to ease the state's voter registration laws. The governor, opposed to integration, but with an avowed promise to be fair to his Negro supporters, perhaps, secretely, had sought to carry out a promise to them—many of whom have suffered rank discrimination at the polls.

• **Any way, Governor Long lost his fight with the segregationists on the floor of the legislature, while several of his closest followers, reportedly, failed to come to his rescue.**

This brings us to an important question. Was the governor a political prisoner, in the Southern vernacular, as some of his Negro supporters claim? Or was he merely a political opportunist who was beaten at his own game?

Friends describe Long as a man liberal in his views, but who thought it politically impractical to state his views on racial matters conflicting with Dixie customs.

Shreveport Bars Children's Book Hit as 'Interracial Propaganda'

Post, p. A3

Post

7-18-59

Washington, D.C.

(X)

SHREVEPORT, La., July 17 (AP)—The Shreve Memorial Library today withdrew from circulation a children's book telling the story of the marriage between a somewhat "grumpy black man" and a white woman.

Inez Boone, chief librarian, and Ruth Brown, the children's librarian, decided to withdraw the book, "Black and White," after Editor George Shannon of the Shreveport Journal described the book in an editorial as "insidious interracial propaganda." He called for a reexamination of children's books throughout the state.

Both Miss Boone and Mrs. Brown said, however, the book would be withdrawn "because it is worn out and not because of being objectionable, because it isn't."

The book, written by the late Margaret Wise Brown, was published in 1944.

"We never had a complaint on it before," Miss Boone said. She added she does not believe the author intended to advocate integration, but was merely looking for contrast.

Ed

She was asked if a check would be made to investigate contents of other books.

Ed

"If we're going to have a witch hunt through our picture books," she said, "we may as well close our doors. Anyone who's looking for something can read it into almost any book—even the Bible."

The book was published by Harper Bros., which also published "The Rabbits Wedding," the book banned by Alabama libraries two months ago. It depicted the wedding of a black male rabbit and a white female rabbit.

Mrs. Boone said there was no plan to discard "The Rabbits Wedding." She said her library had received no complaint about it and "as far as we're concerned, it is just a cute little book."

Gravel Suggests Check-Up If Gov. Long Is Released

Times-Picayune p. 3
New Orleans, La.
Fri. 6-26-59
38a

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — National Democratic Committeeman Camille Gravel said Thursday if Gov. Earl K. Long wins freedom from a Louisiana mental hospital he should submit at once to a new out-of-state examination to regain public confidence.

The state faces the gravest government crisis in its history, he said.

Long's attorneys are fighting for the governor's freedom in a habeas corpus hearing scheduled at 10 a. m. Friday in the state's 22nd district court at Covington.

Should Gov. Long be unwilling to leave Louisiana for a new and impartial examination, Gravel said, or should the court not release him, then it becomes the responsibility of top elected state officials and legislators to "put aside political considerations" and adopt a fast "course of action."

Elected officials have the responsibility to the people to appraise the situation, Gravel continued, and decide "here's what we're going to have to do."

In an interview he said he did not mean to suggest a special legislative session because "we can't legislate ourselves out of this trouble."

The proposed informal meeting of top state officials and all legislators, Gravel said, should it become necessary, would have to thrust aside political considerations, "all personal ambitions, and adopt a statement of policy and direction addressed to the governor so he could follow a course of action the elected representatives of the people feel necessary to restore confidence in the governor's office.

If the governor does not walk free, Gravel continued, "then we are faced with problems apparent for some time — either unwillingness of those who should act to take positive steps or at the very least, timidness on the part of those who should be leaders in the crisis."

If the governor is released, Gravel added, "it would be absolutely essential that the governor—if he feels he is mentally and physically fit to resume the office of chief executive — to take steps assuring the people he has the fitness."

'Black and White' kicked off shelves in Louisiana library

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-25-59
38a p. 9

SHREVEPORT, La. — "Black and White," a children's book depicting the marriage of a "grumpy black man and a white lady," last week, was removed from the shelves of Shreveport Memorial Library.

Miss Inez Boone, chief librarian, denied she "canned" the book because of protests. She said it was withdrawn "because it was worn out." She also denied the book was objectionable.

Chief opponent of the book was George Shannon, editor of a local paper. Shannon, however, hasn't started racking the celebrated "The Rabbits Wedding," now banned in Alabama but still popular in Louisiana.

Racial Fight Might Have Led To Long's Troubles

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-13-59
p. 3
38a La.

BATON ROUGE, La. — Whatever happened to Governor Earl K. Long, of Louisiana, might have happened during his last appearance before the state legislature. Ironically, the governor was defending a measure to allow more voting freedom in the state.

He was firmly opposed to integration, but he always encouraged Negroes that they would get a fair break under his administration.

His collapse came after a bitter, but unavailing fight to ram two amendments through the legislature that would have relaxed the state's voter registration laws. Long insisted they had nothing to do with Negroes, but segregationists.

During the debate, with an aide tugging at his sleeve, Long said:

"Yes . . . I've talked long enough, God bless you. But the only way Ole Earl can get people on his side is by talking."

It was then, with his closest followers falling away and his grip of steel on the legislature crumbling, that he battled wildly to regain control, only to fall victim to his exertions.

RUNS FOR GOVERNOR

New Orleans Mayor Said 'Soft' Towards Mixing

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Thurs. 11-26-59
p. 16
38a La.

SHREVEPORT—New Orleans Mayor de Lesseps S. (Chep) Morrison, campaigning for governor in North Louisiana, promised the people of Ruston a new swimming pool "within 90 days" after his inauguration.

"I wonder if it will be an integrated pool?" questioned a member of his Ruston audience.

Morrison, runner-up to Gov. Earl K. Long in the 1955 gubernatorial primary, and boasting a 12-year record as mayor of the South's largest city, found two issues in North Louisiana which, it is believed, will cut into a "lead" which his supporters predict he will chalk up in the southern area of the state, on Dec. 5, date of the first primary.

His opposition has made effective "political hay" with charges that the energetic "Chep" is "soft" toward the move for forced race-mixing.

Too, he's Catholic. And there are thousands of North Louisianans who won't vote for a Catholic under any circumstances.

FOUR CONTENDERS

Morrison is one of the four candidates believed to be contenders for the two Jan. 9 second primary berths. The others, in alphabetical order, include former Gov. James H. (Jimmie) Davis, former Gov. James A. (Jimmy) Noe and State Sen. William M. Rainach.

Morrison can point to 12 years of progress and a "business administration" as mayor of New Orleans.

He's changed the city's face, removed slums, brought a consolidated railway terminal to replace five former stations, improved streets and parks and closed the many gambling casinos which once thrived in both downtown New Orleans and the suburbs.

However, Morrison's opposition—particularly those who contend for Louisiana's right, under the constitution, to operate its own state and local affairs without interference from the federal government—says his accomplishments as mayor are "not enough."

They charge he's been "soft" toward forced integration, has permitted race-mixing on streetcars, buses and city-owned parks and playgrounds without exerting adequate leadership to resist such moves.

The mayor's answer has been that he seeks to help solve the race issue "with my head, instead of with my emotions."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a series of articles by Howard Suttle, Daily News Washington correspondent, on the Louisiana gubernatorial campaign.

YOUTH JAILED FOR NEAR RIOT

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

One of Group Throwing Objects at Negroes

Thur. 9-10-59
p. 6
38a La.

Leland Cox, 18-year-old youth whose admitted throwing of objects at Negroes olmost led to a riot Tuesday near the Se. Bernard housing project, was sentenced Wednesday in the second municipal court to pay a fine and to serve time in jail.

Judge Paul P. Garofalo sentenced Cox to pay a $50 fine and to serve 10 days in jail. Cox had pleaded builty to the charge of disturbing the peace by assault on Mary Watson, Negro, 1453½ Senate st.

Judge Garofalo also sentenced Cox to serve an additional 40 days in jail if he defaults in payment of the $50 fine.

Another count charging Cox with malicious mischief was dismissed.

Cox, who resides at 2501 St. Roch, was one of a party of six white youths arrested for throwing gricks, rocks and bottles at Negro pedestrians near the St. Bernard housing project Tuesday night. The other five were turned over to jkuvenile bureau authorities on charges of malicious mischief.

Desk Sgt. Sidney Cates and Ptn. Oge Jeanjacques said they arrested the six white youths at Mirabeau and Wisner after witnesses to the attack in the St. Bernard project pointed out their red convertible automobile.

Teh officers returned the arrested six to the scene for identification, and a near-riot ensued when a Negro juvenile girl yelled: "You police shouldn't have arrested them; you should have let us go after them ourselves."

T ehcrowd of Negroes then began throwing bottles at the suspects sitting in the convertible, police reported.

When Cates tried to quiet the Negro girl, she scratched his face. Cates said he had to fire a pistol shot in the air to disperse the crowd.

The Negro juvenile girl is charged in juvenile court with inciting a riot, disturbing the peace, being loud and boisterous, resisting arrest and assaulting an officer, police said.

About an hour later, two white men reported they had been attacked by a gang of Negro youngsters in separate incidents as they drove their automobiles on St. Bernord in the area.

Deny Whites Play At City Golf Course

38a
Weekly
Sat 1-10-59

A new dilemma of Southern racial discrimination has presented itself since the United States Supreme Court last December handed down a final decision opening the New Orleans City Park to all citizens regardless of race or color.

This time, white citizens are being denied use of a tax-supported facility - the Pontchartrain Park golf course - solely because of their race.

Following the U. S. Supreme Court ruling and the December 21 decision by the N.O. City Park Board of Commissioners to comply, it was assumed by a majority of Orleanians that all public recreational facilities were open to all citizens. Developments of the past week, however, prove such is not the case.

Two young white men last week sought to purchase tickets to play on the Pontchartrain Park golf course which is nearer their homes than City Park. They were told, "You can't play here; this golf course is for Negroes."

A newsman checking into the report this week interviewed by telephone Felix Seeger, superintendent of the New Orleans Parks and Parkway Commission, who upheld the Pontchartrain Park aides' saying they were carrying out orders.

Mr. Seeger told the newsman: "That's right; Pontchartrain Park is strictly a colored park - up to now."

However when told several white players had played for 'free' Seeger said that was wrong, that everybody had to pay. Further there was nothing to be done but collect from everybody who presented himself to play. This statement may open the door for all golfers to play the course.

A check, however, into the legal aspects of the matter brought the opinion that the December 8, 1958 action of the U S. Supreme Court affects the City Park only, and that if Negroes wish to use Audubon Park or if whites wish to use Pontchartrain Park, the matters must be taken up in the courts.

Frontiers To Advise On How T Make Use Of Park Facilities

Louisiana
Weekly
New Orleans
Sat 1-31-59
38a La

The New Orleans Chapter of the Frontiers of America will author a series of articles on the various facilities of City Park and other areas of community relations which may act to better communications between all groups.

Of great interest to all citizens is "how the facilities of City Park may be used; what facilities are there to be found in City Park; park regulations; and a history of City Park.

As the first of the series, the Frontiers thought to begin with a brief sketch of this historic landmark.

According to the records, City Park was once a plantation which was originally owned by a family named Allard. The property was later sold to John McDonogh who later gave it to the City of New Orleans. It was developed into the beautiful park as we know it today.

Since 1891 the park has been under the administration of the Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans City Park. Its original area was 85 acres. City Park today covers some 1500 acres and extends from City Park Avenue to Lake Pontchartrain.

Listed among future topics are the Roosevelt Mall, Girl Scout Cabin, Scout Island, the beautifully landscaped Rose Gardens, the famous Duelling Oaks, the Dreyfous Bridge and Allard Tomb, the Big Casino, the Band Stand, the Peristyle, the Swimming Pool, the Stadium, the Pop's Memorial Fountain, the many Picnic Grounds, the Lagoons, Boating and Fishing facilities, the various Sports and Games Arenas and Trees.

Marcus Neustadter, Jr., pre- ht of the local chapter, d that J. Harvey Kerns. Executive Director, Urban League of Greater New Orleans, Dr. Daniel Thompson and Henry Thomas, both of Dillard University, were heading a Committee to study the problems to come with the opening of public facilities to all citizens.

"We do not confess to have all the answers to all problems, but we are certain that through sober reasoning and intelligent discussions, a better understanding can be reached between the two major racial groups of our community," the Club stated.

The Frontiers will soon release a proposed program to the general public which they feel will be of great assistance in smoothing out many misconceptions of both groups.

Meetings are held weekly by the Club at Dooky Chase's Restaurant, Orleans Avenue at No. Miro Street.

Touring Pair Favors Mixing

38a La

Northerners Study Schools In Dixie 18 Months

SEE SOUTHERN PROBLEM

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn
Sat 4-25-59

By The Associated Press

HAYNESVILLE, La., April 24. —Two New Hampshire high school seniors Thursday toured North Louisiana college campuses—white and Negro—in final steps of an 18-month study of the South's racial problem. They still tended to favor integration.

Sylvio Breton and Carole Chase, both 18, of Pembroke, N. H., planned to visit Louisiana Tech, for whites, and Grambling, for Negroes, at Ruston, La.

With them were Don Cadenhead and Sally Allen, who spent two similar weeks visiting at Pembroke in an exchange that began with letters, tape recordings and photographs. Mr. Breton and Miss Chase will return to New Hampshire Sunday.

Opinion Unchanged

They told a speech class, visited by a state representative and a New Hampshire newspaperman, they can see the problem of trying to integrate the races in the South but they still were unconvinced integration is not the answer.

Mr. Breton said he had not changed his opinions.

Miss Chase, questioned by students here, said she would like "time to go back home and think about what I have seen and heard before forming an opinion."

Mr. Breton told the class of Mrs. William Garrett he had expected to find good facilities in Negro schools he visited in Claiborne Parish, on the Arkansas border.

Have College Degrees

Mr. Breton said he had been told the South has done much to improve schools under the separate but equal doctrine. But he said, good facilities do not make good schools.

F. A. Davis, visiting teacher for Claiborne schools, who sat in on the discussion, said he knew of no Negro teacher in the parish who doesn't have at least a bachelor of arts degree. Many Negro teachers, he said, are graduates of Northern universities.

Mr. Breton said he was most impressed by the cleanliness and good condition of the schools because he had been led to believe Negroes here did not take care of their facilities.

Mr. Breton said he talked to several Negro students. They appeared happy, he said, but when he talked to them "they seemed to be unhappy." He wasn't sure this was because of fear or shyness.

He said discrimination is a problem in the North also.

Central Ranked High

He said he does not believe he would be affected by being a member of a minority where negroes outnumber whites.

Lyla Bess Gibbs, former student at forcibly-integrated Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., said students were slowed down by even token integration.

Central High, she said, was ranked high among the nation's high schools academically before integration but the number of scholarships the school's graduates received from colleges dropped sharply afterward.

One local student said, "You will destroy the school system if you rush it (integration). You cannot use force."

Others said integration won't work and they don't want it.

State Rep. John S. Garrett of Claiborne and Hanover, N. H., Reporter Robert P. Richmond sat in on the discussion along with others, but neither had any comment.

38a La.

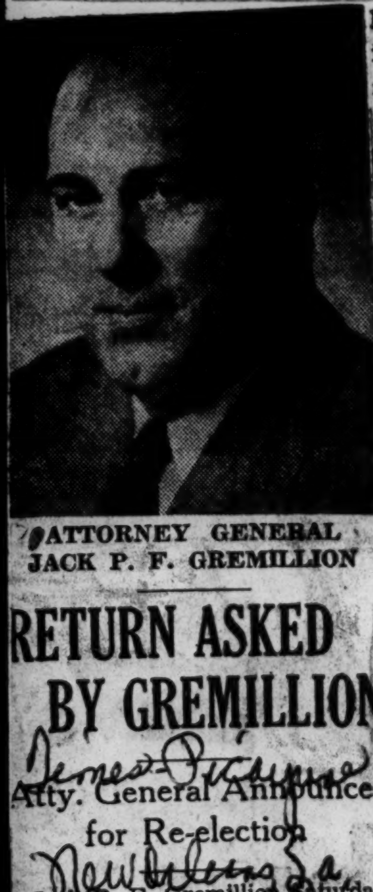
38a La.

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

White Mob Strikes— New Orleans police last week had located several of 25 white youths sought in connection with three attacks on Negroes in the recently desegregated City Park. At the left, a group of Scouts shows the damage wreaked on the automobile of Scoutmaster Herbert Jackson. Poking their heads through the smashed windshield are Robert Williams and Penazor Evans, while others watch. At the right is Frederick Mervin Toca, Xavier University freshman, who was struck with a lug wrench and knocked unconscious, then his automobile was smashed. With him is Carol A. Crayton, his companion, who witnessed the attack. Louis Bourda (not shown) was victim in the third attack.—Porter Photos.

Sat. 8-1-59 p. 7



ATTORNEY GENERAL JACK P. F. GREMILLION

RETURN ASKED BY GREMILLION

Times-Picayune

Atty. General Announces for Re-election

New Orleans La.

p. 3

38a

Jack P. F. Gremillion Saturday issued a formal announcement that he would seek re-election as Louisiana attorney general. The Democratic primary election will be in December.

The state is faced with many legal problems which will carry into the next administration, he said, and he contended he has the qualifications and experience to deal with them.

He promised to work "aggressively and effectively" to the best interests of the state with the next governor, "whoever he may be."

Gremillion took office in 1956. Since then, he said, he has directed his energies primarily toward solving two of the state's most pressing problems—the tidelands dispute with the federal government, and protection of states rights against interference and control by federal power.

TIDELANDS CASE

The tidelands case will be argued before the United States supreme court on Oct. 12, during the campaign period, but Gremillion stated he would not let the campaign interfere with his efforts in the case.

Following is the text of Gemillion's announcement:

"Since taking office as attorney general in 1956, I have directed my energies primarily toward solving two of Louisiana's most pressing problems—our tidelands dispute with the federal government and the protection of Louisiana's states rights against interference and control by federal power.

"My first action upon taking office as attorney general was to file a suit successfully stopping the federal government from further leasing of disputed tidelands. Later Louisiana effected an agreement with federal authorities allowing continued leasing, with lease revenues placed in a special escrow account.

"Today there is well over $100 million in this special account, which will belong to Louisiana if we win our tidelands case before the U.S. supreme court.

"Under Louisiana's constitution the attorney general is the chief lawyer for the state. It is my duty to defend the laws of the state of Louisiana, to represent many state agencies, to issue legal opinions upon request of duly elected public officials and to serve on important state boards.

SEGREGATION LAWS

"As Louisiana's chief legal officer, I have diligently fought to preserve the laws passed by our Legislature, which are designed to maintain segregation in this state.

"Also, during my administration I initiated the annual attorney general's conference for district attorneys for the purpose of studying and solving mutual legal problems. These conferences have been valuable to our district attorneys and resulting uniform practices have been of direct benefit to all our citizens.

"The tidelands case will be argued before the US supreme court Oct. 12, 1959. This comes in the middle of the campaign, but in no way shall I allow this to interfere with our efforts to win the tidelands case for Louisiana. We are prepared. I have the help and counsel of many of Louisiana's outstanding lawyers, who have contributed freely in the public interest of their time and effort toward winning this important suit.

"The state is faced with many legal problems which will carry over into the next administration. I have the qualifications to deal with these complex problems because of my experience as attorney general.

"And, the people can be assured that I will continue to work aggressively and effectively, to the best interests of the state, with the next governor, whoever he may be.

"With deep humility, I am asking the people of Louisiana to return me to the office of attorney general for a second four-year term."

Jan. 4-59

Gov. Long Files Suit Against Magazines

Sat. 7-11-59 38a

News & Courier p. 2A

Charleston, S. C.

WINNFIELD, La. (AP)—~~Louisiana Gov. Earl K. Long~~ instituted a two-million-dollar suit against Time and Life magazines Friday for what he called "slanderous articles and pictures."

The 63-year-old governor, mapping final plans for an extended vacation through the Western states, Canada and Mexico, also indicated through a political follower that he plans to call the Legislature into special session early next month.

38a

The ailing governor—There are conflicting reports about his physical condition—spent the day at his "pea patch farm" near here. His aides said he would go to Shreveport, La., Saturday and then catch a commercial flight for a stay in Fort Worth.

A proposal introduced Friday in the Texas House of Representatives would invite the loquacious Louisiana chief executive to address a joint session of the Texas Legislature Saturday morning.

Long said he expects his attorney, Joe Arthur Sims, to file the suit against Time, Inc., in the 19th District Court in Baton Rouge Monday.

There was no comment on what material in the magazines irked the governor. But two of his top followers in the Legislature were upset Thursday night when they read this week's issue of Life.

State Sen. B. B. Rayburn and State Rep. Jesse McLain were particularly critical of a picture which showed Long on a bed in the Covington, La., motel where he spent last week after his release from a state mental hospital. Long had a sheet wrapped around him and he was without the new false teeth he has trouble handling.

State Rep. Wayne Gaudin said he attended a meeting in the mansion at Baton Rouge Thursday night. Gaudin said Long indicated he would call the Legislature into session Aug. 10 or 11 after completing his vacation.

Long's chief aims during the session, Gaudin said, would be to continue his battle to liberalize state voter registration laws and shake up state laws on commitment to mental hospitals.

Text of Gremillion Rulin

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
6-23-59
p. 7

Role of Lieutenant Governor Explained

BATON ROUGE (AP) — Here is the complete text of Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion's ruling that Lt. Gov. Lether Frazar is acting governor.

"I have been besieged during the past few days with requests from citizens of this state to attempt, as attorney general, to clarify the law regarding the right of the lieutenant governor to act as governor in the event of a disability or incapacity on the part of the governor to so act for any other reason other than absence from the state of Louisiana.

SETS FORTH LAW

Because of the extreme importance of the situation to the welfare of the people of this state and the concern which they share, I deem it my duty to set forth the law as my staff and I have ascertained it to be.

"I, therefore, issue the following opinion to the people of this state:

"We are not concerned here with the sanity or insanity nor physical condition of the present governor (except, of course, our natural sympathy in the event of either of the said conditions) by which we mean we are strictly construing the law in this case which devolves upon me under the constitution as attorney general of this state.

"The undisputed facts are that the present governor was committed to a charitable state institution, the Southeast Louisiana hospital in St. Tammany parish. This commitment was ordered by the 19th Judicial District Court in and for the parish of East Baton Rouge under the provisions of R.S. 28:52 et seq., and the present governor is presently being confined in said court order and is, therefore, under the custody of the director of said hospital. It is obvious, therefore, by virtue of this court order and subsequent involuntary confinement that the inability of the governor to act for other cause has been established.

PROVIDES SUCCESSION

Article 5, Section 6 of the constitution provides for the succession in the office of an elected governor in case of vacancy, the inability of the governor to act by reason of his absence from the state, or for other cause.

"The first paragraph of Section 6 provides that in case of vacancy in the office (meaning for example the death or acceptance of an incompatible office, or impeachment of the governor) the order of succession shall be: first the lieutenant governor; second, president pro tempore of the Senate; and if there be no lieutenant governor or president pro tempore of the Senate to fill the vacancy, the powers of the office of governor shall devolve upon the secretary of state, who shall act as governor until a president pro tempore of the Senate is elected and qualified.

"In the next paragraph of Section 6 it is provided that in case of the inability of the governor to act as such by reason of his absence from the state, or for other cause, all the powers and duties of his office shall devolve upon the officers in the order named in the first paragraph and such officer shal lact as governor ad interim until the inability is removed.

ONLY INABILITY

"No question of vacancy in office as used in the first paragraph of Section 6 of Article 5 is involved, and only the question o fthe inability of the governor to act is involved, which is to say for other cause other than absence of the governor from the state.

"Specifically who determines the question of the inability of the governor to act?"

"If such an inability to act arises from absence from the state, it seems clear that the interim successor named in Section 6 would have a duty under the constitution to act as governor ad interim, and be the ad interim successor upon any reliable information furnished him. A governor may not be in any position to furnish the information with regard to his absence, or expected absence, nevertheless when the interim successor knows, or has reasonable reason to believe that there is an absence, it his duty to act as governor in the interim or until the return of the governor to the state.

REQUIRED TO SERVE

For example, a governor may leave the state voluntarily because of illness, or this may be involuntary, either because of kidnaping, insanity, or otherwise, and under such circumstances the interim successor who knows of this fact of absence is required to act as governor ad interim.

Any other determination of the facts by courts or otherwise, is not provided for in the constitution. If the courts were vested with such authority, it would necessarily follow that there would be a period of time, because of delays for court action, when there would be no one to perform the important duties of governor.

Since the law must abhor a vacuum in such an important office as governor, this would be avoided under such circumstances as above outlined, if the ad interim successor governor is required to make the determination of fact as to absence.

'OTHER CAUSE'

For the same reason, "other cause" of disability must likewise be determined by the ad interim successor governor.

"Other cause" is so comprehensive that it could include such things as entrapment of a governor in a cave, without communication, confinement in a jail, disease or illness, either mental or physical, which would create inability or disabling injuries sustained in an accident of any type and perhaps many other causes for inability to act.

Therefore, in order to avoid a vacuum, or complete breakdown in the functions of a governor, regardless of the length of time involved, the ad interim successor governor must perform the duties of governor upon his own determination.

"Of course, the above does not mean that any of the legal rights for any relief available to the present governor have been taken away from him by virtue of said commitment and order of the court.

GOVERNOR MAY SUE

The governor has mull authority to employ counsel and go into court to set aside the commitment if the evidence so warrants. "It is wholly unnecessary to discuss any questions involving civil interdiction as provided for in the Louisiana civil code as such a procedure is entirely a different one and only available to those persons who have a real interest. There are thousands of cases where patients have been confined to state institutions for mental treatment under such a commitment as the present governor is confined and who became well and civil interdiction procedure has never been involved nor considered necessary.

"The sole question before us is whether or not the present governor is able to act and if unable should the lieutenant governor act as governor until the inability is removed?

"We have examined the constitution and laws of this state and we find definitely that this prerogative is vested solely in the lieutenant governor. The case of State vs. Wrotnowski, 17 La. Ann. 156, is very important and pertinent to the issue at hand. In that case a secretary of state attempted to determine the legality of a commission issued by a governor of this state. The supreme court of Louisiana held that the duties of the secretary of state were strictly ministerial in nature and that he had no legal authority to judge whether the commission was legal or not.

"It is my opinion that the secretary of state, having been furnished with authentic evidence of the election of a governor and a lieutenant governor, and also any other possible successor referred to herein above, is obligated under the constitution to recognize the acts of those successors referred to and that his functions are strictly limited to those of a ministerial nature and not of a judicial nature, as for example the determination of whether an elected governor is or is not incapacitated or unable to act.

NO 'CONFUSION'

The case above referred to, in my opinion, is full authority for the lieutenant governor to disregard any suggestion of "confusion," as may have been insinuated in press reports or otherwise, because under my appreciation of the meaning of the constitution relating to the office of governor there is no justification for the suggestion of any "confusion." See also the case of Mrs. Emma Lou Jofroion Dore vs. A. P. Tugwell, treasurer of the state of Louisiana et al, and Mrs. Lettie Horn Burgess vs. Allison R. Kolb, auditor of the state of Louisiana, et al. N 228 La. 807, 84 So. 2d. 199, wherein the state treasurer attempted to raise the unconstitutionality of an act of the Legislature in determining whether or not a judge's widow was entitled to a pension provided for by the act, and the supreme court held that the state treasurer was without authority to raise such a question.

FRAZAR 'IS CHIEF'

"It is, therefore, the opinion of this office that the lieutenant governor is the acting governor of Louisiana until such time as the inability of Gov. Long to act is removed, and further, that it is the constitutional duty of the lieutenant governor to act as governor of this state during the period of such disability as well as the constitutional duty of other state officials to recognize him as such.

"It is further our opinion that as of the date Gov. Long is released from confinement that his inability to act as governor for other cause is removed and he would be reinstated ipso facto, with all the prerogatives of that office."

News Observer
N.C.

38a

AILING EARL LONG OPENS CAMPAIGN IN VILLE PLATTE, LA. . . . Police helped him to rostrum.

Long Asks Voters to Determine For Selves Whether He's 'Nuts'

News Observer Raleigh, N.C. Jun. 7-5-59

P. 1

EUNICE, La. (UPI)—Gov. Earl K. Long, who has been in and out of three mental wards since May 30, opened a campaign for re-election Saturday by inviting an estimated 4,000 persons to look him in the eye and judge for themselves whether he is "nuts."

"And if I'm nuts, I've been nuts all my life," he said.

Long, 63, opened his campaign to become governor a fourth time against the advice of six physicians. They were concerned more with his weak heart than with the state of his mind.

Nevertheless, Long hit a campaign trail that included Ville Platte, Eunice, Cameron and Lake Arthur, in Louisiana's Cajun County.

Long confessed that he is weak and has a poor appetite, but he appeared to gather strength after a five-minute speech at Ville Platte and got up to speak a second time.

"The governor is tired. Listen to him closely; give him that courtesy," Curt Seigelin, director of the state Department of Commerce and Industry, said as he introduced Long at Ville Platte.

"I'm making no deals, no trades," Long said. "I want to be governor on the up and up and I don't want to be governor if I can't. I want to help the poor man and I want to help the rich man if he'll behave himself.

"Uncle Earl is running for the good he can do for the state . . . I'm the best friend the colored man ever had . . . I'm going to take a vacation next week."

A reliable informant said Long is going to Arizona, probably Tucson, and expects to be away from Louisiana three weeks.

Long had trouble with his false teeth, which were slipping. They became dislodged while he was denouncing State Auditor William Dodd, who also will run for governor, and he had to clap a hand over his mouth and shove them back into place.

Hits Segregationists

As for State Sen. William Rainach, leader of Louisiana's rock-bound segregationists, who also is running for governor, Long said:

"If I told you he was a crook, it would be a damned lie. I'll be glad to have him as an opponent. Then we're going to reduce him to a good, plain, ordinary citizen."

"We'll see who is reduced," Rainach replied.

38a

Negro paper says Long routed by segregationists

Tribune
Los Angeles Calif.
Jun 26-59

P. 5

NEW ORLEANS — The Louisiana Weekly, a Negro newspaper, debated last week whether Governor Earl K. Long was fighting a losing battle with rabid segregationists in the State capital before he was declared mentally ill and whisked away to a private psychiatric clinic in Galveston, Tex.

Long was feuding with segregationists over two amendments he had hoped to pass, both designed to ease the state's voter registration laws, the paper said.

38a

The Louisiana Weekly said that Governor Long is "opposed to integration," but had promised to be "fair to his poor white and Negro supporters . . . many of whom have suffered rank discrimination at the polls."

The Louisiana Weekly also said the discrimination charge had been "supported some months ago in certain Louisiana parishes where Negroes were allegedly purged from voter registration lists."

The Negro paper said Governor Long lost his fight with the segregationists on the floor of the legislature and his closest friends reportedly failed to come to his rescue.

The paper stated that some time ago it learned through a correspondent that Gov. Long is "liberal in his views" on the race question, but thinks it impractical to state them when they are in conflict with Dixie custom.

Governor three terms and expected to seek a fourth, the 63-year-old Governor was said to be suffering from "exhaustion and overwork."

A report also said he was "suffering from an acute illness that may well be the outgrowth of some underlying physical condition that has brought about changes in the central nervous system."

He was said to have indulged in violent outbursts on the floor of the Louisiana legislature, shouting loudly and incoherently at political opponents. Yet, the Louisiana Weekly said that before the tirade, there was no report of an impending break in the Governor's health."

Enemies say he is off his rocker and should have an enforced rest while the Lieutenant Governor takes over.

P. 4

Governor Long has been kept in office by the votes of the common people, who get a bigger slice of welfare funds in Louisiana than in any other state.

He also opposed those who sought to limit the colored vote.

Not much is said about it, but the Governor rebuked the opposition and actually called by name those who have two families — one colored and the other white.

Said Governor Long to these white individuals, "You would be disfranchising your own children."

Here is something that is frequently whispered in Dixie, but only Governor Long shouted it from the housetops.

The Governor may be sick as the doctor says, but nobody has called him a liar.

38a

Is Gov. Long Sick?

Afro-American

Louisiana's Governor has been in and out of two mental institutions in the last month. He finally escaped the efforts of Mrs. Long and others to have him confined.

38a

Baltimore Md

Swift Police Action Promised In City Park Racial Incidents

La. Weekly
New Orleans
1-24-59
P.1

Local police this week were "knee-deep" in their citywide seakch for some 25 white teen-agers for their "Gestapo" attacks in three racial incidents which occurred in City Park over the past week end.

Three separate racial incidents erupted with brute force on the part of the white hoodlums, Saturday and Sunday, and according to police Tuesday afternoon, the city park attacks are still under investigation.

What is being done by the New Orleans Police Department in this "unwanted" series of violent incidents?

This week, it was revealed by Lieutenant Joseph H. Murry, Information Officer of the NOPD that "quick steps have been taken to increase police in the City Park Area. A number of officers on horses have been assigned, along with additional patrol cars."

Lt. Murry asserted "We (the New Orleans Police Department) are charged with enforcing the law and we will take all the steps necessary to prevent any such circumstances from happening again."

Lt. Murry concluded that officers have the matter under study at the present time and no arrests had been made at press time.

The Hitler-like terror, in which Negroes were barraged with stones and their automobiles damaged occurred Saturday at 3:30 p.m. at Scout Island when an estimated 20 white teen-agers hurled rocks at a troop of 13 Negro Boy Scouts (No. 156).

According to the police reports, Herbert Jackson, 29, 2912 Hollygrove, suffered $200 car damage from the rock barrage. No one in this incident was seriously hurt.

The second un-American attack came Sunday around 3:30 p.m., when a band of young race haters staged an attack on Louis Bourda, 35, 5422 Feliciana Dr., and his wife and four children.

Four white teenagers approached Bourda behind the Casino and slugged him from the rear. Following the unmanly act, they fled, like cowards, with Bourda hot in pursuit. They escaped in an awaiting car. Bourda's wife and children were not harmed, according to reports.

In the third incident, which occurred at Zachary Taylor Dr. between Marconi Dr. and Magnolia Dr. another gang of whites hammered a 17-year-old youth to the ground unconscious before fleeing.

The victim was Frederick M. Toca, 1548 No. Robertson.

Toca, a Xavier University student, told police his car had run out of gas and that he and his two girl companions departed for a gas station. When he returned to the car with the fuel, some 12 white teenagers began to throw rocks at him.

During the rain of stones one of the gang slipped behind Toca and slugged him to the ground with a tire lug wrench.

Toca, who is alright now, like the other victims, revealed to the police that he was unaware of trouble until the attack was actually underway. All victims said they were caught by surprise.

Racial segregation in the City Park was declared "at an end" December 21, 1958 by the park's Board of Commissioners which met on that date.

Sat 1-24-59

"We have reached the end of the rope" said Ellis Laborde, Park General Manager, the mandate from the U. S. Supreme Court became final on Dec. 18," who later explained the Board's resolution which would permit use of all the park facilities -- the tennis courts, the amusement rides -- all facilities.

Following the Park Board's announcement to obey the high court ruling, four Negro boys and one white youngster were the victims of an unprovoked attack in the park during the Christmas holidays.

Beaten by white hoodlums were: Walter Williams, 14, and Edward Williams of 2224 Bienville; Frank Dumas, age 10, a McDonogh No. 37 student and Richard Gasper, a Wicker student.

Like the victims of the past week end, the four boys' assailants, which attacked violently, have not been captured.

Groups Air Protest In Park Violence

La. Weekly
New Orleans
Sat
1-24-59
P.1

Several organizations and individual citizens of this city have expressed concern of the wave of violence which broke out over the week end against Negroes seeking to use the facilities of the now integrated historic City Park.

Among those expressing concern and requesting relief from the attacks of white hoodlums: The New Orleans Chapter of the of Greater New Orleans, Dr. Daniel Thompson and Prof. Henry Thomas, both of Dillard University, has been appointed to "seek information which will be of great use to our community generally in the use of the many facilities provided by the City Park."

According to the report all acts of violence between racial groups or segments thereof are unnecessary and barbaric in nature and for such action to continue without positive steps to offset them in advance would be a reflection upon this community where citizens composed of all racial origin and religious background have lived together with understanding and peace through the years.

The Frontiers Club has recommended the formation of "an interracial commission to study and work with the problems that are naturally to come with a new way of life. The Frontiers called for the cooperative influence of all community leaders, Police Department and City Administration to direct their influence towards the solution of not only issues pertaining to City Park but major issues - racial, civic and social, that are to be expected during changing times.

The Rev. Milton L. Upton, minister, Beecher Memorial United Church of Christ (Congregational Christian), stated that "The unfortunate occur-

Frontiers of America, the United Voters, parents of the molested children and a Congregational Church minister.

"It is awful when a person is not able to drive in a free country, on streets paved by his tax monies through a publicly supported park without fear of personal injury and maybe the peril of his life. As parents we feel that matters of this nature could be corrected in the homes of those involved. It is the parents responsibility to see that their children respect the rights of others," stated Mrs. Anna Crayton, mother of one of the youngsters involved in the attack.

Ellis S. Hull, president of the United Voters League, supported the statement of Mrs. Crayton, concerning the responsibility of parents. He said, "It is a gross lack of home training and the parents of these white teenagers are to blame and should be held accountable for their actions." He suggested that the police detail at City Park be not only increased but that mixed details of Negro and White policemen be used to patrol the area. Hull further pointed out that "If permitted to continue this type of hoodlum-action will lead to something big and we must have sincere police action."

The New Orleans Chapter of the Frontiers of America at its regular meeting Tuesday, voiced deep concern about Saturday's City Park incident. According to information released by the president, Marcus Neustadter, Jr., a committee composed of J. Harvey Kerns, Executive Director, Urban League

Integration Is Stalled--View

Sen. Rainach Says He May Run for Governor

Times Picayune
New Orleans La.
Tues 4-7-59
P. 7
38a
La

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La.—Sen. W. M. Rainach declared Monday that integration of New Orleans public schools was being deliberately stalled until after the next governor is elected.

At the same time the state segregation leader announced his resignation as president of citizens councils of Louisiana and said he was "seriously considering" running for governor.

On New Orleans integration, he said, "I think they're going to hold back so there will be no showdown now." Asked if he thought the city administration was holding back, he replied, "no comment."

However, he stated, "I believe the US department of justice and the NAACP have entered into a conspiracy not to force integration in New Orleans until after the governor's election."

Rainach said his platform as a gubernatorial candidate would include an all-out segreation drive, blocking of "union bossism," and no additional state taxation.

"If I ran we would advocate careful management of present state benefits," he said.

The show-down on state segregation, he said, would come shortly after the next governor takes office in 1960. He made clear he believed the showdown would involve New Orleans schools.

Rainach said he would place "the best interests of the people of this state, and the causes for which I have fought above all else." His resignation as citizens councils head was effective immediately.

"My resignation is prompted in part by the injection of my name into the governor's race." State Rep. John Garrett, Claiborne parish, was named new president of citizens councils.

Rainach will continue as chairman of the joint legislative committee on segregation. Garrett said that thousands of citizens were urging Rainach to run for governor.

"They believe this is the only way to protect our institutions and our way of life from the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and its federal lackeys," he declared.

"Sen. Rainach is how free to answer this call to serve in the larger arena of state government."

In response to Gov. Earl K. Long's recent assertion that Rainach was predestined for defeat if he ran for governor, Rainach replied:

"That's for the people to decide and not Earl Long. I have complete confidence in what the people think about the causes I advocate.

"They have demonstrated that again and again at the polls." He referred to voter approval of constitutional amendments proposed by Rainach's legislative committee.

"Now no one knows better than I do," said Rainach, "how decisive a role the next governor will play in the battle to maintain segregation in our state.

"Every bit of information indicates the showdown will come shortly after the next governor takes office.

"In addition he must set Louisiana's official policy on freedom of the workers from bossism of the Hoffa-Reuther type, and liberation of the average citizen from excessive taxes."

Asked if he would run on a right-to-work platform, Rainach replied, "I believe a decision on right-to-work should be left up to the people," indicating he would favor a constitutional amendment on the issue.

Did Segregationists "Break" Gov. Long?

Weekly New Orleans La.

By C. J. Livingston for ANP

Sat 6-13-59
P. 1
38a
La

As this is written, Gov. Earl K. Long of Louisiana lies in a Texas hospital, mentally and physically ill.

The governor was whisked away from the state capitol at Baton Rouge by aides and relatives and placed in the John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, Tex., as he indulged in a violent outburst on the floor of the Louisiana legislature. During the outburst, he reportedly shouted loudly and incoherently at political opponents among the lawmakers.

Yet before the tirade, there was no reported evidence of an impending break in the governor's health. What then, caused the collapse?

FIGHT WITH SEGREGATIONISTS HURT

Medical bulletins issued from the hospital said the 63-year old governor was suffering from exhaustion and overwork, and required observation and treatment. He is also reportedly "suffering from an acute illness that may well be the outgrowth of some underlying physical condition that has brought acout changes in the central nervous system..." One report said, however, that with adequate care and treatment, "the outlook for recovery is excellent."

Along with the medical reports have flowed rumors that the governor will not be back in the statehouse; that he is at the end of his long and colorful political career.

However, although it has not been officially stated, politics may well have been the major cause of the governor's physical deterioration. More specifically, his fued with extreme segregationists in the legislature may have contributed directly to the breakdown.

PROMISED TO BE FAIR

The governor was fueding with diehard segregationists over two amendments Long had hoped to put through the legislature. They were designed to ease the state's voter registration laws. The governor, opposed to integration but with an avowed promise to be fair to his poor white and Negro supporters, perhaps had secretly sought to carry out a promise to them -- many of whom have suffered rank discrimination at the polls. This discrimination charge has been supported by a federal probe some months ago in certain Louisiana parishes, where Negroes were allegedly brazenly purged from voter registration lists.

Weekly
P. 2
Sat 6-13-59
38a
La

Anyway, Gov. Long lost his fight with the segregationists on the floor of the legislature, while several of his closest followers reportedly failed to come to his rescue.

This brings us to an important question? Was the governor a political prisoner in the Southern vernacular, as some of his Negro supporters claim? Or he was merely a political opportunist who was beaten at his own game?

Some time ago, one of our Southern correspondents, whose identity must necessarily be kept secret, visited ANP's Chicago headquarters and related some of his experiences with Gov. Long. He described Long as a man liberal in his views, but who thought it politically impractical to state his views on racial matters conflicting with Dixie customs.

If this is true -- if the governor is really a liberal at heart -- then his last political fight certainly is significant. Those who reported the details, said Long hardly fought harder for a losing cause.

The political views of the acting chief of state, Lt. Gov. Luther Frazer, are not well known. But it is hoped he will at least divorce himself from the diehard segregationists who fought Gov. Long so desperately.

The governor, during his long political career, had served an unprecedent three terms as Louisiana's highest gubernatorial figure. He was expected to run for a fourth term.

He began his political career peddling pots in the bayou country and rose quickly, like his brother Huey, who was assassinated in 1935, to become chief executive of Louisiana.

Long Troubled By Rights Quiz

Commercial Appeal
P. 31

Federal Group Conducting Vote Investigation In Louisiana

Memphis Tenn.

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service

Fri 6-5-59
38a

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Not the least of the worries of Louisiana Gov. Earl Long is the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

It has been quietly "negotiating" with Long and his aides in an attempt to investigate complaints from Negroes that they were denied the right to vote in Louisiana.

The Louisiana officials, it was learned, finally agreed to let the rights commission investigate the voting complaints by mail.

The rights commission more than two weeks ago mailed a lengthy set of questions about voting procedures to state officials in Louisiana. The questions were to be answered by registrars in the state, some of whom are alleged to discriminate against Negroes.

Will Take Some Time

So far, a commission spokesman revealed, the postman hasn't brought the replies. The spokesman said it would "take some time" for registrars to complete the mail investigation.

Eighty-eight Louisiana Negrose have volunteered sworn statements on discriminatory vote denial to the Federal group, which was set up by Congress primarily to investigate such voting complaints.

The Commission for many months has had a three-man majority of Southern Democrats. When it was faced by staff recommendations April 10 that it hold public hearings and subpena witnesses in Louisiana to get to the bottom of the voting complaints, it decided to defer action and negotiate with state officials. They had previously refused assistance.

Conferred With Long

Staff director Gordon Tiffany and his chief investigator conferred with Governor Long and with State Attorney General Jack Gremillion, finally working out the investigate-by-mail procedure.

The Commission, which approved this action at its meeting in Chicago May 6, was evidently attempting to avoid holding widely-publicized hearings in the tense political atmosphere in Louisiana.

None of the Commission's decisions on the Louisiana case have been publicly announced.

If the commissioners should fail to receive the mailed reports which Governor Long and Attorney General Gremillion agreed to arrange, it is possible they will call a hearing anyway to inquire into the voting complaints in Louisiana.

The Commission staff has already produced a first draft of the Commission's civil rights report to Congress, however. The completed draft must be in the printers' hands next month. The Commission is scheduled to go out of existence in September.

GOV. LONG FREED AFTER HE OUSTS HOSPITAL HEADS

Times p1 New York

Sat 6-27-59

Step Removes Case Against Governor—Wide Purge Is Under Way in State

38a

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

COVINGTON, La., June 26—Gov. Earl K. Long won release today from a mental institution by discharging its superintendent and appointing an old political friend to succeed him.

The new official, acting under discretionary powers granted by state law, then declared him sane and a free man. This was followed by the dismissal of the 63-year-old Governor's habeas corpus proceedings in the district court here.

Judge Robert D. Jones had been scheduled to decide whether Mr. Long was legally committed at the request of his wife a week ago yesterday. The committment was based on the findings of two doctors that the Governor was a schizophrenic paranoid.

Times New York, Sat. 6-27-59 P. 1

Associated Press Wirephoto

LOUISIANA GOVERNOR FREE AGAIN: Gov. Earl K. Long, left, entering a car yesterday at Covington, La., after hearing at which habeas corpus proceedings were dismissed. At right is Sidney Mouton, friend of Governor.

Carnival Spirit Prevails

These rapid fire developments took place in a carnival atmosphere on a junior high school basketball court pressed into service for the hearing because the St. Tammany Parish (county) courthouse was under repair.

The expected results included a wide-scale purge of those connected with the Governor's confinement at Southeast Louisiana State Hospital and a radical change in the political alignment of this troubled state.

Among the first to go in the reprisals was John Nick Brown, head of the state police.

Dismissals Ordered

Jesse H. Bankston, director of the Department of Hospitals, was let out along with the hospital superintendent, Dr. Charles H. Belcher.

Lieut. Gov. Lether E. Frazar and W. J. Cleveland, Senate president protempore, joined with Mr. Long in ordering their dismissal.

Nine state hospital board members called here for this purpose acquiesced in the discharges and the naming of Charles Rosenblum, a Hammond merchant, to replace Mr. Bankston. They also went along with the appointment of Dr. J. H. McLendon of Amite, a member of the state Democratic Central Committee friendly to the Long machine, as successor to Dr. Belcher. It was Dr. McLandon who granted the Governor's release.

Some of the state's top mental specialists declared that they were appaled by today's events. Four of them who had examined the Governor said in a statement following his release that he was "in need of continued hospitalization."

Mr. Long was driven to the Southern Hotel here immediately after the brief court session for some rest and a round of conferences with top lieutenants. Then the sachem of the once-mighty organization founded by his assassinated brother, Huey P. Long, was whisked away in a sheriff's car to an undisclosed hideaway.

Times

Resignations Called For

The court hearing was delayed while Long adherents sought unsuccessfully to persuade Mr. Bankston to either resign or free the Governor. Failing in this strategy they then decided upon the summary dismissals.

p12c

At one point Judge Jones told the Governor's attorneys he would give them "five minutes, that's all" to start the presentation of their case. They took fifteen.

Sat 6-27-59

Mr. Long, wearing a light blue wash suit and a dark blue figured tie, entered the makeshift courtroom accompanied by his top aides at 10:42 A. M., forty-two minutes after the session had been scheduled to start.

38a

His appearance drew an outburst of applause.

"This is not a circus," declared Judge Jones sternly. "This is a court of justice and you keep quiet in this courtroom."

Joseph A. Sims, chief of the battery of more than fifteen lawyers representing the Governor, then rapidly disclosed the dismissals, the appointments and the new superintendent's release order.

As he spoke, Mr. Long gazed disinterestedly around the gymnasium, fingering an unlighted cigarette and grinding his teeth. Only once, when Mr. Sims referred to the release, did a smile cross his emaciated face.

Court Asked to Act

The court was asked by Mr. Sims to dismiss the habeas corpus proceeding on the ground that no cause for it remained as a result of the Governor's having been set free. He was joined in the motion by Jack P. F. Gremillion, the state attorney general, who was on hand to represent Mr. Bankston and Dr. Belcher.

Judge Jones did so with a look of dismay on his face and quickly adjourned the session.

Cheers sounded throughout the gymnasium as the faithful pressed around the Governor to shake his hand. As he left he was overhead to remark that Mr. Brown, the state police chief, would be "the next to go."

Sheriffs deputies, troopers and aides cleared a path to his car through the surging crowd. They swung their fists freely and shouted:

"Leave him alone! Leave him alone! He's had enough!"

Cameras Thrust Aside

Cameras were pushed aside and a television network newsman was seized and held briefly after he had approached the Governor with a microphone and a request for comment.

Mr. Long refused to see newsmen after his arrival at the hotel but did record a statement for New Orleans radio station WNOE. The outlet is owned by former Gov. James A. Noe, a Long supporter. It broadcast a tape-recorded plea that Louisianians pray for the Governor's release after it had been brought out of the hospital Wednesday night by Mr. Long's lawyer.

The statement was later distributed to newsmen by Senator B. B. (Sixty) Rayburn, the administration's Senate floor leader.

In it the Governor said he was "very happy to have won release this morning. I have never been insane one second in my life. From the bottom of my heart, I want to thank everyone for their thoughtfulness for the help they have given me, and again, and above all, for their prayers."

Among the spectators were scores of legislators and state officials, some of them drawn by the possibility that Mr. Long might be called upon to testify. A number had privately expressed fears that he might drag some skeletons out of the political closet.

The spectators, mostly women and young boys and girls, began arriving at 7 A. M., three hours before the hearing was to begin. An hour later the high-walled gymnasium was more than half full.

Text of Long Freedom Plea

Times-Picayune

Writ of Habeas Corpus Is on File

New Orleans, La.

Text of an application for a writ of habeas corpus filed on behalf of Gov. Earl K. Long, seeking his release from the Southeast Louisiana hospital at Mandeville, follows:

Twenty-second Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana.

State of Louisiana ex rel Earl K. Long.

Filed: Monday, June 22, 10:30 p. m., John Brewster, clerk.

Wed. 6-24-59

Petition for writ of habeas corpus:

P 13

To the Honorables, the Judges of the Twenty-Second Judicial District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana:

The petition of Earl K. Long, a resident of the parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, through his undersigned counsel, respectfully represents:

38a

1—THAT he presents this petition on his own behalf; that he is in the custody of and is being illegally detained in confinement, imprisoned and deprived of liberty in and by the Southeast Louisiana State hospital at Mandeville, St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, through Jesse L. Bankston, director of institutions and/or Dr. Dillon J. Blount, superintendent, and/or Dr. C. O. Belcher, acting superintendent thereof.

* * *

2—THAT on the 18th day of June, 1959, on the petition of Blanche R. Long, in the proceedings Number 7243 on the interdiction docket of the 19th judicial district court, for the parish of East Baton Rouge, state of Louisiana, there issued a warrant for the arrest of your petitioner, as a result of which Bryan Clemmons, sheriff of the parish of East Baton Rouge, arrested, or caused the arrest of, your petitioner and took him into custody and delivered him into the custody of the Southeast Louisiana State hospital at Mandeville, St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, as hereinabove set forth, where he has since been detained in confinement.

* * *

3—THAT petitioner's said imprisonment and detention exists by virtue or under pretext of the above described warrant, and of a commitment order dated June 18, 1959, issued in the said proceedings identified in Paragraph 2 hereof, and signed by the Honorable Fred S. LeBlanc, judge, 19th judicial district court, for the parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a certified copy of which proceedings is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

* * *

4—THAT petitioner is the duly elected and sworn governor of the state of Louisiana, and, as such, the chief executive officer of said state; that by virtue of the unlawful and illegal detention and confinement to which your petitioner is subject, he has been removed from his office as governor and has, and is being, prevented and debarred from carrying out the duties and obligations of that office, and from exercising the authority which he is obligated to exercise by virtue of that position.

* * *

5—THAT Article Nine (9), Sections One (1), Two (2) and Nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, 1921, provide the sole and exclusive means by which the governor of the state of Louisiana can be removed and debarred from his office; that since petitioner has been neither impeached nor recalled, in accordance therewith, he has been removed and debarred from office by means of an order of commitment which is in violation of Article Nine (9), Sections One (1), Two (2) and Nine (9) of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and therefore, null, void and ultra vires.

* * *

6—THAT your petitioner is detained and imprisoned by an order that is deficient in legal requisites as hereinafter set forth; that the Louisiana revised statutes title 28:52, in part, reads as follows:

"The application shall be in writing on the form prescribed by the department and shall give the name, sex and residence of the patient, the reason why institutional care is needed and any other information the department deems necessary. It shall be accompanied by a certificate of the coroner and one other qualified physician, stating that they have examined the patient within three days of the application and that he is in need of observation or care in an institution.

"The certificate shall state the facts and sources of information and personal observations upon which opinion is based. The coroner and the physician shall certify that they are not related by blood or marriage to the patient or to the applicant and that they are not connected, except in a professional capacity, with the institution to which the patient is to be committed."

* * *

7—THAT the certificate signed by Dr. Sparkman Wyatt and Dr. Chester A. Williams Jr., the coroner, does not state any facts or circumstances, contain any sources of information or note any personal observation showing that your petitioner is in need of observation or care by an institution. The only medical information contained in said certificate is that petitioner is in a "run down condition" and "in need of treatment."

* * *

8—THAT LOUISIANA Revised Statute 51, et seq, contemplates commitment for persons mentally ill, inebriates or epileptics. There is no showing by said certificate that your petitioner is in need of treatment for any of the foregoing.

* * *

9—THAT your petitioner is detained and imprisoned by a judicial order illegally obtained as hereinafter set forth.

* * *

10—THAT your petitioner was arrested as he crossed the parish line of East Baton Rouge on the day in question, immediately taken to the courthouse in Baton Rouge, La., and there superficially examined in a "circus-like atmosphere" while he was seated in an automobile. Thereafter, predicated upon this purported examination, orders of commitment were signed. That this examination in no wise complied with the provision of law relative to examination prior to commitment.

* * *

11—THAT YOUR petitioner alleges he is not, and has never been, mentally ill.

* * *

12—IN THE alternative, and in the alternative only, if this court believes that your petitioner was mentally ill at the time of the commitment in question, which is specifically and emphatically denied, then, in that event, your petitioner avers that he has completely recovered.

* * *

13—PETITIONER shows that previous written notice of the filing of the application has been given to Blanche R. Long, plaintiff in the above referenced petition, by registered mail, at the governor's mansion, North Boulevard, Baton Rouge, La.

* * *

14 — PETITIONER represents that despite repeated demands, the authorities of the Southeast Louisiana State hospital, St. Tammany parish, Mandeville, La., have refused and failed to release your petitioner from their custody and shows that he is being illegally imprisoned and confined therein.

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus issue herein, directed to Jesse L. Bankston, director of institutions, and Dr. Dillon J. Blount, superintendent, and/or Dr. C. G. Belcher, acting superintendent, commanding them, or any of them, to bring before this honorable court, the person of Earl K. Long, on a day and at a time to be fixed by this honorable court to state the reason why he keeps the said Earl K. Long confined and deprived of liberty.

Joseph A. Sims, chief counsel for petitioner Earl K. Long of counsel: France W. Watts Jr., J. Douglas Nesom, Robert J. Mack.

* * *

THE CLERK of court is asked to please serve copies of this petition on:

Honorable Jack P. F. Gremillion, Attorney General, State Capitol bldg., Baton Rouge.

Honorable James T. Burns, District Attorney, 22nd Judicial District court, Covington.

Jesse L. Bankston, State Capitol, Baton Rouge.

Dr. Dillon J. Blount, Southeast Louisiana hospital, Mandeville.

Dr. C. G. Belcher, Southeast Louisiana hospital, Mandeville (all in Louisiana).

* * *

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Washington:

Before me, the undersigned authority, personally came and appeared Joseph A. Sims, who, being by me personally known and duly sworn, did depose and say:

That he is the attorney for petitioner in the above and foregoing petition, that he has read same and all the allegations and facts therein contained are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Joseph A. Sims.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of June, 1959.

France Watts Jr., Notary Public.

* * *

TWENTY-SECOND Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana.

State of Louisiana ex rel Earl K. Long.

Filed: Monday, June 22, 1959, John Brewster, clerk.

Order.

Considering the petition of Earl K. Long filed herein, claiming that he is illegally imprisoned and restrained of his liberty by Southeast Louisiana State hospital, St. Tammany parish, Mandeville, Louisiana, through Jesse L. Bankston, director of institutions and /or Dr. Dillon J. Blount, superintendent, and/or Dr. C. G. Belcher, acting superintendent, in the Southeast Louisiana State hospital, St. Tammany parish, Mandeville, Louisiana, and it appearing to the court that a writ of habeas corpus ought to issue.

It is ordered that a writ of habeas corpus issue out of and under the seal of this court, directed to the said Jesse L. Bankston, director of institutions, and Dr. Dillon J. Blount, superintendent, and/or Dr. C. G. Belcher, acting superintendent, commanding them to have the body of the said Earl K. Long before me in the courtroom of this court on the 26th day of June, 1959, at 10 o'clock a. m. to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning the said Earl K. Long, together with the time and cause of his detention and that he, the said Earl K. Long, have then and there the said writ.

Robert D. Jones, Judge.

* * *

DATED THIS 22nd day of June, 1959, at Bogalusa, Louisiana.

State of Louisiana,
Parish of St. Tammany.
Writ of Habeas Corpus.

State of Louisiana to: Jesse L. Bankston and Dr. Dillon J. Blount and/or Dr. C. G. Belcher.

You are hereby commanded to bring before the judge of the Twenty-Second Judicial District Court for the parish of St. Tammany, the body of Earl K. Long on the 26th day of June, 1959, at 10 o'clock a. m., and then and there to state the reasons for which you keep the said Earl K. Long imprisoned and deprived of liberty.

By order of the Honorable Twenty-Second Judicial District Court for the parish of St. Tammany. Robert D. Jones, Judge.

Governor Long Aids Many Forgotten Race Convicts

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. P.4

Pittsburgh Pa.

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

ANGOLA, La.—Governor Earl K. Long, presently the subject of many uncomplimentary news articles, will forever be regarded as a symbol of hope and a champion of the underprivileged here in the Louisiana State Prison, regardless of the outcome of the current situation.

Sat. 8-1-59

Inmates here admire Governor Long and declare they will be forever grateful for his unprecedented action several months ago in setting up the Louisiana Parolee and Rehabilitation Committee popularly known as the "forgotten man" committee.

38a

The Governor in setting up this committee transgressed political and racial lines in selecting its members. The primary purpose of such a committee is to assist, if possible, those among the nearly 4,000 inmates who are unable to help themselves in the matter of securing paroles, reduction of sentences and even commutations.

■

SOME 60 PER CENT of these inmates are Negroes. And no prisoners are more "forgotten," and with less influence—political or otherwise—than the Negroes. For them, Governor Long's Parolee and Rehabilitation Committee was a godsend.

Gov. Long's "forgotten man committee" includes former Gov. Sam Jones, chairman, and former Gov. Jimmy Davis, vice chairman, both on the opposite side of the political fence, as well as former Gov. Robert F. Kennon, one of the committee's executives.

Other top-ranking members of the committee are Lieutenant Gov. Lether Frazar, executive vice chairman; Representative C. Fred Donaldson, secretary; ex-Gov. James A. Noe, State Supreme Court Justice Frank W. Hawthorne, E. A. Lee Sr., head of the Personal Study division, and of course, Gov. Long, ex-officio.

To this original group, the governor added scores of citizens throughout the state whom he believed would have a sympathetic understanding of the Angola inmates' problems, a thorough realization of society's demands on parolees, and some knowledge of the criminal code.

■

NEGRO INMATES, as a result, have the opportunity for the first time to have their cases and prison records studied, and to be interviewed personally by members of their own race; by persons with an intimate knowledge of their living conditions, customs, habits and problems.

Governor Long named to the "forgotten man" committee's advisory group Ralph W. Jones, president of Grambling College, chairman; Dr. Felton G. Clark, president, Southern University, Davis Jr., New Orleans; Claude Minor, Rayville; Dr. Ulric W. Pryce, Lake Charles; Clinton Reeves, Shreveport; W. W. Williams, Baton Rouge.

Also, the Rev. Dave A. Dennis, New Orleans; Attorney J. E. Hines, Alexandria; the Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge; L. D. Jones, Natchitoches; Robert S. Green, New Orleans; Ellis Bryant, Shreveport; John E. Rousseau, New Orleans; Clarence (Chink) Henry, New Orleans; Freeman Lavergne, Lake Charles, and Emile Brown, Baton Rouge.

This advisory group has met numerous times, the most recent meeting was July 20, and has studied the records and interviewed scores of Negro inmates, then made recommendations to the parole board. Another meeting, this time in the Louisiana Correctional Institute, DeQuincy, La., is set for next week.

■

DURING THESE meetings, members of this subcommittee assemble with E. M. Sullivan, chief record clerk of the state penitentiary; Mrs. E. A. Carpenter, office manager of the "forgotten man" committee's headquarters, Baton Rouge; Mrs. R. W. Hickman, secretary; the Rev. V. E. Fletcher, prison chaplain, and Warden Victor J. Walker.

Following the record study and the interview of the inmate the subcommittee evaluates the subject's "readiness for release" considering his institutional adjustment, the nature of the crime, his personal history, and his personality changes and growth.

Taken into consideration by the subcommittee in making its evaluation, also, are the willingness and desire of the family to assist the inmate, the attitude of the committing judge, the attitude of the district attorney, the attitude of the sheriff, and generally, the readiness of the community to receive the inmate.

■

FORMER GOV. Sam Jones, chairman, said in a recent progress report, "Ninety-two per cent of all persons released on parole don't go back to prison."

He said many parolees have difficulties in being accepted as useful members of the community, thus, the rehabilitation committee has as its aims, the improving of parole procedures and providing training for inmates so that they can earn a living when they are released, and to conduct a program of public education to insure that these people will be accepted by society.

Some cases of Negro inmates which were reviewed disclosed unusually severe penalties imposed upon them in various upstate communities. In one case, an inmate had been sentenced to 36 years for simple burglary after pleading guilty to 18 counts.

■

HE SAID he was persuaded to plead guilty and was promised he would receive a two-year sentence on each count, with the sentences running concurrently. The judge sentenced him to 18 terms of two years each, to run consecutively.

The subcommittee has recommended paroles for about half the inmates interviewed, and the state parole board has approved more than 75 per cent of the committee's recommendations.

Governor Long's "forgotten man" committee, in April, was cited as outstanding when prison and parole experts from 14 states met in Montgomery, Ala. It is likely other states will follow Louisiana's example.

JOKES WITH NEWSMEN

Long Takes Second 'Health' Bath, Discusses Integration

Montgomery Ala Advertiser

38a

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP) — Louisiana Gov. Earl Long took his second thermal bath here Tuesday, then philosophized with newsmen and spectators about subjects ranging from segregation to his brother, Huey.

Long plans to take a third bath before leaving here Wednesday for Monroe, La., to begin conferences in connection with a special legislative session he has called for Aug. 10. It will be his first day in Louisiana since he left on a western tour July 11.

Wed. 7-29-59

When newsmen sought his comments on a proposal of Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus to integrate two high schools, but segregate students by sex, Long asked, "are they going to be satisfied with that?"

8-2-A

He went on to say that if whites and Negroes started school together in the first grade, "the first thing you know ther'll be marrying each other." He added that Negroes were neglected in the South for many years, but said that situation has been corrected and "I bet that in 50 years colored people would rather be in the South than in the North."

"WITH OWN KIND"

The governor said that from his observations of Negroes, "they'd rather be with their own kind." He said, "I don't believe there's a race that enjoys itself as much as colored people do."

Long, whose own troubles have included confinement in a state mental hospital and threats of impeachment proceedings, handed out some philosophy for the crowd of about 25 onlookers on the mezzanine of his hotel here.

"If everybody laid their troubles on a table," he said, "most of you would be afraid to pick up your own." Handing a card to a woman, Long joked, "by the time you get home with that card, I'll be impeached."

Discussing his brother Huey, who was killed in 1935, Long said a secret of Huey's success was his story-telling—he "always came up with another story and never gave them a chance to ask questions."

After meeting with legislators Wednesday in Monroe, Long is to go to Alexandria for a similar meeting Thursday, then Saturday has a campaign swing including stops at Leesville, Coushattea and Jena before a windup appearance at the Alexandria courthouse square.

Westbrook Pegler

News & Courier

Earl Long And Harry Truman On Turnip Day

Charleston, S.C.

Jul 7-1-59

14A

Governor Earl Long's uproarious doings have been seized upon by his adversaries as proof of incapacity to rule the sovereign state of Louisiana.

The fallacy of this needs no laboring to adherents of the late Huey, who was Earl's brother, or of Harry S. Truman.

For Earl's chief lapse from conventional behavior was abusive language toward the state legislature, which is not only deserving but accustomed to scorn and insult.

38

There are other precedents from elsewhere to vindicate the governor of insanity on this ground.

La

It is protocol in Louisiana and Truman exulted in the same conduct in his turnip day excoriation of the U.S. Congress.

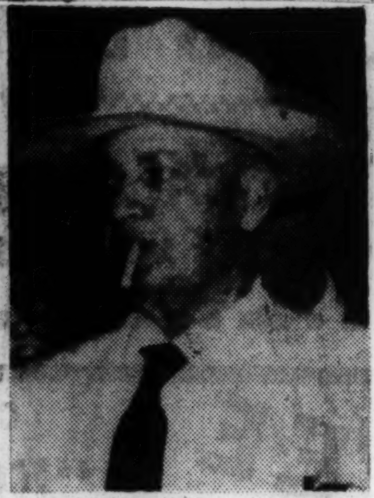
The Chief Justice, as governor of California, always showed contempt for the intelligence and for the honor as well of the wise men of Sacramento and was held in respect by public opinion, which heartily agreed with him.

The fact that Warren was no more scrupulous himself than these objects of his scorn has nothing to do with the case. He was, in fact, as cheap as the next one, for he mouthed laudations of the Teamsters Union at its national convention, a moral equivalent of the later Apalachin consistory, and, for precedent in that cynical impudence toward the illusion of decency, could cite the noble example of Franklin D. Roosevelt at the great debauch under the same auspices which opened his 1944 campaign against Tom Dewey.

GOVERNORS ARE, on the average, momentary fellows and the cheapest are, in the long run, the least expensive and cause the least permanent harm.

Rockefeller, on the other hand, is a man of stately mien, but his wife is a member of the Liberal Party, of socialist hue, which owes political allegiance to David Dubinsky and his principles.

Governor Rockefeller seems obsessed with the belief that he could expunge utterly the ancient hatred of his family and the facts from which that hatred grew if



GOV. EARL LONG

He acts the same way Harry Truman did during his Turnip Day talk.

he could but serve one or two terms as President. The ultimate cost of this restitution might be appalling.

On the other hand, the mischief wrought by Len Small in Illinois, Soapy Williams in Michigan and Huey Long in his terms as governor and senator, though frightening for the moment, seems to have been trivial in the long run.

In fact, Huey left monuments, such as bridges, highways and schools, which endear him to the vulgar whose greed and irresponsibility dictate the moral law of the land.

IN ONE OF HIS special sessions of the Louisiana legislature, Huey expressed honest loathing in the remark that he could buy the members and sell them "like sacks of potatoes," as nobody could deny.

Although he held no state office, being now ascended to the role of ambassador to Washington, he often went home, chased Governor Okay Allen out of the governor's private office to sit on a stool at the soda fountain with the stenos, and regaled visiting members of the Washington press corps with wisdom couched in the homely vernacular of the red clay country. He despised Roosevelt with the deadly invective of a superior mind and a truly daring revolutionary spirit.

AT TIMES, watching the scoreboard of red and green lights in the governor's office, which showed the vote on this or that measure, Huey flicked a switch of the loudspeaker and snarled the names of idle delinquents who had failed to press their buttons on their desks or to deputize page boys to do it for them.

This is not at all unseemly in Baton Rouge and the proposition that brother Earl, so soon after Huey laid down the law for Louisiana, must be crazy for doing likewise is clearly unconstitutional and immoral.

TRUMAN'S CONTEMPT for congress in the Turnip Day speech of 1948, with which he opened a special session of the good for nothing, do nothing 18th Congress, was the most explicit insult ever fetched that rabble.

HE HAD BEEN NOMINATED as a last resort by the desperate men in the smokefilled room in Philadelphia at the last hour of a convention which just barely didn't hang the albatross on Eleanor Roosevelt.

For hours he had sat on an undertaker's chair on the freight platform outside the main hall and, according to his own account, when the desperation reached the depths, he was taken to a pre-execution cell beneath the platform.

At last, at 2 in the morning, he walked out on the scaffold and kicked Congress in the teeth with a charge that its bill for the cautious and reasonable sifting of displaced persons for immigration was a compound of bigotry against Catholics and Jews.

He then spontaneously hit on the inspiration of calling Congres into special session as a forur for the opening speech of h campaign on a solemn occasic in the backwoods holy calend of Lamar, Mo., where he gre up, called Turnip Day.

THE WASHINGTON CO were floored by that, and search failed until an alco deputy U.S. attorney ge from Boonville put it into

homely context of Truman' om. It was not a genteel even by the standards of I and the sullen, defensive m the legislative arm was pa on Turnip Day when T swaggered down the aisle sult a joint session which his own office even less

"After two weeks o nothing," Truman wrote memories, "the special adjourned. The stage w set for the campaign," barnstormed across the the new Kingfish, with less asset of a forum himself had called tog cost of many millions, lutely free to the I Party.

Case of Earl Long

Times

New York

Jun 6-28-59

This is a thumbnail sketch of Earl Kemp Long:

Born Aug. 26, 1895 in a poor farming section of Louisiana. Passed state bar examination in 1926. Entered politics two years later. Served as tax collector. Elected Lieutenant Governor in 1936, served as Governor 1939-1940 after predecessor resigned under charges of corruption. Lost 1940 gubernatorial race; elected Governor in 1948 and 1956. Has said, "I am the most investigated man in Louisiana and nobody ever was able to prove anything against me."

Governor Long commands a "Long machine" which has dominated Louisiana politics since the era of his elder brother, Senator Huey P., who was assassinated in 1935. It has survived scandals including one which brought Earl Long to the governorship in 1939 —he himself was not involved. The Long name has political "magic" in the state. U. S. Senator Russell B. Long is Huey's son and Earl's nephew.

38

This is a chronology of the "Long affair" which has kept Louisiana in turmoil for the past month:

May 27. Long rants profanely at opponents in the State House of Representatives, declaring, "I have the experience to be Governor. I know how to play craps. I know how to get in and out of the Baptist Church and ride horses."

Committed to Hospital

May 30. Long is taken by force in a plane to a mental hospital at Galveston, Texas. His wife says, "The Governor is suffering from complete exhaustion."

June 3. The Texas courts, on a petition by Mrs. Long, orders him held in protective custody "for his own welfare and for the protection of himself and others."

June 12. Long, calling himself "Governor in exile by force in kidnapping," petitions Texas court for freedom.

June 17. Long agrees to medical attention in Louisiana and is flown to a New Orleans institution.

June 18. Long storms out of the hospital, races for Baton Rouge, the state capital. State police intercept him and, under court orders to commit him—on petition of his wife—forcibly remove Long to a state mental hospital.

June 19. A psychiatrist examines Long and says he is a paranoic schizophrenic suffering delusions of persecution and has "manic depressive" tendencies.

Last week in a taped radio broadcast the Governor assailed his wife as "one of the most jealous women that God ever [created]," and declared, "I never was in better health than I am today." Apparently giving up the fight to have him committed, Mrs. Long left the state. The Governor filed suit for a legal separation from his wife after twenty-five years of marriage.

On Friday the Governor had his day in court on a petition of habeas corpus which, in effect, was a sanity hearing. Before the session opened at Covington, La., Mr. Long, exercising his authority as Governor, removed the director of state hospitals and the acting superintendent at the institution of his confinement and appointed two new officials. In court the Governor produced letters from the two officials approving his release on the ground that "there is nothing wrong with him." The court held there were no grounds for detaining him. Mr. Long was mobbed by frenzied spectators. "Sure he's crazy," shouted one admirer. "Crazy like a fox."

Plans Indefinite

The governor gave no immediate indication of when he would return to Baton Rouge; he had doctors' orders to rest. He went first to a Covington motel, then yesterday headed for his farm near Winnfield in northern Louisiana. But he plainly intends to take reprisals against those officials and politicians he feels sided against him in the affair. His first action after his court victory was to fire the head of the Louisiana State Police.

Jun 6-28-59

Mr. Long's term is scheduled to expire at the end of the year. Louisiana state law prevents a Governor from succeeding himself, but Mr. Long has announced plans to resign before completion of his term to qualify for the Democratic gubernatorial primary. Yesterday Mr. Long said he may let his doctors decide whether he should run again, but added: "f I think they might be erroneous, I'd reserve my right to do otherwise." Louisiana law also empowers the state legislature to impeach a Governor for misconduct but thus far there has been on sign of such action in the legislature.

'Just Begun To Fight' Says Militant Minister

Weekly, New Orleans, La.

"Every man who bears the insignia of a minister especially in the Southland today, is on the spot. In these days, we need the spirit of Christ, love, kindness, sympathy and understanding," stated Dr. Abraham L. Davis, Jr., as he addressed a "Loyalty Rally" for Rev. T. J. Jemison at Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Baton Rouge.

Sept. 5, 59
p. 8 a

Dr. Davis, pastor of New Zion Baptist Church in this city and president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, said "Every man's birth right is his "Civil Right. By virtue of God giving us life, He gives us the right to move and have our being as that accorded kindred races."

He went on to say, "No man's civil rights can be extended or limited by any political faction, yet they try, but it is up to us — every man and woman, age 21 and over, to qualify ourselves as first class citizens through use of the ballot -- the ballot is the only concrete symbol that the politician fully understand -- with it he sees you as a man and woman, not as a boy and girl; he sees you through the eyes of respectability."

"Therefore it is up to us, here and now," he said, "to pick up our buckets where we are and strive for those aims and goals that will set us on a higher plane as children of the Most High."

The Loyalty Program, which was sponsored by the Legal Defense Committee of Mount Zion Church, also featured several citizens of the community, who attested to the fine leadership and work of the Rev. T. Judson Jemison during the past ten years that he has been in Baton Rouge. Included on the program were: Raymond P. Scott, Rev. D. T. Smith, Mrs. M. Mason Gordon, Jessie Jones, Miss C. Marie Collier, and Rev. W. J. Nelson.

Ministers participating in the program were: Rev. R. H. Tucker, Rev. T. R. Albert, Rev. Isaac Cain, Rev. J. H. Henderson, Rev. R. A. Clark, Rev. W. K. Brooks, Rev. Charles Smith and Rev. J. A. Price.

Dr. E. Doyle Billoups, president of the Louisiana State Baptist Association, was unable to attend the program due to a previous commitment, but sent the Rev. Jemison a telegram in which he pledged his loyalty and support to the program of justice and rights for all people.

In responding to all that was said and done in his behalf, Rev. Jemison thanked the members of the Committee, ministers, congregations and friends for the wonderful way in which they had come to his rescue in a cause for the rights and privileges of all.

He said, "God has given me a mission and I cannot be content until that mission is accomplished. I cannot sit idly by and see my people oppressed on every side and remain silent. I would rather be dead than to spend the balance of my days on my knees begging for what rightfully belong to me and my people as human rights and as citizens of the State of Louisiana and of the United States of America. As soon as this cup passes, we will strive to register every eligible man and woman, so that we may boast of a citizenry of first class citi-

Weekly
Sept. 5, 59
New Orleans, La.
p. 8

Irish hit Gwynn Oak race ban

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 10-24-59

BALTIMORE

The embattled All Nations Day Festival held annually at Gwynn Oak Park has lost one to its regular participants because the park continues to bar colored patrons.

P. 20

38a

Acting on the power of an Oct. 9 resolution passed by the Baltimore City Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, J. Robert Tweedy, president of the local board, has notified Thomas G. Gray, chairman of the All Nations Day Festival, of his order's decision.

Md.

The resolution passed by the order declares:

"That the Ancient Order of Hibernians will not participate in the All Nations Day Festival at Gwynn Oak Park unless all peoples and races are allowed to enter the park and to participate. . .on an equal basis;

"Nor will the Ancient Order of Hibernians participate in the Festival at any other location that will not grant these privileges to all races."

The order is the only Irish Catholic organization in the state. It has participated in the festival for a number of years.

* * *

IN A further explanation of his order's action, Mr. Tweedy said the organization "recognized the fact that Gwynn Oak Park is privately owned" and that the owner has the right to select his clientele.

"But we simply refuse to be associated with a celebration which loudly proclaims the equality and brotherhood of man, and at the same time denies this equality to one race," he said.

"We think it highly incongruous," Mr. Tweedy added, "that the All Nations Day Festival would allow all other nations to participate in the festival, but would tolerate a policy which prohibits American-born colored citizens from even entering the park during the festival."

The Irish Catholic order is the first group which has participated in the annual festivity to publicly disassociate itself because of the park's long-protested policy of barring colored citizens.

EACH YEAR the Committee on Racial Equality has picketed the festival.

This year proved to be the most spectacular protest. A mixed group of CORE members were turned on by an angry mob estimated at 500 after they entered the park.

Frederick Ends Movie Segregation

The Washington Post P. 11

Wash., D.C.

FREDERICK, Md. Oct. (AP) All future leases of a city-owned movie theater in Frederick will go only to operators who agree to desegregated audiences.

Wed. 10-28-59

A resolution setting forth the new leasing policy was adopted by the mayor and board of aldermen yesterday to settle a Federal court suit brought by three Negroes against the city.

38a

The three men claimed their civil rights were violated when they were required to sit in a special balcony section.

Md.

City attorneys argued in U. S. District Court in Baltimore last week that the lease gave the private operator complete control over admission. The operator, Daniel H. Wienberg, said he was merely continuing a policy already in effect.

The judge gave the parties a week to settle the case out of court.

The suit was brought by Linwood A. Jones Jr. and Weldon W. Christopher, bacteriologists at nearb Fort Detrick and Donald K. Lyles.

Campus Paper Attacks Restaurant on Race Bar

The Washington Post

Wash., D.C.

Thurs. 11-12-59

The University of Maryland student newspaper, the Diamondback, yesterday editorially attacked a College Park restaurant it claimed "refused to serve a Negro student."

P. 14

The editorial named the Little Ledo at 7739 Baltimore blvd. and said "the Diamondback does not want this man's advertising as long as his prejudiced policy prevails."

38a

In terming the refusal a "blatant flouting of personal rights," the editorial suggested that the town of College Park "has a distinct duty here" and "through its Board of Trade it could adopt the liberal policy to specially necessary in a college town."

Thomas Marcus, co-owner of the Little Ledo, said he knew nothing about the episode and would make no comment until he talked to the employe involved.

Phil Trupp, a staff member of the Diamondback, said the incident occured last Sunday night and he and three other staffers were with Negro student Frank Hunt when he was refused service.

Trupp said they entered the restaurant and sat down at a table. A man called Hunt to one side, they said, and when Hunt returned to the table he told the others he had been refused service. The entire group then departed.

Negro-white gridiron row brings action

The B'ham News

B'ham, Ala.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24—(AP)—Baltimore recreation officials have suspended two Negro teen-agers from city-sponsored football play as the result of a fight which erupted during a game between white and Negro teams, Sunday.

Tues. 11-24-59

P. 20

The Baltimore Bureau of Recreation also dropped Easterwood Park, scene of the near riot, from its list of amateur football fields.

The action was taken last night after a two-hour hearing on the ruckus involving both teams, their coaches, the officials and a predominantly Negro crowd estimated at between 700 and 1500.

38a

Md.

Six of the white players, their coach and a referee were treated at hospitals for minor injuries after the melee.

The game was hard fought, and officials announced in the second quarter they would call the contest if there was one more unnecessary roughness violation.

Elzie Street Jr., coach of the all-Negro Easterwood Bears, said trouble developed because the officials ruled too many times in favor of the white team representing St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church. He absolved his players from any responsibility.

"I wouldn't say it was racial bias," Street said. "I think it was favoritism toward a team that was undefeated and was about to be defeated."

HE SAID THE crowd's anger reached a climax when Referee William E. Dey allowed a controversial St. Jerome touchdown that tied the score late in the game. A St. Jerome player, Norman Butz, 19, was tackled hard on an unsuccessful try for the extra point. The crowd poured on the field, and the melee was on.

Roland M. Butschky, St. Jerome's coach, said several Easterwood players kicked and hit Butz while he was unconscious on the ground. "Our players did not start it or incite it," Butschky said. "All they did was try to defend themselves."

38a 1959

MARYLAND

H.U. professors' complaint costs cabbie fine of $5 plus

38a Md.

Afro American

BALTIMORE

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-4-59

P. 5

"Why did you tell these ladies you would give them a dime?"

"If I did, I don't recall."

"Why would you ask them if they wanted your badge number?"

It was taxi driver Sam Glass, 3700 block Park Heights Ave., who couldn't "recall" enough to answer Magistrate Samuel Gaboff's questions in Southern Police Court Monday.

With a warning, Magistrate Gaboff fined the driver $5 and costs after finding him guilty.

Standing sedately before the magistrate as complaining witnesses were Dr. Inabel Lindsay and Mrs. Bernice McIntosh.

Both ladies are professors at the Howard University School of Social Work. A letter of complaint from Dr. Lindsay caused the driver to be summoned into court.

* * *

DR. LINDSAY SAID the incident occurred on March 4, when she and Mrs. McIntosh arrived in Baltimore from Washington at the Camden Station.

"My colleague and I came over from Washington as guests of the Council of Social Agencies for luncheon.

"When we came out at Camden, taxis were scarce. We waited our turn.

"SEVEN OR ten minutes later, we were still waiting our turn when this Sun cab driver pulled up.

"A gentleman was behind us, and when we went toward the taxi, he (the driver) said he had a job and deliberately jumped out of his cab and grabbed the bags of the gentleman behind us.

"As I looked up to see his cab number, he said 'It's 503 and do you want my badge number. I'll even give you a dime to call too?' ".

"He said that to you?" asked the magistrate.

"He said that to me," Dr. Lindsay answered.

"Is this the driver?"

"Yes, this is the driver."

Mrs. McIntosh confirmed Dr. Lindsay's account.

* * *

THE DEFENDANT contended that "anything I said was to the man in the cab. They couldn't hear me."

"Well, I believe these ladies. If you feel you can't take them, you owe them some consideration," Magistrate Gaboff said.

"You had to aggravate it by telling them you would give them a dime or your badge number.

"In view of your clear police court record, I am going to find you guilty and fine you $5 and costs."

The magistrate warned the cab driver that "if there are any more instances where you refuse to transport good passengers, my fine will be more."

Albert Rosenberg accompanied Dr. Lindsay and Mrs. McIntosh to court.

Dr. Lindsay wore a toast dress with burnished orange jewelry and a brown straw cloche. Mrs. McIntosh wore a beige coat, beige boucle knit suit and a metallic trimmed knit cloche.

Afro American

Balto. 4-4-59

Baltimore, Md.

38a Md.

LADIES FIRST, usually, but Dr. Inabel Lindsay (left) and Mrs. Bernice McIntosh, both professors at Howard University School of Social Work, told Magistrate Samuel Gaboff at Southern Police Court Monday that taxi driver Sam Glass refused to pick them up at Camden Station March 4, only to pick up a blond passenger who approached after they did. The Washingtonians testified the driver also offered them a dime to report him. He was found guilty but escaped with a fine of $5 and costs because of what Magistrate Gaboff called his "clear police court record."

Northwood Arundel is open to all

38a Md.

Student pickets say they will continue until all places open

Afro American

Baltimore

Md.

Sat. 3-28-59

P. 2

March 28, 1959

BALTIMORE

"I want you to know that you have as much right to come in here and be served as anyone else.

"Whenever you come here, you will be treated just like any other customer, and if any one refuses to serve you, just notify me and it will be taken care of."

These words of welcome were extended Wednesday to Morgan State College students. They marked victory No. one in their campaign to desegregate a movie and eating places in nearby Northwood shopping center.

The words came from George F. Kerchner, supervisor of the Arundel Ice Cream Company in the center.

Groups of college students sometimes numbering 450 had been picketing the theatre and sitting-in at the ice cream company and the roof-top cafe of the Hecht company at the Northwood center since Friday evening.

The shopping center is two blocks from the Morgan campus.

* * *

FRANK GREENE, a student leader present with the group when Mr. Kerchner made his statement and saw that students were actually served, told the AFRO:

"We now have one place open to us. Our other objectives are the Northwood Theatre and the Hecht Company's roof-top restaurant.

"We intend to keep the picketing up until they are open to us, also."

On Wednesday, the AFRO learned that picketing of the theatre had been called off pending the outcome of a meeting to be held on Monday afternoon with members of the Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations and the theatre's management.

However, late Thursday evening, 20 picketers, disregarding "Private Property" signs, started marching in front of the theatre.

"We called police. We hope to be be arrested so that we can test in court the private property signs against picketing," a spokesman said as the students went into action.

Later Thursday night the report came:—

"The police are standing by. They won't arrest anyone as long as they behave themselves. This has made a farce of the no-picketing thing."

The theatre is owned by Jerome and Joseph Grant.

* * *

MEANTIME, on Thursday afternoon a group of students stood by ready to resume the sit-in at the Hecht company's restaurant if an afternoon meeting with the company's board of trustees and a regional representative failed to result in a desegregation policy.

"If this sit-in has to occur, we will fill all vacant seats," commented James M. Spriggs, a student leader from Baltimore.

Other student leaders include Aubrey Edwards and Nathaniel Pierson. All are from New York except Mr. Spriggs.

* * *

Miss Joyce Mitchell, a freshman from Washington, commented:—

"One reason the campus students want these places opened to them is because they're the only place in the neighborhood fo rany sort of recreation.

"Now, it we want to go to the movies, we have to go all the way in town.

"I see no reason why we can't go to the Northwood Theatre."

Wayne Gunthropy, a freshman from Mt. Vernon, N.Y., added:—

"It's not so much the fact that we're dying to get in there as it is the principle of the thing. I don't think that any person should be discriminated against."

SINCE THEY started the campaign to desegregate the theatre and eating places in the center, which are the only ones so close to the college campus, the students have held a series of mass meetings which have attracted large numbers.

On Monday a crowd jammed the meeting place to hear inspirational messages from Mrs.

38 ~ Md.

Afro American
Nat. 3-28-59

VICTORY NO. 1—Photo made inside Arundel Ice Cream Co.'s Northwood Store shows students enjoying sodas. They were served for first time Wednesday following five-day sit-down demonstration in public places in the area which refuse service to colored people. Pictured here are Morgan students, Anna Brown, freshman, Baltimore; Clifton Henry, junior, Baltimore; Joyce Mitchell, freshman, Washington; and Frank Greene, senior, NYC. Greene is one of the leaders in the Civic Interest Group which sparked the Northwood demonstrations.

Daisy Bates, Little Rock, Ark. NAACP leader; Dr. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the local NAACP, and Lenny Moore, Colt star.

There was an atmosphere of friendliness in the Arundel Ice Cream company on Wednesday as the management agreed to serve colored patrons.

Students placed their orders and were served in their booths.

Six police cars and a patrol wagon were outside the store on the parking lot during the sit-in. Several policemen were inside or just outside the place but they found the group orderly.

* * *

INSIDE THE STORE, Mr. Kerchner told the students:

"The only thing that I ask is that when you come in here, conduct yourselves in an orderly fashion and don't try to monopolize the place.

"That is, if you aren't buying anything, don't come in just to take up the space that a buying customer could be using."

An AFRO reporter noted one blond youth purchasing ice cream for a Morgan student and they sat together, chatting as they ate.

Others were observed offering cigarettes to the students.

One student said a policeman chastized another blond youth who bought a soft drink for one of the students.

* * *

THE STUDENTS received congratulations from several white patrons in the places where they demonstrated for their peaceful protest against what one of the patrons called "shameful" exclusion.

One told Mr. Greene she hoped he wasn't hungry and the youthful leader replied, "I have been hungry for 200 years."

"She then complimented us and said she hoped we were that we were the only ones in the place who could hold our heads up," Mr. Greene added.

* * *

THE STUDENTS have organized their protest in mass meetings and arranged to have shifts of picketers or sit-in teams.

At a meeting on Tuesday for a sit-in at the Hecht restaurant, the students decided first to send in two white - looking colored girls.

Later, when the teams arrived, they found that these two girls had been served. They filed in, moved quietly to fill every empty seat in the place.

A man who identified himself as a photographer for a daily newspaper was overheard advising a waitress to turn out the lights until the students depart then open the place again.

Most of the patrons apparently did not realize what was happening.

One of the two advanced girls who had been served, was told "I'm sorry," by a waitress when she asked her to serve her friends.

The sit-down movement in the Northwood Area is sponsored by the Civic Interest Group.

The group is composed of Morgan students, and white students in the area, and members of the Congress on Racial Equality and the Northeast Intergroup Council.

A number of ministers have also supported the group.

Robert Watts, attorney, has given them legal advice.

Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Tue. 9-8-59.
P. 13

3 PROTESTING RACIAL BAR AT PARK BEATEN

Mob Sets upon Pickets at All-Nations Day

38a
Md

Baltimore, Sept. 7 (AP)—An outbreak of racial tension turned an All Nation Day celebration into a mob scene at a nearby amusement park Sunday.

Three pickets protesting the exclusion of Negroes from privately operated Gwynn Oak park were set upon by an angry crowd shouting "get a rope! . . . Knock them over the head . . . Back to Russia!"

They were among 40 protesting members from the Committee on Racial Equality, a biracial group which has picketed the last five annual All Nations Day observances at the park.

Rough Up 2 Pickets

Two, one of them a Negro, were jeered, struck and kicked at by mob leaders after they refused to leave the grounds and were being dragged toward the exit by Baltimore county police.

They and three others, who left willingly under police escort moments earlier, were charged with disorderly conduct.

As the two were being hauled out by police, someone in the crowd pointed out Ivor Kraft, 34, of Baltimore who had directed the demonstration, and shouted, "Let's get this guy."

The mob leaders pushed him to the ground and began pummeling him. Kraft's spectacles were knocked off and a sleeve was ripped from his shirt. He said later he was not seriously injured.

Arrest 2 Women

No serious injuries were reported, either, to the two pickets who were attacked, as police dragged them away. They were James L. Lacy, 24, Washington Negro, and Joseph C. Sheehan, 26, Baltimore.

Besides Lacy and Sheehan, those charged with disorderly conduct were Miss Juretha Z. Joyner, Baltimore Negro; Dale H. Drews, 23, of Washington, and Mrs. Giles E. Brown, 44, Baltimore.

Ten minutes before the violence erupted, these five had slipped past park guards and approached a ticket booth for amusement rides. A crowd of 500 gathered about them, hooting and threatening them until police arrived to evict the pickets.

The All Nations Day program featured a parade by representatives of various nationality groups and a display of foreign wares and foods.

38a 1959

MICHIGAN

NEGRO CULT SCHOOL
PREACHES HATRED OF WHITES

Negro Cult School Faces Lansing Probe

Constitution
Atlanta Ga
Jun. 8-16-59
p. 24A

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 15 (UPI)—The State Department of Public Instruction Saturday launched a "complete study" into the qualifications of a Detroit private school operated by a Negro cult that preaches hatred of whites.

Lynn M. Bartlett, superintendent of public instruction, announced a three-way study would be made into the curriculum, qualification of teachers and basic safety of the school building of the "University of Islam."

The "university" this year had 102 students in elementary and high school grades.

* * *

ONE MOVE ALREADY has been made against the cult school. Richard Sanderson, supervisor of the department of buildings in Detroit, ordered officials to abandon the old theater building they had been using as a school and a church called the "Temple of Islam."

However, the cult's attorney said a deal was being closed shortly for another building.

No record has been found yet that the private school ever was approved for teaching elementary and high school grades, or that its teachers had been qualified, though it had been operating without interference since 1956. City education officials said they "assumed the school had been approved.

* * *

BARTLETT SAID his staff has requested additional information from authorities of the cult school concerning its curriculum and teaching staff.

"The course of action concerning the school this fall will be dependent on the facts revealed by a study of the data and information which will be provided by the school," said Bartlett.

38a 1959

MICHIGAN

Negro conventions hit for snubbing Negro hotels

Los Angeles Sentinel

DETROIT — Negro conventions which refuse to patronize Negro hotels were criticized today by Detroit Negro hotel owners.

Five Negro hotelmen met recently with the Booker T. Washington Trade Association, an organization of Negro businessmen, to discuss the problem which they say is "threatening to put us out of business."

Los Angeles Calif.

The hotel group was composed of John White, of the Gotham, Arthur Cartwright, of the Capri Plaza, Randolph Wallace, of the Garfield and Randora, Sunnie Wilson, of the Mark Twain, and Ernest Mackey, of the Mona Lisa motel.

According to Wilson, the six establishments boast 681 rooms and suites and represent an investment of $1,725,000. Little has been realized from this sizeable investment, said Wilson, because Negro convention visitors are snubbing their facilities.

Thur 1-1-59

The owners pointed a finger at the AKA and Delta sororities, the National Association of Colored Women's Club and the national organizations of Negro real estate brokers and pharmacists. All of these group have had conventions in Detroit within the past two years.

P. 16

Wilson said, only 7 reservations at Negro hotels were received from delegates to the Kappa Alpha Psi conventions, which met in Detroit during the Christmas holiday.

"BIGGEST AND BEST" OF WHITE

The group said it had contacted several Detroit Kappas about the situation, and was told the national Kappa office had ordered the local fraternity to house the delegates in "the biggest and best white hotel in Detroit."

Claiming that their establishments are as clean and as physically attractive as those of their downtown rivals, the Negro hotelmen blamed some of their loss of trade on the search for prestige of Negroes.

The owners admitted that their hotels do not offer all of the accomodations for big meetings under one roof, however they argued that improvements and additions could be made with conventions revenues which have been denied them

Charging that many Negroes are using integration as an excuse to pass up their hotels, Wilson said, "Integration. . . . does not mean to deprive and deny our own first. . . .We must learn to protect our own economically. . . .

"None of us should forget that our economic salvation depends on the patronage we give each other".

---

son, Chicago Cardinals fullback, who was named to the All-Pro team, returned here with his wife and two children for Christmas, but will play in the Hula Bowl in Honolulu tomorrow and in the All-Pro game in Los Angeles Jan. 11.

Two Injured In Race Row At Detroit

Advertiser

38a Mich

Montgomery Ala.

Thurs. 12-31-59

DETROIT (AP)—Police said an argument between Negro and white teen-agers Tuesday night resulted in two bystanders getting cut up, one of them critically.

Joseph Perfetto, 19, of suburban Highland Park, was in critical condition with a head injury. Robert Stephens, 17, son of a Highland Park police officer, was treated for a throat laceration and released. Both are white.

"A group of Negroes challenged some white boys to a fight for no apparent reason," Capt. James Stead of the Highland Park police department said.

Stead said the white youths reported they were in a Highland Park candy store when the Negro youths asked them outside to fight. They said they declined, someone called police and the gangs were dispersed.

P. 1

Later, however, a carload of Negro youths attacked Perfetto and Stephens a few blocks from the store, Stead said.

"Apparently this was a result of the earlier incident," he stated. He added that Stephens and Perfetto were not with the group at the candy store earlier.

Van Buren Payton, 18, a Negro, was held for investigation of assault with intent to kill. Sixteen others were held for investigation of felonious assault.

Angry Residents Boycott Store

38a Mich.

By CHESTER HIGGINS

Courier

DETROIT—A number of residents of the Hazlett-Milford area voted, last week, to boycott druggist Joe Levinson's store because of alleged unfavorable remarks made by the 67-year-old businessman concerning integration of the Detroit police force.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The meeting took place at the Family Barber Shop, 6140 Hazlett, Elijah Gray, 43, proprietor.

Levinson swore he never made derogatory remarks about integration. "I said that colored police will give a motorist a break quicker than white police will . . . and some winehead who overheard the remarks, turned them around."

Sat 3-21-59

Cleophus Johnson, 32, of 3524 South Annabelle, told The Courier: "I heard him say that Negro and white officers shouldn't ride together because Negroes don't think like whites."

P. 8

■

MORE THAN 40 persons crowded into the small barbershop and voted to boycott Levinson's store. The druggist, himself, attended the meeting but was voted out of it by irate Negroes.

The meeting was first chaired by John Darby, of Local 600, UAW-CIO, who pledged support of the union in the fight. He turned it over to Cleveland Clavon, president of a 52-block area club from Epworth east to West Grand Blvd., and Warren north to Tireman.

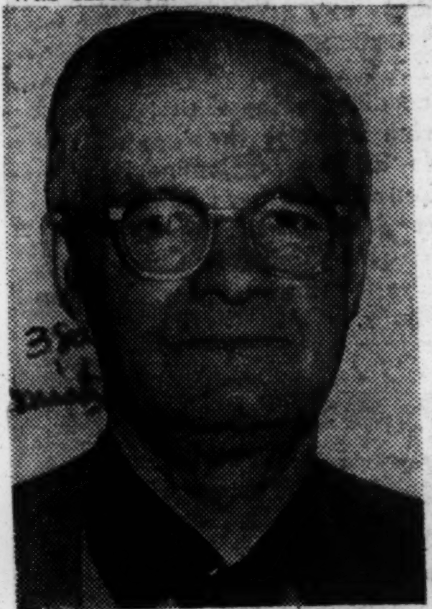
Johnson said: "The integration thing was just one of many the people out here are mad at. They don't like his (Levinson's) general attitude. They complain he fondles the ladies, uses profane language in front of them and last week he jerked a phone out of a lady's hand while she was making a call."

Levinson denied the charges, but declared: "It wasn't me who jerked the phone out of the lady's hand, it was my partner, Maurice Wiener. I fired him."

■

THE DRUGGIST made an apology at the meeting but was unable "to face accusers" . . . If I'm going to be put on trial, at least I should be able to answer the charges," he said.

He admitted his once flourishing business has dwindled to practically nothing since the boycott was effected.



JOE LEVINSON
. . . boycotted

Racial lines are tightening in Michigan

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat 7-11-59

EAST LANSING, Mich.,, July 11 —(AP)—The Michigan committee reporting for President Eisenhower's Commission on Civil Rights says certain builders, real estate agencies and financial institutions restrict new housing in Michigan to white families through 'gentlemen's agreements." p. 3

Negroes, and in some instances, Jews, are discriminated against, the committee says in a preliminary report. Under the 'gentlemen's agreements," the committee said, new housing is not sold or rented to Negroes and sometimes not to Jews.

38a Mich.

The advisory committee, headed by former Secretary of Defense and former General Motors President Charles E. Wilson, called housing segregation in the state a growing evil.

The Wilson group's report, issued at Michigan State University, also criticized financial policies of the federal government which, it said, contributed to subsidizing of segregated housing.

"The lines of residential segregation are more tightly drawn than at any time in the past," the Michigan committee said. "It is obvious freedom does not exist in the housing market."

One big victory for democracy

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

FLINT, Mich. — "My greatest enthusiasm in the whole matter is for the sincere support given me by the members of the graduating class."

P. 1

Dr. Alvin Loving made this reflection to the AFRO on the day after he delivered the commencement address for the Flint Dye High School here. Dr. Loving's appearance at the all - white school had been previously canceled because of protests from a small bunch of segregationists.

A Detroiter, he is head of the elementary education department at Flint College — a branch of the University of Michigan. The only colored faculty member, he supervises eight other instructors.

Dr. Loving's version of the speech incident is:

Sat. 6-20-59

"**BACK IN JANUARY,** I was invited to make the commencement address at the school. The graduating class (of 61 students) knew who I was and they had requested that I be invited to deliver their commencement address.

"My letter of invitation came from the office of the superin- and asked if I would accept if invited. When I said I would, he sent the letter.

"Then, last week, they asked

Mich.

Afro American
Sat
6-20-59
p. 2

a biographical sketch and a photograph. The information was in the local papers last Friday.

"Seven persons appeared before the board of education on Monday night. They pressured the board to withdraw my invitation. They threatened that something would happen if I showed up.

"The board voted 5-0 to ask the superintendent to ask me to withdraw. The school superintendent (James Randels) came to my office with the board lawyer.

* * *

"THAT MAN (the superintendent) sat in my office and wept! He felt so badly about the situation. I naturally consented to withdraw — I had no alternative.

"On Wesnesday morning (commencement day) the graduates gathered in front of the superintendent's home. They were very calm. The class president, Dale Hall, was spokesman for the group. A couple of others also spoke. They were unanimous in the way they felt—they wanted me to speak.

"The school board president (Nevit Cromer) called a special meeting of the board. He first called me and asked if I would accept if re-invited. I said I would.

"This time the board voted 5-0 to re-extend the invitation."

* * *

DR. LOVING received a standing ovation from students, faculty and parents when he made his speech Wednesday night.

The class valedictorian, Miss Beverly Newton, discarded her prepared speech and tearfully congratulated her fellow graduates on their stand. She said:

"I think we've all learned more than we realize and will remember it the rest of our lives."

Dr. Loving's professional career has been wholly in integrated situations. He was educated in the Detroit schools and received his bachelor's degree from Western Michigan University where he later taught.

* * *

HE GOT HIS master's and doctor's degrees from Wayne University — where he also later taught. During this period, he conducted summer workshops for colored teachers at the University of Oklahoma — before the Supreme Court decision desegregated the university.

Married to the former Miss Mary H. Green of Detroit, now a housewife, Dr. Loving is the father of three children. The oldest, Alvin Jr., 23, is an illustrator for the psychological welfare unit at Fort Bragg, N.C.; his next son, Paul D., is a sophomore at Flint Junior College where he has just been elected president of the student government association (this school has a colored enrollment of about five per cent). His youngest child is Pamela, 15, a senior at Central High School here.

* * *

THE LOVINGS reside in an integrated Flint neighborhood where several other faculty families live. They are one of the four colored families attending St. Paul's Episcopal Church where the two youngest children sing in the choir.

Dr. Loving is a member of several organizations and is president of the Michigan Council of Family Relations. He is also "an active worker" in the NAACP and a vice president of the Urban League. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi and Phi Delta Kappa fraternities.

✓

Grocer Says He Never Intended To Integrate

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Sat 9-5-59

White storekeeper W. J. Garrett said today he "never had any intentions" of building a home in a Negro neighborhood.

A group of 82 Negroes yesterday protested to the board of supervisors that Garrett was planning to build a home in their "exclusively colored neighborhood."

In a petition to the board of supervisors, the Negroes said that Garrett had three teen-age daughters and "there are a lot of colored boys in this area."

38a

"We do not want anything to happen which would cause any trouble," the Negroes said. They added they believed the "races should be segregated as far as possible."

Yesterday, Garrett told a Daily News reporter that he intended to build a home in the Negro neighborhood along with a service station and store.

"There's nothing they can do about it," he said.

He was photographed yesterday staking out the site for a new home, service station and store.

Today, Garrett denied he had intentions of building the home and said he "hadn't decided" whether to build the store and service station.

Garrett currently is operating a store in the Negro neighborhood and his family lives with him in the store. The neighborhood is the Lynch Street Extension - Wiggins Road area.

The Negroes did not object to Garrett's family living in the present store because they thought it was "temporary."

The board of supervisors yesterday took no action on the Negroes' petition. It was turned over to G. H. Harris, county and building permits director, for further study.

Storekeeper says he will not build in Negro area

News

Birmingham, Ala.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 5 (AP)— White storekeeper W. J. Garrett said Saturday he "never had any intentions" of building a home in a Negro neighborhod.

His statement came after a group of 82 Negro citizens protested that Garrett was planning a home in their "exclusively colored neighborhood."

38a

THE NEGROES said Garrett had three teenage daughters and "there are a lot of colored boys in this area. We do not want anything to happen which would cause any trouble. The races should be segregated as far as possible."

Garrett told a reporter he intended to build a home, store and service station and "there's nothing they can do about it." His story received splash newspaper treatment and he was photographed staking out the site.

GARRETT SAID today he "hadn't decided" whether to build the store and service station.

Garrett said he has been in the grocery business for 40 years in nearby towns and dealt with a largely Negro trade without incident.

Press Helps Garrett With 'Mix' Decision

Clarion-Ledger

P. 1 Sun. 9-6-59

Jackson, Miss.

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

A 62-year-old white storekeeper told newsmen Saturday he "never had any intentions" of building a home in a Negro neighborhood.

W. J. Garrett made the statement after local newspapers gave prominent play to a petition by 82 Negroes protesting a white home in their "exclusively colored neighborhood" and Garrett's claim that "there's nothing they can do about it."

38a

He told newsmen Saturday he "hadn't decided whether to build the store and service station" he had said he planned in connection with his home.

The Negroes said in their petition that Garrett had three teenage daughters and "there are a lot of colored boys in this area. We do not want anything to happen which would cause any trouble. The races should be segregated as far as possible."

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People edged into the matter Saturday and said some of the 82 Negro citizens of the Jackson suburb indicated they did not know what they were signing and "many were high pressured."

NAACP field secretary Medger Evers said he had talked to "15 or 20" of the 82 signers.

Negroes Fight Integration of Home Area

Post Fri. 9-5-59

P. A9.

Washington, D.C.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 4 (UPI)—A group of Negroes today protested ~~integration~~ of their neighborhood by a white man who they said is planning to build a home in the Negro section.

38a

Some 82 Jackson Negroes signed a petition to the Hinds County Board of Supervisors requesting that H. J. Garrett be refused a building permit.

"Mr. Garrett has three teenage daughters and, of course, there are a lot of young colored boys in this area," the petition said. "We do not want anything to happen which would cause any trouble."

County Attorney Paul G. Alexander, representing some of the petitioners, presented the petition.

"We believe that the races should be segregated as far as possible and for these purposes this petition is respectfully submitted," the Negro group said. "It would be our impression that if the situation were reversed, you would in some way prevent a colored person from doing the same thing in an exclusively white neighborhood."

The group said Garrett had purchased two lots in their area and planned to build a service station, a store and a home on them. They said they had no objection to the store and service station, but they did not want the Garrett family living among them.

Hiring Of Negroes Issue In McComb

Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Cafe Owner Says She Can't Find White Waitresses

Sat. 10-17-59

M'COMB, Miss., Oct. 16. — (UPI)—A cafe operator said Friday Citizens Council members "are really making a big issue" out of her hiring two Negro girls.

P. 12

Mrs. Foet Assaf said she has lost several customers and her power lines had been cut since she hired the Negroes because "it's just impossible to get white help any more."

Mrs. Assaf said she had no intention of firing the Negroes. "I can't afford to," she said. "I can't do all the work here and the employment office has told me I may as well face it—that I will have to hire Negroes or nobody. Perhaps some people don't realize that white waitresses aren't available anymore."

38a

Electric lines leading into the cafe were cut Wednesday night. Police began an investigation Thursday "but I think those policemen were Citizens Council members, too," said Mrs. Assaf.

A spokesman for the police department said Friday an investigation was still underway. "We haven't had any race trouble down here," he said. "We haven't heard anything about anyone being mad because Mrs. Assaf hired those girls."

Mrs. Assaf said the Negroes were hired to assist two white waitreses. She said her troubles were "based on ignorance. And you just can't cope with ignorance."

Ole Miss Is Cleared Of 'Mixing' Charges

Clarion Ledger & Daily News P. 1

Jackson, Miss.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The State College Board issued a statement Saturday saying its investigation has cleared the University of Mississippi chancellor and administration of charges some professors are teaching integration, subversion and apostasy.

Board President Robert D. Morrow of Brandon issued the statement, saying in part:

38a

"The board members have confidence that Chancellor (J. D.) Williams in the future, as in the past, will take appropriate action to continue to operate the University within the framework of Mississippi's laws and will do so with accustomed intelligence, without bombast and with due regard for the standing and dignity of our state."

The board is investigating charges, filed by a group of segregationists that includes former Rep. Ed White of Lexington, against several professors and former professors.

Charles Fair of Louisville, chairman of the investigating committee, said he hoped to have the report ready for the board's Aug. 20 meeting.

Names of the professors and details of the charges have not been released.

A spokesman for the board has said the charges appear groundless and resemble similar charges that are filed periodically against professors in many states.

White Gets Jail Term For Mixing

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Wed 7-22-59

COLUMBUS, Miss. (Special) — A Bessemer, Ala., white man was sentenced to three months and fined $100 in justice of the peace court yesterday after he allegedly entered a cafe operated for Negroes and refused to leave.

38a

p. 20

Court officers identified him as George Cornelius Guthrie, 40. He told the court he was a truck driver.

Two Negroes who entered the cafe with Guthrie also drew fines and jail sentences. Lowndes County Prosecutor Richard Carlisle said Mississippi law provides that a person who refuses a request to leave a public establishment is guilty of trespassing. He said the law does not specify race or color. Officials said the Negroes were asked to leave because it was thought that they brought Guthrie into the cafe.

Authorities identified the Negroes as James Earl Tate of Noxubee County, and George Ames of Columbus. Tate drew three months and was fined $100 on the trespass charge. He was also sentenced to three months and fined $150 on a charge of disturbing the peace and fined $25 on a charge of having no driver's license. Ames drew three months on the trespass charge.

The three men pleaded guilty to all charges before Justice of the Peace M. C. Edwards. The incident occurred Saturday night in a Columbus Negro area.

Guthrie told the court that in Birmingham, some cafes sold both whites and Negroes with a wall or other partition to separate the races. He said he thought the Columbus establishment was the same kind.

Man Fined For Entering Negro Cafe

Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

COLUMBUS, Miss., July 21 (UPI) — An Alabama white man was fined $100 and sentenced to three months today for entering a Negro cafe and refusing to leave.

Wed. 7-22-59

George Cornelius Gutherie, 40, Bessemer, truck driver, received the sentence for trespassing at a justice of the peace court. Two Negroes who entered the cafe with him also received sentences.

The Negroes, James Earl Tate of Noxubee County, Miss., and George Ames of Columbus, were asked to leave the cafe because it was believed they brought the white man in.

Ames drew three months for trespassing. Tate drew a $275 fine and six months for trespassing, disturbing the peace and having no drivers license.

Guthrie told the court he entered the cafe Saturday night believing it had a partition and served whites on one side and Negroes on the other.

Last week two other white men received sentences for entering another Negro cafe.

Diggs plans march on Mississippi

Afro-American

p. 9

Baltimore

Md.

DETROIT — A march on Mississippi in "protest to mob violence against colored persons there" has been set for Armistice Day, Nov. 11, Congressman Charles C. Diggs (D. Mich.) announced last week.

The march, described in a letter to Mississippi Gov. James P. Coleman as a "bloodless pilgrimage," is being organized by the Michigan congressman with Vicksburg, Miss. as its destination.

38a

In his wire, Rep. Diggs told Coleman:

Aug. 8-23-59

"THIS IS TO INFORM you that I am organizing a national march on Mississippi to protest the mob violence that continues against colored persons in your state.

"It is my intention to make a nation-wide appeal to people of every race, creed and color to converge on Vicksburg on Nov. 11, 1959.

"Armistice Day has been selected as the date for this bloodless pilgrimmage because it is the solemn national holiday on which our nation salutes the young men—black and white—who died that we might move ahead toward our democratic goal of freedom and equal justice for all men.

"Vicksburg will be the destination of the marchers because it is the site of a major battle of the bloody conflict which brought an end to slavery and produced the mighty union of states that we have today.

* * *

"I AM PROUD and thankful that I am an American; and it pains me deeply each time the country I love is shamed and smeared by lynchings, forceful denial of voting rights and other discriminatory measures directed against colored Americans.

"As a colored American and a native Mississippian, I have had to suffer the added humiliation of knowing that my home state is most frequently the perpetrator of these inhuman offenses that so severely damage the prestige of our nation and give credence to foul Communist propaganda.

"I found during my recent trip to Africa that the Communists make certain that the mistreatment of colored Americans is thoroughly publicized.

* * *

"IT IS TERRIBLY unfortunate that influential African leaders visiting this country have seen these charges substantiated firsthand."

Congressman Diggs said the fact that a small number of trouble-makers may be responsible for these crimes, "does not absolve Mississippi from the guilt it must bear in discrediting the U.S. in the eyes of Africa and other freedom-loving areas of the world."

"I am certain," the Michigan Democrat stated, "that my views are shared by the overwhelming majority of people all over our country who are alarmed and embarrassed by the extreme racial intolerance that seems to prevail in your state.

"It is my confident hope that the March on Mississippi will provide you with a peaceful demonstration of national concern that will bring about the constructive action demanded by these critical times."

Talk About Racial Segregation Fails To Win Superintendent Race

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Aug 29 '59

[illegible] (UPI) — Talk about racial segregation is believed to have won many elections in Mississippi but not the 1959 superintendent of education's race.

C. J. Tutor of Magee maintained throughout the lively campaign that segregation was a major issue. Incumbent Jack Tubb said every candidate for Mississippi office was a segregationist and why should it be an issue at all? Tubb won re-election.

Tutor, superintendent of schools at Magee, had talked of "complacency" toward the integration threat among school officials and hinted that some may not believe in the "southern way of life." At the same time, Tutor repeatedly pointed to his membership in the Citizens Council.

Totals compiled by the secretary of state's office show Tutor lost by a vote of 237,529—191,186, a strong showing for a political unknown opposing an incumbent.

Tutor says his showing is an indication that "people of the state were ready for a change." He believes his defeat was due to the "two or three hundred state education personnel who worked for Tubb."

Tutor is so enthusiastic about his vote-getting ability, he's considering running again in 1963. "A lot of people have told me I would have it made in '63," he says.

Tutor maintains that his loss indicates some people "just don't realize the seriousness of the integration threat."

"I think we're going to need an all-out effort against integration and more emphasis on maintaining segregation, by the school people in our state during the next four years," he says. "We'll need a change of attitude by Mr. Tubb and many other persons.

Miss. county sued for use of beach

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sept 5 '59

GULFPORT, Miss. — Three colored Harrison County residents petitioned the County board of supervisors last week to guarantee colored persons unrestricted use of the 26-mile sand beach between Biloxi and Henderson Point.

The petition maintained the beach was operated on public funds and that "certain citizens" have been denied use of the project by intimidation, molestations and frustrations by some of the police of the municipalities in Harrison County.

✓

Yankee Writer Told Off By Jackson Negroes

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
p. 1
Sat. 7-11-59

BY JIM BISHOP

Editor's note: On a roving assignment Jim Bishop, Reporter, writes a column for many daily newspapers over the country. Here's what he wrote recently about a visit to Jackson for the purpose of interviewing Negroes on "desegregation." Anyone wanting to write Mr. Bishop and thank him for his belated but "honor-bound" report, may address him in care of King Features Syndicate, 235 East 45th St., New York, N. Y.

We walked up the old street. The hot sun caromed off yellowed stone and tin cans in empty lots. We crossed the street to the little knot of colored women.

They were waiting for us. They knew who we were and why we were in Jackson, Miss.

None of them introduced themselves. My friend said: "My name is Burris Jenkins. I'm an artist from New York. This man is Jim Bishop. He's a writer."

The women nodded gravely. They stood looking at us, a group of dark, healthy-looking women, and there was no friendliness in their eyes, nor rancor either.

A small one in a blue housedress looked me over carefully. "You from the North?" she said in that soft Southern way. I nodded.

"I have a brother he lives in Pittsburgh," she said. "You don't treat colored people no better'n they do here."

I said nothing. I wanted no arguments. "We don't starve here," she said.

38a
Miss

Jenkins stood a little away from the group, near the curb. He had a soft pencil and a big pad. He was sketching faces and attitudes of hands and feet.

The woman who had been talking seemed suddenly sorry for me. "I don't mean harm," she said. "But you got no right coming down here stirring up trouble when you can't take care of your own."

"Yes ma'am," I said. She nodded at me once more, and went away.

Others in the group melted off, walking toward the little wooden houses back off the street.

One woman was left. She held her hands clasped across her waist. She was forthright without being insulting, and she assured me that she had considerable schooling.

"My husband run my house," she said. "What he say goes. We have two children and we don't want to go to no white school."

Burris stopped sketching. I stopped taking notes.

The woman smiled. She had big square teeth. She enjoyed shocking us.

"See up there?" she said pointing. "Corner after next. That's the Sally Reynolds School. It's new, for colored only."

From where we stood, it looked like a sunlit bakery, with big windows. "That's the best school in Mississippi.

"See down the other way?" She pointed and we looked back toward the railroad station.

There was an old and honorable-looking building in need of some repairs. "White school," she said. She was still smiling. "You want my children to trade the new one for the old one?"

I told her I didn't want anything. I was covering a story. The story was desegregation. No matter which way the facts lay, I was honor-bound to report them.

"No matter how thin the penny," she said as though she was reciting an old aphorism, "it got two sides." I told her that I was surprised that she opposed desegregation.

She shook her head violently. "I don't oppose," she said. "For them that likes it, let 'em have it. Just don't force things on me and my husband. Leave us be."

I said nothing. She sensed that her attitude was something I had not anticipated.

"My little girl is in the third grade," she said patiently. "That little girl dresses as good as anybody in her class in that school." She pointed to the Sally Reynolds Elementary School.

"She's as good as anybody there. You take her out and put her in this other school" — she pointed — "you're going to give her miseries.

"She won't dress as good as some of the white girls. Some girls won't talk to her. You got children, mister?" I held up two fingers.

"How would you like it for your children? They can't pass a law to make people talk to other people can they?"

From far off, the bull horn of a big diesel snorted. I told the woman that she was opposed to her own race. The smile died.

"We have a boy he's in the fifth grade at Sally Reynolds. My husband teaches that boy when somebody hit him to hit back. You put my boy in that other school. what we going to teach him.

"Tell me, mister. What we going to teach him?"

That was three years ago. The only lesson I drew from the conversation is that the older I get, the less I know . . .

Chancellor Leaves Defense To Board

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Wed. 7-15-59

Segregationists Have Attacked Ole Miss Teaching

OXFORD, Miss., July 14. — (UPI) — University of Mississippi Chancellor J. D. Williams said Tuesday he will leave it up to the college board to defend his administration, under attack by a group of segregationists.

Dr. Williams said the board was studying charges that the university was teaching racial integration and "any reply would come from the board."

Two Ole Miss alumni, state Representative Wilburn Hooker and former Representative Edwin White, both of Holmes County, said they would make their charges public and let the people decide what action to take.

The board said last week its study of the matter was not complete but all members of the board had full confidence in Williams and his administration.

Segregation Talks Planned In Mississippi

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Thurs. 8-27-59
p. 11-A

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Gov.-elect Ross Barnett planned segregation strategy conferences with Southern leaders and legislators as he rested Wednesday from a gruelling campaign.

The 61-year-old Jackson attorney, whose uncompromising stand for racial segregation brought him a comfortable victory in Tuesday's Democratic runoff, met with key advisors, but issued no statement.

Barnett hopes to weld Dixie states into a solid group to fight for racial segregation, which he calls divinely instituted and necessary for the preservation of the nation.

He said he opposed any compromise on racial issues because integration "will absolutely ruin any civilization" in the long run. He advocated a no-compromise stand on racial matters at the Democratic National Convention and helping other states in their racial battles.

38a

Barnett was one of several attorneys who volunteered their services to help defend citizens of Clinton, Tenn., charged with school bombings following a court desegregation order.

Returns from 1,814 of the state's 1,828 precincts gave Barnett 229,066 votes to 192,644 for Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin.

As Democratic nominee, Barnett will take office for a four-year term beginning Jan. 19. The Republicans have no candidate in Mississippi and a general election is a mere formality.

He will succeed Gov. J. P. Coleman, who under Mississippi law could not succeed himself. Coleman, who backed Gartin in the race, won a seat in the State House of Representatives from Choctaw County in the Aug. 4 first primary voting.

Gartin Pounds At Integration

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn.

Candidate Ends Drive Over Upper Sector—Boosts Farms, Industry

Sat. 8-1-59

By KENNETH TOLER

Staff Writer

38a

P. 13

CLEVELAND, Miss., July 31.—Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin buttoned up his Upper Mississippi campaign for Governor Friday then headed South to do the same job there in advance of balloting in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

Mr. Gartin swung from the Deep Northern sector, to the Northeastern fringe, then stopped in a Central Northern area before winding up here in the Delta.

Mr. Toler

Saturday he will work across the Central Southern sector then close out on the Gulf Coast with a huge rally at Biloxi.

Mr. Gartin confined his Friday pleadings for promotion to Governor to his record as mayor of Laurel and two terms as lieutenant governor. He said he had gained valuable experience in both offices, most, however, as president of the Senate in aiding in passage of legislation to improve the state's economy and retain segregation.

Spoke At Senatobia

The first speech Friday was an unscheduled appearance at Senatobia, then Alpine on the Prentiss-Lee counties line in upper Union County.

Before reaching this thriving Delta agriculture-industry city, Mr. Gartin attended a barbecue rally in the hometown of his Northeastern backer, Mayor George Howell of Aberdeen. He was in that area Thursday night at West Point where his audience included State Representative Thomas McClellan of Clay County. Although Representative McClellan led the fight against Gov. J. P. Coleman's constitutional convention proposal, they are together in supporting Mr. Gartin.

House Speaker Walter Sillers of nearby Rosedale, another anti-convention leader, was in the audience at Cleveland.

Although Mr. Gartin advocates a "bold industrial program designed to make the state more competitive with neighboring states," he said in this cotton growing area that "Mississippi is still basically a great agricultural state."

"The agricultural interests of our people must be emphasized to the utmost," he said.

Dedicated To Segregation

Also in this area where the Negro population outnumbers the whites, Lt. Gov. Gartin said he is "dedicated, determined and pledged to maintain segregation."

"I am a total, complete and absolute segregationist," he asserted. "Integration is not coming to Mississippi if you and I stand firm and determined in our fight."

"I shall never weaken in my stand under any consideration," Mr. Gartin said. "No hardships and no sacrifice will be too great for me personally and as governor to endure in this battle."

The 47-year-old state official said he will follow "a sane and sensible course of action" in maintaining segregation. But will "stand ready, if necessary, to close any public school in this state before I shall see Mississippi children attend an integrated school."

Mr. Gartin's Saturday schedule includes Magnolia, 9 a.m., Tylertown, 10:30 a.m., Picayune, 1:30 p.m., Lucedale, 4 p.m., Biloxi, 8 p.m.

Say Negroes Only Want Use Of Part Of 26 Miles Of Beach Front

Jackson, Miss.

Sat. 10-10-59

Cross Burned At Home Of Leader

Advocate

Gulfport, Miss. Oct. 5—A social worker said today a petition filed by him and other Negroes asking that members of their race be allowed "unrestrained use" of a long strip of Gulf Coast beach was not an integration attempt.

38a

"We're not interested in integration," Joseph N. Austin told United Press International. "It's just a case of there being 26 miles of beach front and we think we should be entitled to at least a small portion of it."

Austin, employed by the Gulfport City Recreation Department, and three other Negroes asked the Harrison County board of supervisors Monday to guarantee members of their race "unrestrained use" of the beach.

Advocate

Jackson, Miss.

Sat. 10-10-59

The petition said some Negroes who tried to use the man-made beach had met "intimidations, molestations and frustrations by some of the police of the municipalities located in Harrison County.

"We don't have any place we can swim unmolested," Austin said. "More than two years ago we had a place in front of the Veterans Administration Hospital allotted to us, but the hospital manager told us all the noise and excitement interfered with the treatment of mental patients. I see how it would.

"So we looked for another place to swim."

"City officials promised to give us one, but nothing ever came of that."

Austin said he and other Negroes had been swimming along most of the beach for years, usually unmolested.

"Whenever we see a group of white people getting close to us, we always want to go to another spot," Austin said, "but there have been numerous occasions where five or six colored people will be out on the beach by themselves and some white persons will see them, call the police and complain about it."

38a

"No reason for the complaint—it's just because you're Negro. The police then come an run the colored people off."

Austin said he felt most white people do not object to letting Negroes on the beach. He also said he felt the board of supervisors would try to meet the Negroes' request.

Stanford Morse, attorney for the board, asid the petition was taken under advisement but he added he felt "persons who owned land fronting the beach ought to have some say in the matter." He said that a special board meeting might be called soon.

Meanwhile, early Wednesday morning a fiery cross was burned in front of the Austin home.

Austin told police just before the burning cross was discovered he had received a threatening telephone call.

Local authorities say an investigation is being made but no arrest has been made.

Communist Links Denied By Carter

The Commercial Appeal

Greenville Editor Says He's Always Fought Reds

Memphis, Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal Greenville, Miss., Bureau

GREENVILLE, Miss., Nov 19.—Hodding Carter, editor of The Delta Democrat Times Thursday issued a statement denying testimony linking him to communist-infiltrated groups.

The testimony was given Wednesday by Dr. J. B. Matthews of New York in a hearing before the General Legislative Investigating Committee at Jackson.

38a

". . . I doubt that any responsible person who knows me could believe that I am or ever have been connected with any communist, communist-front or other subversive organizations. I have fought such groups all of my adult life.

"Nor does the Government of our country think me subversive. As an officer in the United States Army during World War II, I served in two top-secret establishments. After the war, I was appointed to the Air Training Command first advisory board.

"Five years ago, I was offered and declined an appointment as second in command of our nation's information service. I am now a member of the National Defense Executive Reserve, whose duty it is to supplement key personnel in the various executive branches of our Government in the event of war.

"I am Mississippi's civilian aide to the secretary of the Army. Two months ago I attended a meeting of the civilian aides at which all the subjects under discussion were classified as secret.

"In all of these posts, I underwent security checkups because of the nature of much that I would see or hear.

"If the Government of my country, whose constitution I respect—unlike some of my critics—does not view me with suspicion, I cannot be too concerned over the paid testimony of a man who reminds me of what is found in wet places beneath a rotted log. And this goes for those who hired him."

Results Of Parker Lynching—

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala.

Coleman Admits State's Progress May Suffer

Tues. 5-26-59

BY JIM G. LUCAS

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

JACKSON, Miss. — J. P. Coleman is a deeply disturbed man. The lynch murder of Mack Charles Parker on April 24 at Poplarville has focused world-attention on his state.

p. 17

38a

"Millions of us are innocent," Governor Coleman says wearily. "The rest of the country—the rest of the world — considers this a typical Mississippi act. Whoever put this black mark on us could not have done more violence to our institutions had they dynamited the Capitol building."

Young Statesman

Coleman, who is 45, is representative of younger Mississippians trying to free their state from its bondage to the past and turn its face to the future. Perhaps not even a moderate to Northern liberals, he has had to work slowly in a state where yesterday's traditions are today's way of life. He has met opposition but—until now—he was making progress.

Now, he says sadly:

"Until this happened, I couldn't see a cloud in the sky. But now our position has deteriorated. If the politicians continue to make capital of it we could be in for serious trouble."

Coleman leaves no doubt he will use the governor's office to see that Parker's slayers are punished.

It was at his invitation that the FBI sent a team of 40 agents to Poplarville to investigate Parker's lynching. It is at his insistence they are still there. Coleman and the FBI are under fire, the governor for inviting it to Mississippi in the first place, the FBI for alleged harassment of witnesses.

The governor's answer is clear. When a Meridian, Miss., preacher wrote this week complaining that "such long drooling interrogation is the kind we deplored the Communists using on American prisoners in Korea," Coleman shot back:

Charges Unfounded

"There is absolutely no basis for charges which have been made against the FBI in Poplarville. These rumors were started by the suspects themselves . . . they have been found to be false. My attitude simply is that we cannot stand by and see the whole state done great damage because of a few men who should not have put this black mark upon us in these perilous times."

The campaign against Coleman and the FBI is led by State Democratic Chairman Bidwell Adam and State Auditor E. Boyd Golding. They have demanded the FBI withdraw.

"We were making progress until people like Mr. Bidwell Adams started playing selfish politics with the race question," he says.

But Coleman says he has considerable support from Mississippians generally. His office has been flooded with mail since Parker's murder. Many support him. This week, from Oakland, Miss., deep in the state's black belt, a doctor wrote:

"I just want to say how proud I am of your bigness and the statesmanlike way you have acted as our governor."

Wrote a businessman from Vicksburg:

"You have represented us in a fine way. . ."

A school teacher in Gulfport:

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There are critical letters, too. From Memphis, Tenn.:

"It is a shame and disgrace the way Americans are letting the Negro run over the white people."

From Hattiesburg, Miss.; "The FBI is in Mississippi on your invitation . . . men's homes are being invaded . . . the governor of Mississippi should protect his people."

Press Support

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"By inviting the FBI into Mississippi, Governor Coleman made it clear Mississippi sanctions law and order and disapproves mob rule."

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"We hold no great love for J. P. Coleman, but we maintain he acted with wisdom in asking the assistance of the FBI. We have great respect for the FBI. It is one of the few—perhaps the only —Federal agency above political criticism."

Coleman says justice must take its usual course if the Parker case is turned over to the state. The next Pearl River County Grand Jury convenes in November. He says the State Supreme Court has held it is a reversible error to impanel a special grand jury to deal with a single criminal case.

DISTURBED — Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi.

He called on politicians in the North and South for restraint.

"It serves no purpose to pour oil on the fire without offering solutions," he said. "There are those who play politics with the race question in the North, too."

Status of Negroes in Mississippi

Times p. 38a

New York

Wed. 5-6-59

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I have had the opportunity to speak with the Russian man in the street last summer in the Soviet Union, and have had to answer some considerably embarrassing questions about the status of the Negro in the United States. I can personally say that it is much easier to explain the contemptible act of a few impassioned lynchers than the fact that there is not a single qualified Negro voter in a whole Mississippi county, in which, quite possibly, there are more Negroes than whites. Certainly we can expect this abominable condition to do more harm abroad to the democratic name of the United States than even the despicable crime against the kidnapped Negro.

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New York, April 28, 1959.

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Sun. 7-19-59

COLUMBUS, Miss. — (UPI) — Two white men claiming to be from Detroit are under prison terms totaling 10 months for trying to be served in a Negro cafe.

p. 7-A

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Bailey was fined $350 and sentenced to nine months on the Lowndes County penal farm for disturbing the peace and trespassing. Bradshaw was fined $100 and sentenced to 30 days for trespassing.

Charges were brought against them by C. R. Lollar, owner of the cafe.

Gov. Coleman On Gov. Faubus

News 38a Birmingham, Ala. p. 14

Thurs. 7-23-59

Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi took to television the other night for a commentary on the current Mississippi gubernatorial campaign that promises to generate some reaction beyond the borders of his state. Coleman, weary of being tagged as a moderate on segregation and compared unfavorably with Arkansas' Gov. Orval Faubus in dedication to Southern tradition, offered his own conception of Faubus as a guardian of the Southern way of life.

The Coleman study of Faubus was not intended for out-of-state effect. Coleman pointed out that the Arkansas governor did nothing to halt integration of schools in several communities of the state prior to the Little Rock incident; that he did nothing to prevent integration at the University of Arkansas, and that his son attends an integrated college; that he appointed a Negro to a high Democratic Party office in Arkansas; that he had been quoted as saying that people should be allowed to mix the races in public schools if they so desired; that he has boasted of the number of integrated schools in Arkansas; that he has cited the fact with pride that all forms of public transport have been integrated in Arkansas.

Coleman, who is the major issue in the Mississippi gubernatorial battle and has a proneness to silence on the segregation question, then advised his constituents to look at his record if they wanted to see how segregation can be successfully maintained. Mississippi has had no integration and no integration litigation. Whether his out-of-character boasting about his accomplishments in the field of segregation will help his candidate in the gubernatorial campaign, Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, remains to be seen.

Gov. Coleman's implied criticism of Gov. Faubus is most unusual, governors normally preferring a "No comment" on the behavior on other governors. Only the fact that his political influence in the state may have been endangered by the efforts of some Mississippians to sell Gov. Faubus as the great segregation hero of the South could have motivated his attack.

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Negroes Fight 'Mix Attempt' By White

Daily News, Jackson, Miss. P. 1,

Fri. 9-4-59.

A group of Jackson Negroes today protested a white man building a home in their neighborhood.

The Negroes, who live in the Wiggins Road area near Van Winkle, asked the board of supervisors to refuse H. J. Garrett a building permit.

In the petition, the Negroes said Garrett, a white man, has bought two lots and intends building a store, a service station, and a home in their neighborhood.

The Negroes said Garrett apparently intends to live in the home with his family which includes three teen-age daughters.

"Mr. Garrett has three teen-age daughters and, of course, there are a lot of young colored boys in this area. We do not want anything to happen which would cause any trouble," the Negroes said.

"We believe that the rfaces should be segregated as far as possible and for these purposes this petition is respectfully submitted. If there is anything that you can do to deny Mr. Garrett a building permit on the property which he has just purchased for the erection of a store, a service sta tion and a home, we would be forever grateful," they said.

82 SIGNATURES

The petition was signed by 82 Negroes.

"It would be our impression that if the situation were reversed you would in some way prevent a colored person from doing the same thing in an exclusively white neighborhood," the Negroes opined.

In the petition, the Negroes said they have no objection to Garrett operating the store and service station in their neighborhood although the property is zoned residential.

Garrett presently is operating a store in the general neighborhood and is living in the store with his family, according to the petition.

The Negroes said "most of us in this area own our homes."

"Some of us have our homes paid for. We are proud of our homes and our community," they said.

County Attorney Paul G. Alexander is representing some of the Negro petitioners. He presented their petition to the board of supervisors.

Barnett to speak on unity—

News P. 1

Segregation battle plans are molded

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 9-5-59

BY JAMES SAGGUS, Associated Press staff writer

Gov.-Elect Ross Barnett may unveil plans next Tuesday for a drive to unify Southern leaders in a fight against desegregation and liberalism in government and the Democratic Party.

Barnett, who advocated an unyielding attitude on racial matters in his successful campaign last month, will go into Southern unity in his first speech since the Aug. 25 voting.

It is significant that the speech will come at a citizens council banquet to raise funds for the council's radio-television program series designed to sell the Southern viewpoint to the nation.

Miss

Barnett said he has not decided how detailed he will outline his plans, but the speech probably will indicate at least in general how he plans to attack the task.

THE 61-YEAR-OLD Jackson lawyer, who will take office Jan. 19, is an active member of the Jackson Citizens Council and is expected to work closely with the councils, which Gov. J. P. Coleman left to their own devices.

The $25-a-plate banquet at a Jackson hotel will mark the first public efforts in Mississippi since January to bring about Southern unity. The banquet will come on the eve of a meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Lt. Gov.-Elect Paul Johnson of Hattiesburg also will speak at the banquet. Invitations went to members of the Mississippi congressional delegation and Democratic party chairmen from 10 Southern states. Several may be represented.

Visiting party dignitaries were also invited to the executive committee meeting next Wednesday, which Chairman Bidwell Adam of Gulfport said would go into plans to present a united Southern front.

"I THINK IT IS high time that the Southern leaders come out and boldly take a stand," Adam said. "It will be too late after we have reached the national convention in Los Angeles. Unless we perfect a thoroughly organized Southern bloc, we might as well save our train fare and stay at home."

Barnett said he may be out of town and unable to attend the Wednesday meeting, but his interest in the same goal may mean the next administration will throw its weight and active support to forming a Southern bloc.

The executive committee heard segregationists from Louisiana and Alabama at its Jan. 14 session appeal for a bloc of 128 or more votes at the national convention, to be wielded by one spokesman.

The appeal came from H. Coleman Long of Uniontown, Ala., and was received favorably by Jett Talbot of Bernice, La. Both are party leaders in their states.

Long said such a voting unit would give the South a major voice in selection of a candidate and platform.

If the executive committee and the next administration push actively for that plan, or one similar, it might be possible to interest several states in the idea.

Mississippi Roundup—

Legion To Study Books Under Fire By DAR

Post Herald

JACKSON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Mississippi's American Legion will set up a committee Tuesday to decide what to do about 44 state public school textbooks the Daughters of the American Revolution calls unsatisfactory.

Mon. 9-7-59 P. 10

The DAR claims the books tend to promote the United Nations, the idea of one world, labor organizations, and, in Mississippi, desegregation in any form.

The Legion Book Study Committee—set up by the state convention—will check the DAR findings and the 44 books before making its own recommendations to the state American Legion Executive Committee.

Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. H. A. Alexander of Grenada, state chairman of the DAR National Defense Committee, declined comment on DAR findings pending:

1. Preparation of the 44 books for public display in Jackson. The DAR plans to paste inside the books covers the DAR findings.

The national DAR listed as unsatisfactory 176 books used in the nation's schools. From this list, the state DAR picked the 44 used in Mississippi and will add its comments after completion of a study.

2. A report from Sen. James Eastland (D., Miss.) on patriotic integrity of the authors and the authors of books recommended for additional reading and listed in bibliographies.

The 44 books are available for teaching in every school—Negro and white—in Mississippi.

Most of the books labeled objectionable were in social studies such as history, geography, economics and civics.

The racial-social objections were couched in general terms by the national group, but the state DAR is expected to pull no punches in its war against desegregation teachings.

Integration Called The Ruin Of Civilizations

Candidate For Mississippi Governor Speaks To Exchange Club

Commercial Appeal

By RICHARD A. ALLEN

If governors of Southern states had personally gone to Little Rock and congratulated Gov. Orval Faubus for his effort to prevent school integration Federal troops would never have been sent to that city, Ross Barnett of Jackson, Miss., said yesterday.

38a

"I don't think Eisenhower or Brownell would have had the courage to send the Army there if that had happened," Mr. Barnett told members of the Memphis Exchange Club at a luncheon at the King Cotton.

Civilization Ruined

Mr. Barnett, who this year will try for the third time to become governor of the his state, emphasized that President Eisenhower had no legal authority to send troops to Little Rock to enforce integration of that city's Central High School.

A strong segregationist and advocate of constitutional government and states rights, the Jackson attorney said that history shows integration has ruined every civilization where it has been tried.

p. 1

Until 1954, the Jackson lawyer said, the United States Supreme Court had upheld the Constitution, which reserves to the states all rights not expressly granted the Federal Government.

Can Be Stopped

"But in 1954, like a bolt from the blue, the court overruled all previous decisions regarding the rights of the states and it did so without citing any precedent."

Mr. Barnett said such "revolutionary interpretations" of the Constitution by the Supreme Court can be stopped "if we stand up and help crystalize public opinion against them. The people usually can get what they want, because the people are the court of last resort."

Mr. Barnett said the world should be made to realize the basic principles of the Constitution of this country are going to be perpetuated.

"If we are going to maintain our customs, our heritage and our Southern traditions, the leaders of all the Southern states must organize, work together, think together and let the world know that we are going to stand up and be counted."

38a

MISSISSIPPI VISITOR—Ross Barnett (left), Jackson, Miss., lawyer and candidate for governor, yesterday was welcomed to the Memphis Exchange Club by Walter P. Jones (right), club president, and Robert Dobbs, who introduced him at the club luncheon.

—Staff Photo

Mississippi Is No Longer 'Whipping Boy'

38a

Coleman Addresses Louisville Club; Cagle Installed

LOUISVILLE, Miss. (Special) — Gov. J. P. Coleman spoke on the progress of Mississippi, declaring, "Mississippi, although regulating its internal affairs as it considers best is no longer ~~the whipping~~ boy or laughing stock of the Nation," as he spoke to the Louisville Shrine Club's ladies ~~night banquet at the~~ Rebel Cafe Tuesday night.

The governor concluded his speech, "barring some mistake or unfortunate accident we are just before experiencing the golden age of our State's history."

"There is only one thing that can stop us. That would be the destruction of our public schools. These problems cannot be settled with lungs and tongues. It takes clear heads. Neither can it be settled in Federal Courts. We need leadership which will yield nothing but maintain status quo."

p. 4

Forest Cagle, linotype operator at the Winston County Journal the past 35 years, was installed as president of the Shrine Club, succeeding T. M. McGraw.

J. Hoy Hathorn, president of a local bank and an attorney, presented the governor. Brooks Ezell, floater representative in the legislature for Winston County, was program chairman. 150 Shriners and their guests attended.

Coleman Pulled Into Campaign

Commercial Appeal p. 1

Will Go On TV June 29 To 'Set Record Straight'—Sillers Also Reacts

Memphis Tenn.

By United Press-International

Mississippi's Gov. J. P. Coleman and House Speaker Walter Sillers came from behind the political scenes yesterday to issue statements touched off by the current campaigns.

Governor Coleman, whose administration has been condemned by several politicians recently, said he would go on a statewide television network June 29 to "set the record straight." Mr. Sillers defended the state Sovereignty Commission against attacks by gubernatorial candidate Ross Barnett.

Says Group Successful

The veteran speaker said the commission, created to maintain segregation, "has certainly been successful in doing what it set out to do. We don't have any integration, do we?"

"Of course we haven't gone out and shouted about it," he said. "We haven't jumped up and cussed people out and won't as long as I'm on it."

Mr. Barnett said the commission had turned its back on segregationists in Clinton, Tenn., and other Southern states. Mr. Sillers replied that "we would have had no business entering the case without some responsible state agency of Tennessee asking us. If we'd been asked to help, we would have considered it."

Not Supporting Anyone

Neither Mr. Sillers nor Governor Coleman are publicly supporting any gubernatorial candidate but Governor Coleman privately backs Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin and the Coleman administration has been the target of attacks by Mr. Barnett.

"The time has come when I should set the record straight," Governor Coleman said.

Mr. Sillers also said Wednesday he would seek re-election as speaker in the 1960 session.

Eastland Doubtful Of Dixie Walkout

Commercial Appeal p. 29

Says Johnson Is His No. 1 Choice For President

Memphis Tenn.

WASHINGTON, July 9. — (UPI)—Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) said Thursday he did not see how there could be a Southern walkout from the Democratic Party next year.

In a radio interview he described Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson as his "No. 1 choice" for president. He said he also could support Senator John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) but replied that he did not "want to discuss personalities" when asked about Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), another prospective candidate.

38a

Senator Eastland, who supported the States' Rights Democratic Party revolt in 1948, was asked if he foresaw a "Dixie revolt" against the national Democratic Party.

"I don't see how there could be a Dixie revolt before the next election," he said. "What happens next year, I don't know. Speaking for myself, I will support any reasonable Democratic candidate."

To a question about Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler, who has been criticizing Democratic congressional leaders, Senator Eastland said he thought Butler was hurting the party and should resign.

GULFPORT, Miss., July 9.—(UPI)—State Democratic Chairman Bidwell Adam disagreed Thursday with a prediction by Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) that there would not be a Southern walkout from the Democratic Party next year.

"I would not feel safe in saying there will not be a walkout," said Mr. Adam. "I do not believe the Democrats of the South are going to be castigated and insulted and then get on their knees."

Faulkner's "Requiem" is triumph for Scott, Ford

BY REBECCA FRANKLIN
News N. Y. correspondent

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—One evening in 1950 Novelist William Faulkner of Oxford, Miss., was dining with Actress Ruth Ford of Hazlehurst, Miss., and Broadway.

"Bill," said Miss Ford, "why don't you write me a play? Oh, please hurry and write me a play. I'm dying on the vine."

News

No man to let a lady die on the vine, Mr. Faulkner said slowly, "All right, I'll do that."

This week, seven years after he completed it, William Faulkner's first published play, "Requiem For a Nun"—written expressly for Ruth Ford—is on view at the Golden Theater on West 45th-st. Miss Ford and her husband, Zachary Scott, have the starring roles.

P. 1 F

It is a triumph for them in more ways than one, for despite Mr. Faulkner's fame as America's greatest living writer a series of producers turned the play down as "non-commercial." But the Scotts refused to give up. They went to London and did "Requiem" with considerable success. Albert Camus adapted it in French and it ran for 2½ years in Paris.

Birm 2-8-59

After the play had been seen in 17 foreign countries, the Theater Guild and Myers & Fleischmann decided it was probably good enough for Broadway. It certainly is, but critical opinion about it was divided.

News

What it is

Birm 2-8-59

LIKE MORE than a dozen Faulkner novels, "Requiem for a Nun" is laid in the town of Jefferson in Yoknapatawpha County, Miss. It is a continuation of the story of Temple Drake (of "Sanctuary") and tells how Temple's baby daughter was murdered by a Negro maid, Nancy Mannigoe, in a desperate attempt to save Temple from further sin and the baby from involvement in evil.

Birmingham

Although some of the details are sordid, the story is highly moral. Mr. Faulkner tells us about the wages of sin, about salvation through suffering and redemption through sacrifice. "What's going to happen to me?" cries Temple to Nancy, shortly before the murderess goes to the gallows.

Ala

"Believe," says Nancy calmly. "Believe what?" asks Temple. "Just believe," says Nancy.

Ruth Ford, a handsome brunette, makes a brilliant Temple Drake. She is sharp, tense and wryly disillusioned, sick of her past, bored with the present, and fearful of the future. Zachary Scott gives a performance of rocklike stability and incisiveness. Beatrice Reading and Scott McKay are fine as two other principals.

William Faulkner has not yet seen the play, in fact has never seen Miss Ford on the stage. The two became friends while she was a student at the University of Mississippi, where she earned two degrees, one a master's in philosophy. Miss Ford hopes he will make the trip to New York to see her in the play he wrote for her—now that the quail-shooting season is over in Mississippi.

POLLY'S, a dress shop at Park Avenue and Fifty-Eighth Street, delivers dresses to customers in full-length garment bags made of heavy white paper and attractively decorated with pink poodles. The bags prevent wrinkling which often occurs when boxes are used. Dresses hang on a wooden hangar covered with pink sponge rubber.

CLARA WILLIAMS is in town for the premiere of Universal's "Never Steal Anything Small." . . . The producers of "Whoop-Up" have announced it will close tonight. It's the first flop, and a costly one, for Feuer & Martin. The losses may total more than $300,000.

France Nuyen and William Shatner, who are so in love in "The World of Suzie Wong," barely speak to each other off-stage. But Claire Bloom and Rod Steiger, of "Rashomon," continue the romance when they leave the theater. . . . "The Golden Fleecing," in which Hal March and Dave Gardner were to appear, has been canceled. . . . Sign on the Bible Society building on Park Avenue: "In 1959, Read the Book That Lives." . . . The uniform of the doorman at the Drake is as fancy as anything Herman Goering ever wore.

SCENE FROM "REQUEIM FOR A NUN"
. . . Zachary Scott and Ruth Ford

Hodding Carter And the Next Generation

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

Mr. Hodding Carter, editor of the Delta Democrat Times of Greenville, Miss., has been traveling through South Africa on one of those weird State Department grants, and expressing the liberal Southern view on segregation and desegregation.

Speaking to South African "intellectuals" in the Union, Mr. Carter confessed that "I have never been so confused in my life" by the racial situation there and bemoaned the so-called breakdown of communications between Southern Negroes and whites, and the demand of the latter for conformity.

Sat. 2-7-59

P. 12

What particularly intrigued us was Mr. Carter's expressed view that school integration will not be a fact in the Deep South for a "generation or two."

We think Mr. Carter means well, but why does he think it will take a "generation or two" for desegregation in the South to become a reality?

Will it take that long for the Deep South to acknowledge that, having lost all of the court cases, it must surrender to the inevitable?

Eastland Urges Rights Bill Defeat

Montgomery Adv

38a Miss

Sat 3-28-59

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) said this week the Eisenhower Administration civil rights bill is a threat to all fields of racial relations in the South, and must be defeated at all costs."

Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said hearings on the bill and more than 40 similar measures would begin in April.

The administration bill, he said, is desgned to make Supreme Court decisions on school integration the law of the land.

Eastland said he has requested District Attorney Leander H. Perez of Louisiana's St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes (counties) to brief the bills before the committee. Eastland said Perez was an expert in the field. "these so-called hearings is a stacked committee and does not have a single member on it from the South."

Coleman Saves 'Rights' Talk

Journal

38a

Sat 4-4-59

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Gov. J. P. Coleman will save his testimony on civil rights proposals for the U.S. Senate rather than go before a House group he said is stacked against the South.

Coleman said Friday a story in a Jackson paper tried to distort his position on civil rights legislation.

The governor said he rejected an invitation to appear before a House subcommittee because it "does not have a single member from the South."

The Jackson Daily News published a story Friday that Coleman rejected an urgent appeal from Mississippi's six U.S. representatives to testify before the House subcommittee hearing proposed civil rights legislation. The story was based on copies of the congressmen's letter and Coleman's reply.

Coleman said he possibly was the only Southern governor to testify against civil rights legislation in 1957, when he made two trips to Washington.

Rep. Abernethy (D-Miss), Coleman said, pointed out last week that the House group holding

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Here's How Eastland

Justice of Supreme Court put on grill

38a Miss

Afro American Baltimore

Sat 4-18-59

WASHINGTON

"In my opinion, no person and no office and no institution should be beyond criticism but I did not come here today to criticize the institution of the Supreme Court or to do any harm to it."

The speaker was Associate Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart, now serving on the bench under an interim appointment during a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing on his confirmation.

His statement was made as he underwent a grilling by a group of Southern Senators headed by Chairman James O. Eastland of Mississippi aimed at securing a pre-confirmation committment as to how Justice Stewart would rule on school desegregation cases.

* * *

SENATOR John L. McClelland, (D-Ark.) touched off an hour-long wrangle among members of the committee by asking:

"Do you agree with the premise used, the reasoning and logic applied, or the lack of application of either or both, and the philosophy expressed by the Supreme Court in arriving at its decision in the school desegregation cases?"

"It is a question I have never directly asked myself," replied Justice Stewart.

"This is an issue before the American people today," McClelland commented.

"Some people agree with the court's decision in that case; some do not. Those who disagree have a right to say so and to work to bring about a change if they feel a change is desirable."

McClellan added that he was seeking to determine what Justice Stewart's philosophy may be.

* * *

"ANYBODY has the privilege or right to disagree with any decision of the Supreme Court," Justice Stewart said, adding:

"I have myself sometimes been on the dissenting side.

"Let me say this very honestly: I am an Ohioan. I live in a state where as a matter of law since the 19th century it has been illegal to discriminate or segregate among school children on the basis of race. That is the environment in which I have grown up.

"Without attempting to criticize the niceties or reasoning, the grammar or anything else in the opinion, the basic decision did not shock me. It is the law of the state in which I grew up and has been since the 19th century."

* * *

McCLELLAN SAID he was not asking whether he favored segregation or integration. He repeated his question.

"I cannot answer with an unqualified yes or no," replied Justice Stewart. "I am influenced by the fact that until that decision is changed, it is the law.

"Basically, the answer is yes. I do not mean to say that I agree with all the grammar and footnotes. That is a matter of style."

Although the question was answered, Senators continued to prod Justice Stewart.

Senator John A. Carroll, Colorado Democrat, tried to refrain the McClellan questioning by leaving out all references to "the premise, the reasoning and the logic and the philosophy" of the decision by asking Justice Stewart whether he agreed or disagreed with the decision.

* * *

AT THIS POINT, Sen. Thomas G. Hennings, (D-Mo.) raised a point of order:

"I do not think it proper to inquire of a nominee for the judiciary his opinion as to any of the decisions, or the reasoning upon which those decisions may be predicated, which have been heretofore handed down by that court," he said.

"It does violence to my concept of what the judiciary is. I think it is improper to inquire of any judge coming before this committee what he thinks of certain decisions of the court."

Senator Carroll agreed that there was considerable merit in the point of order and withdrew his question.

* * *

EASTLAND THEN ruled that no Senator should be precluded from asking any question, he might desire, but that the nominee had a duty to decline to answer if he felt the question was improper.

Senator Estes Kefauver asserted that an answer to the McClellan question might preclude Justice Stewart from participating in the decision of other cases coming before the court.

Justice Stewart then declared:

"There are now pending in the court many cases in which the reasoning of that particular opinion is being relied upon by at least one of the parties.

"Therefore, the decision of these cases almost inevitably will involve consideration by the court of that decision.

"If I gave a simple yes or no answer to your question, it would not only disqualify my participation in pending cases—and heaven only knows how many future cases — but it would involve a problem of judicial eithics because it might be construed to indicate a prejudice on my part.

"Let me partially answer your question:

"I would not like you to vote for me on the assumption or proposition that I am dedicated to the cause of overturning that decision because I am not. I have no pre-judgment against that decision whatsoever."

"Is that the only answer I can get?" McClellan asked.

"Not the only answer," replied Justice Stewart. "That is as far as I feel I can go."

McClellan said he interpreted that answer as Justice Stewart's saying he will uphold the decision against segregated schools.

Eastland Fires At Integration In Address Here

Commercial Appeal

Stinging Attack Delivered By Mississippi Senator At Law Day Luncheon

CAREFUL STUDY ASKED

No Direct Mention Is Made Of Supreme Court Ruling But Indirect References Are Many And Pointed

Memphis Press

38a

Sat 5-2-59

Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi made a strong flank attack on the Supreme Court's 1954 school integration decision yesterday in a speech before leading Memphis lawyers and Shriners observing Law Day.

Senator Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, never mentioned directly the decision which struck so hard at this section, but his indirect references to it were many and pointed.

'Law Is Supreme'

Citing that we must distinguish carefully between mere law and the rule of law, he said:

"Men live under the rule of law when the law is supreme. When it yields to whim, or is molded by theory, or is twisted to serve particular ends, whether they be good or bad, men live not under the rule of law, but under a form of despotism.

" . . . If we live under the rule of law, when we come to a particular case, we seek to find the law of the case, not to make it. Whenever or wherever the law of the case is made for that case, there is a departure from the rule of law as a matter of principle . . .

People Must Be Served

". . . Where new law is needed, we must try to see that it is enacted in consonance with the basic principles which we revere. Above all, where new law is to be made, we must be sure that it is made through the deliberations of men elected by the people and responsible to the people, so as to avoid the taint of incipient tyranny which is inherent in any law that represents the whims or convictions of one man or one group.

"Law can be enforced by the application of power; but no matter how great the power, enforcement is never complete, and cannot be, unless the law itself has the general acceptance of those who are subject to it.

Convictions Of People Needed

"Only when the law is based upon the convictions widely held within the community can it command that measure of respect which makes for permanence and stability; and the law must grow out of the convictions of the people, for it cannot command them."

At the outset of his speech, the Mississippi senator stated his belief that the "greatest senator in the history of the United States Senate was the late Senator Kenneth McKellar." The statement drew the first of several bursts of applause accorded the speaker.

John Montedonico, president of the Memphis and Shelby County Bar Association, opened the Law Day proceedings with a brief talk. Former mayor Walter Chandler introduced Senator Eastland.

The Law Day luncheon at the Peabody was held in conjunction with the meeting of the Shrine Luncheon Club.

Says She Was Beaten Without Cause

Miss. Mother Files $50,000 Suit Against White Attacker

38a

Courier

Pittsburgh

VICKSBURG, Miss.—A Negro mother of several children filed suit in the Circuit Court of Warren County, Miss., seeking damages in the sum of $50,000 from Paul A. Pride and others, doing business here as the Pride Butane Service.

Mrs. Minnie Terry, resident of Vicksburg, ordered some butane gas to be delivered at her home on Sunday, Dec. 14, 1958.

Apparently there was some misunderstanding between Mrs. Terry and Paul Pride, a proprietor of the firm.

Mrs. Terry said Mr. Pride, upon his arrival at her home, opened her door without knocking, entered her home using vile and vulgar language, advanced upon her and immediately began to strike her with his fists some five, six or more times, inflicting upon Mrs. Terry severe and painful injuries which resulted in cutting her lower lip, the swelling of her face and neck and other damages, all without any provocation upon the part of Mrs. Terry.

Sat. 1-3-59

IN A HEARING subsequently held in the City Court at Vicksburg, which resulted from the incident, it was brought out that at the time Mrs. Terry received such injuries at the hands of Mr. Pride, another party, a white man, who had just delivered some butane gas before Mr. Pride arrived, was present and witnessed the affair.

P. 1

Mrs. Terry's daughter, who also was at home, stated that after she came in the room she saw Mr. Pride attacking her mother. The testimony revealed that another party, also a white man, came to the house and stopped the continuance of the disturbance.

Mrs. Terry alleged in her suit that the party who came in while she was being beaten by Mr. Pride, pulled Mr. Pride off her and thus ending the attack. Pride is also a member of the Warren County Board of Supervisors.

R. Jesse Brown, a Negro attorney of Vicksburg, who represented Mrs. Terry in a criminal action against Pride, also filed civil action against him in her behalf.

Integration Scored By Judge Barnett

Commercial Appeal

South Must Hold And Fight, Candidate's Brother Says

Special to The Commercial Appeal

KOSCIUSKO, Miss., May 1.—A Mississippi Circuit Court judge, speaking to a Woodman of the World gathering here Thursday night, said the South should hold firm and fight to the end for their principles and way of life.

Memphis Tenn.

38a Miss

Judge O. H. Barnett of Carthage, filled the engagement of his cousin, gubernatorial candidate Ross Barnett, who is hospitalized in Memphis.

Sat. 5-2-59

Discussing the problems facing Mississippi, Judge Barnett said the people of the state and of the South will not stand for the Supreme Court forcing integration upon them. He complimented the stand taken at Front Royal, Va., and its opening of private schools.

P. 22

Judge Barnett was introduced by Johnnie Aldridge of Winona, district attorney of the Fifth Circuit Court District. Guests were welcomed by Oliver Chipley, Consul Commander of Kosciusko's Sovereign WOW Camp 98. Harold Watson of Tupelo, state WOW manager of North Mississippi, also spoke briefly.

Lumpkin Quits As Legislator

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn.

Retires After 28 Years—Calls For Better Race Relations In State

Sat. 5-30-59

By JAMES KINGSLEY

From The Commercial Appeal Tupelo, Miss., Bureau

P. 19

TUPELO, Miss., May 29.—One of Mississippi's best known political figures officially retired from public office Friday.

38a

State Representative Sam Lumpkin announced that after 28 years in the Legislature he is retiring. He made the announcement during a press conference at his law offices in Tupelo.

~~Mr. Lumpkin urged~~ the politicans ~~to quit trying to humili~~ate the Negro race in Mississippi.

Pressures From Outside

"Rather, they should help them manifest a pride in their race, churches, schools and institutions," he said.

"Mississippi has fared better than any other state in race relations. Our colored population has been and is now being subjected to great pressures from the outside.

"The white leadership has done an exceptional job, but I must add that the colored leadership should be congratulated on helping to maintain our separate and equal facilities. We cannot 'hate ourselves' into a better world," Mr. Lumpkin said.

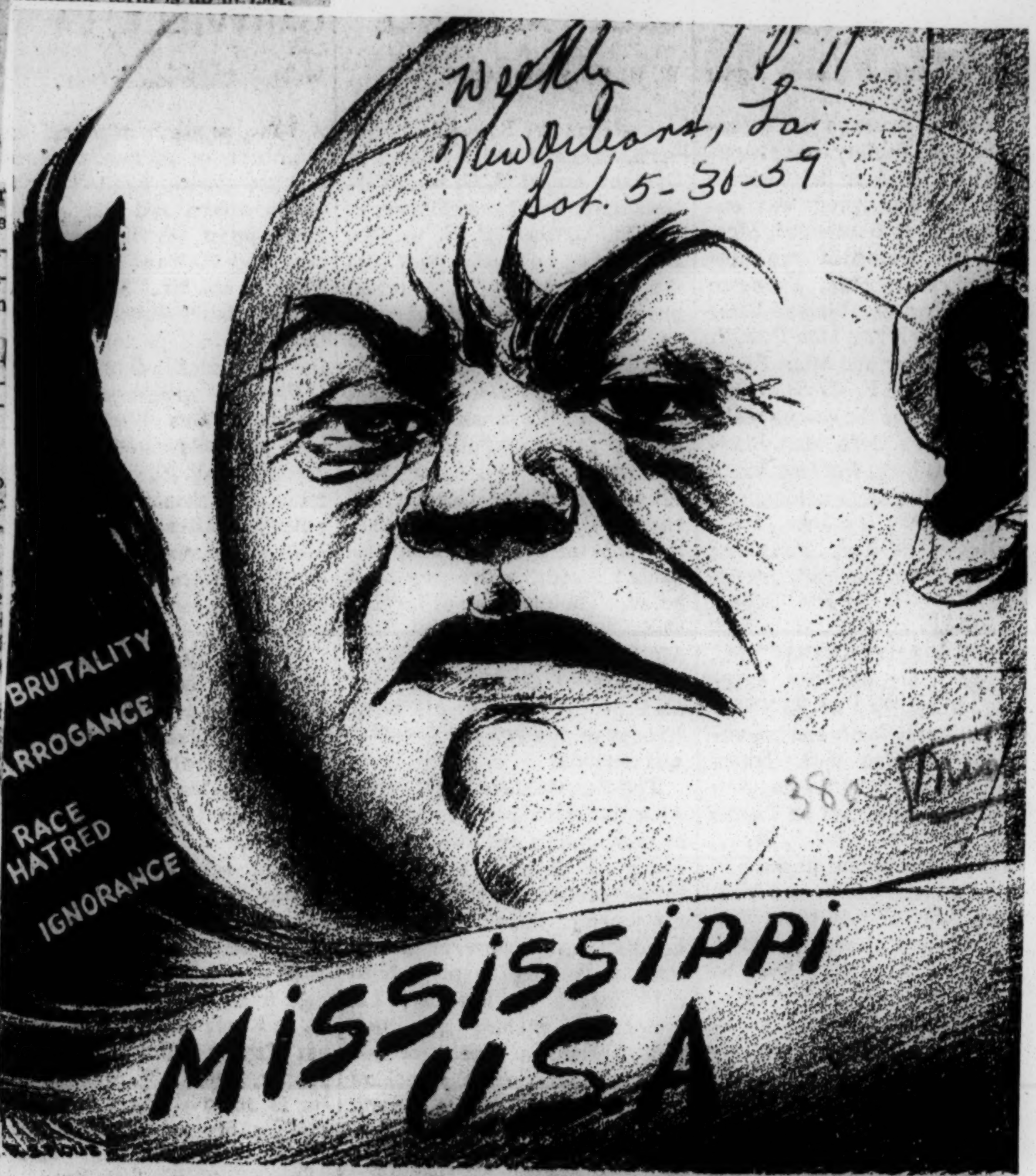
He urged the office seekers during this election year not to conduct a campaign of hate and bitterness. The vast majority of both races do not want integration in Mississippi and will use every means possible to prevent it, he said.

Urges Young Thinking

Mr. Lumpkin said: "During the years I held public office, I have championed progressive government. What we need in the Mississippi Legislature today as never before is young, aggressive thinking. We have been slaves to what is commonly called our traditional way of life.

"Our legislators, during my tenure of office, have been afraid of change in government. Our governmental structure is 70 years behind the 20th Century. I have found that most of leadership in governmental affairs has tried to prejudice the people rather than lead them toward an intelligent and enlightened system of government," Mr. Lumpkin said.

He said he would continue his private law firm at Tupelo. At present he is Tupelo's city attorney, a position Mr. Lumpkin said he would also retire from when the term is up in 1961.



Weekly / V. 11

New Orleans, La

Sat. 5-30-59

38a

GIVE HIM A DIFFERENT PICTURE, WITH A STRONG CIVIL RIGHTS BILL, MR. PRESIDENT

Williams Raps Moderate Stand On Segregation

Daily News

P. 5

38a

ANGUILLA, Miss. (Special) — Rep. Brown Williams rapped one of his opponents for lieutenant governor yesterday for endorsing Gov. J. P. Coleman's "moderate attitude on segregation."

He apparently referred to Dist. Atty. Armis Hawkins, of Houston.

"It comes as no surprise that one of my opponents has joined a Negro Voter League in endorsing the Governor's moderate attitude on segregation," said Williams.

Fri. 5-15-59

The Progressive Voters League two weeks ago commended Gov. Coleman's inviting the FBI to investigate the Poplarville lynching of Mack C. Parker.

Williams said he branded Hawkins as a "pawn . . .of the governor" when the district attorney first announced for lieutenant governor.

Jackson Miss

"The fact we have no integration in Mississippi is not because of the genius of one man but the strong determined effort of the Legislature," said the Philadelphia legislator.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Mrs. Minnie Terry has been ordered to comply with a new anti-segregation Mississippi law and say whether she was paid to sue a white man for $101,000 personal damages. The suit is against Warren County Supervisor Paul Pride, a butane gas dealer. Circuit Judge Ben Guider ruled Mrs. Terry must produce an affidavit saying she has not received aid or her suit will be dismissed.

Afro-American

Baltimore Md

Sat. 5-2-59

P. 16

38a 1959

MISSISSIPPI

MR. WILLIAM FAULKNER

✓

FAULKNER ACCEPTS U. OF VIRGINIA POST

38a Miss

Special to The New York Times.

N.Y. Times

New York

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Jan. 10—William Faulkner has accepted an appointment as consultant on contemporary literature to the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia.

Mr. Faulkner, who two years ago became the University of Virginia's first writer-in-residence and who returned for a second appointment last spring, has been assigned a studio where he can have privacy.

As writer-in-residence, Mr. Faulkner appeared before classes, conferred with students and gave ~~public~~ readings on several occasions.

Sun.

1-11-59

Mr. Faulkner has no assigned duties as consultant on literature. He and Mrs. Faulkner have taken a home in Charlottesville for the winter and have told friends that they would like to settle permanently in the city or in Albemarle County, he university repor

P.16

38a 1959 MISSISSIPPI REV.CLENNON KING

EX-MISSISSIPPI PROFESSOR

Negro Cleric Moves West; Once In Row With NAACP

38a

Montgomery
Advertiser

COMPTON, Calif. (AP) — The Rev. Clennon King, once involved in segregation disputes in Mississippi, has moved to California and is publishing a monthly magazine for Negro intellectuals.

Montgomery
Adv.

It is called "The African-American Free Enterprise Report." One thousand copies of the 16-page March issue, the first, are being circulated nationally.

The Rev. Mr. King, 38, one-time professor of history at Alcorn College in Mississippi, told a newsman:

News, 2-26-59

"The magazine's appeal is promarily to the intellectual Negro. My feeling is that, in the South particularly, the Negro business and professional men do the thinking for our group.

DPA

"I don't want to sound like I am indicting our people, but the fact is we don't do a great deal of broad thinking. I find few Negroes to disagree with me. We do little independent or original thinking. Most of this is done for us. The aim of the magazine is to get our people to think."

He is now living here with his wife and five children. He said the idea of publishing such a magazine occurred to him two years ago and he wanted to publish it in Africa as an international periodical. But his wife didn't want to go to Africa.

He came here because: "I thought it would be best if it were published outside the South, so that there could be no misconstruction of what it is attempting to do."

The Rev. Mr. King is a minister of the African Methodist Church. He said he is awaiting a church assignment.

He made news in the South with statements which the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People took exception to.

Of the NAACP, he said: "It has been estimated that 93 per cent of Negroes follow its leadership. That's well and good. But we shouldn't think in only one direction. This is a strange way to think. There are many shadings of thought, and Negroes should explore them."

The magazine accepts ads. It costs $5 a year. The Rev. Mr. King writes some of the material and the rest is from contributions.

Rev. King In Cally Fonia

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Perhaps readers would be interested in the latest from the Rev. Clennon King who fled the so-called "reign of terror" in Mississippi with generous headlines.

Rev. King is way out yonder in Cally Fonia, land of sunshine, milk and honey.

38a

Rev. King was greeted with open arms in Cally Fornia until he no longer was a drawing card for plate-passing business at "hate Mississippi" crusades.

News, 2-9-59

Having been exploited, Rev. King is now discovering how "tolerant" the tolerants are. He's having trouble with the police.

The following letter appeared on the editorial page of the Los Angeles Times:

> The L. A. Wall St. traffic court collects more money in fines than any other comparable court in America. Its most pathetic victims are my own people, who are migrating here in large numbers. It would appear that this city requires exceeding amounts in traffic fine revenues, and your hard-boiled police department conveniently supplies the grist for the mill.
>
> Although I am most observant of the law here, I have received more traffic tickets and fines in the brief time I have been in California than I have the whole of my life elsewhere, including the last three years in Mississippi.
>
> Apparently this area is such a fast-growing section that it affords no leniency toward its less-fortunate newcomers, but ultimately such a policy shall prove in error. If this were a matter concerning myself alone, it could be overlooked, but there are too many others suffering from this same legal blackmail.
>
> Many will be interested in this matter and it is hoped that you will give it appropriate mention. However, one of the amazing differences I have noted between Mississippi and California is that the local press seems less inclined to report on sensitive local issues. Despite this being earth's amusement center, news is still news despite its being "controversial."
>
> REV. CLENNON KING
> Allen Chapel,
> AME Church, San Pedro

Rev. King dashed off to Cally Fonia after he failed to gain entrance at Ole Miss. This is a free country and Rev. King went to Cally Fonia of free will and accord.

However, Mississippians wish those tolerant liberals out in Cally Fonia would show our more famous ex-citizens a little more respect and quit giving them so many traffic tickets. This ain't setting a very good example in brotherhood and the Russians might complain. It might even damage American prestige at cocktail parties given by the French ambassador in Tel Aviv.

Clennon King asks President for aid

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 9-12-59

P. 9

LOS ANGELES — "Ever since my widely publicized articles criticizing the NAACP nearly three years ago," Clennon King wrote President Eisenhower recently, "I have been an object of persecution."

The former Alcorn (Miss.) A. and M. College history professor further charged in his letter to the President that there is "a genuine threat to my life and liberty."

38a

* * *

STATING that Mr. Eisenhower "aided the world's No. 1 Communist (Khruschev) by appealing to Americans to be tolerant," Mr. King said:

"Therefore, I appeal for your aid in correcting the persecution which I suffer."

The former teacher, now postal employee, and minister, charged:

* * *

"MY JOB and life are threatened; I am jailed and hospitalized unjustly; my wife and family are confused; I am harassed with every insidious method, yet God has ordained that I continue to live through it all.

"How much longer, I do not know, but until I have been completely destroyed I pledge to continue challenging all who I believe to be opponents of my people's true destiny of unity and freedom — even when those opponents are fellow colored people."

Clennon King Tells Regrets

appeal

Memphis, Tenn

Negro Who Tried Entry At Ole Miss Is Bitter At California

Tue. 9-8-59.

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 7.—Negro Clennon King said in a letter received here Monday that racial conditions he found in California made him regret that "I deliberately antagonized Mississippians" by trying to integrate the University of Mississippi.

9/7

38a

King moved to Los Angeles from Gulfport, Miss., last year after failing in a try to enroll at the all-white university.

The former professor and minister sent a letter from Los Angeles to Editor Hodding Carter of Greenville, Miss., and mailed a copy of it to United Press International here. In it, King said his family moved to California because many Negroes considered it a "new and better" place to live.

Far More Ominous

"But what I have found makes me sorry, in a way, that I deliberately antagonized Mississippians as I did, for Negro Mississippians' racial concerns are more basic than school integration," King said.

"The California type containment of the Negro is far more ominous than that of Mississippi because it is so much more efficient and professional and consequently that much more to be hated," said King.

"My brief experience in Mississippi soundly taught me one thing, that despite all the hullabaloo there is far more genuine bilateral concurrence there (in Mississippi) than the current racial propaganda admits."

King said Los Angeles has the highest per capita rate of major crime in the nation and he said most of it is committed by Negroes. But he said "unfavorable racial matters and disliked racial thinking are made hush-hush" in California while "soiled reports from the South get predominant top billing."

Hypocricy Scored

"My resented observation is the hypocrisy," said King. "How, for instance, the excessive crime figures of 'liberal and progressive' California compare with those of 'reactionary and backward' Mississippi.

"Even among my own people the Mississippi figures don't come anywhere near those here (in California). Yet there is no national nor international alarmed concern. One's calling attention to such things, when the North is again forcibly converting the South to its way of handling Negro affairs, is considered out of place by gullible Negroes and white liberals."

Clennon King Says He Regrets Action While In Miss.

Former Pastor And Alcorn Professor Sees Things Not So Rosy In California

38a

Advocate

Jackson, Miss.

Sat. 9-12-59

Rev. Clennon King in a letter received in Jackson Monday said, according to a United Press International Report, that racial conditions he found in California made him regret that "I deliberately antagonized Mississippians" by trying to integrate the University of Mississippi.

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P. 1

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P. 4

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38a 1959 MISSISSIPPI REV. CURTIS L. WEST

✓

Pastor Keeps Job In Church Election

38a Miss

By JAMES FEATHERSTON
Daily News Staff Writer

Jackson News
Jackson, Miss
Sept-14-59

A Jackson Negro church congregation voted last night to keep a pastor who has refused to make NAACP announcements from the pulpit.

The Greater Clark Street Baptist Church on Gallatin Street voted 135-71 to keep the Rev. Curtis L. West of Bolton. The church election was court-supervised.

Four deacons—Tom Armstrong, Wilson Torrey, Lewis Tucker, and Will Lowe—had asked Chancery Court to remove West from the pulpit of the Greater Clark Street Baptist Church. After a hearing, Chancellor A. F. Summer ordered a court-supervised election.

West said last night the move to oust him centered mostly around a controversy over the church's banking committee.

He also said Armstrong was "unhappy" because he would not make announcements of NAACP meetings during church services.

Armstrong, a photographer and newsstand operator, denied the NAACP figured in the ouster move.

"That doesn't have any connection with this. Not a bit," Armstrong declared.

Armstrong said he and the other deacons were dissatisfied with West because of the church's declining membership and finances.

"We've had much trouble on the finance side. We haven't been able to pay the bills," he said.

Jackson attorney Dixon Pyles appointed by Chancery Court served as a special judge to conduct the election. He cautioned the preacher who gave the invocation not to include "propaganda" in his prayer.

38a. Miss

The Greater Clark Street Baptist Church for Negroes voted last night to keep the Rev. Curtis L. West (left) as pastor. He is seen here with one of his attorneys, Sidney Tharp. Tom Watkins, white Jackson attorney, also represented West. — Daily News Staff Photos by James Featherston.

Counting the votes at the court-supervised election at the Negro church last night is Dixon Pyles, (seated center) Jackson attorney who served a special judge. Paul Alexander (standing left) was an attorney representing a group of complaining deacons of which Tom Armstrong (standing right) was one. Deputy Chancery Clerk Charlie Scott is seen seated at left of table.

38a 1959 MISSISSIPPI REV. C.L. WEST ✓

Rev. C. L. West Given New Vote Of Confidence

Armstrong Led Forces Suffer Overwhelming Defeat

The pastor of Greater Clark Street Baptist Church won an overwhelming victory in a Chancery-Court ordered and supervised election held in the church auditorium Tuesday night.

The result of the balloting was taken as a new vote of confidence on the part of the most responsible members of the church for its pastor, Rev. C. L. West, who is also secretary of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention.

The election saw the Armstrong led forces, who was behind the movement to oust the pastor, suffer an overwhelming defeat, as the votes showed the supporters of Rev. West winning by 135 to 71 votes, a margin of almost two to one for the pastor.

The election Monday night ordered by Chancery Judge A. F. Summers, came after a petition was filed by Tom Armstrong and three others claiming to represent a majority of the members of the church, as the court, for the court to oust Rev. West from the pastorate of the church. The judge ordered the election after a hearing held on the petition two weeks ago in the Chancery Court.

Rev. West said, following the election Tuesday night, that the move to oust him centered mostly around a controversy over the church's banking committee. He also said that Armstrong was "unhappy" because he would not make announcements of NAACP meetings during church services.

Armstrong who operates the Farish Street Newsstand, and a photographer, served as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention of the Progressive Party, which was reportedly Communist dominated, and is also one of the more vocal and active members of the local NAACP Branch.

Armstrong denied that the NAACP had anything to do with the ouster movement. "That doesn't have any connection with this, not a bit," he declared.

Atty. Dixon Pyles, appointed by the Court, supervised the election, assisted by deputy sheriffs and other court officers.

Advocate
38a
Miss
Jackson
Dec 17 59

Advocate
Dec 17-59

Jackson Miss

Senator Hennings Apologizes For Cafeteria Insult

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 8-14-59

Call

P. 1 4

In a telegram to THE CALL this week, Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr., Missouri's senior senator in Washington, said that he had written a letter to Alaba Kalejaiye of Nigeria apologizing for the treatment which he received on July 27 at the Forum cafeteria here.

The telegram to THE CALL reads as follows:

"Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr. today (Tuesday) mailed the following letter to the Honorable Alaba Kalejaiye, Secretary-General, Nigerian Civil Service Union, Nigerian Embassy, Washington, D. C.:

"My dear Mr. Kalejaiye:

"Please accept my apologies for the insult to you which occurred in Kansas City, Missouri. As a United States Senator and a Missourian, I assure you such inhospitality is not typical of nor condoned by the vast majority of Missourians.

"It is my hope that this affront to you will not distort your impression of either Missouri or the United States. This nation continues to emerge from the narrow confines of a social pattern rooted in past centuries. The emergence is not yet complete, but nearly so, and many, many Missourians are appalled by the treatment which confronted you in Kansas City. Again, let me offer my apologies not only for myself but for the entire state of Missouri."

—THOMAS C. HENNINGS JR.
United States Senate.

Critical Of Insult To Foreigner

Kansas City, Mo.

By LOUIS BLUE

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 8-14-59

P. 1

Call

A Kansas City restaurant's refusal to serve a visiting official from Nigeria last week has had national and international repercussions.

When the manager of the Forum Cafeteria, 1212 Main St., told Alaba Kalejaiye not to return there because of his color, little did he realize that his action would reach the ears of the U. S. Department of State, the U. S. Department of Labor and the Halls of Congress.

The snub to the Nigerian labor official is no longer merely a local incident. It has a far-reaching effect all around the globe. To insult a native Negro American is one thing. White Americans think they can justify their actions in international circles by saying that it is "a family affair." But to thrust our American prejudices and discriminations upon an official guest of the United States from another country is something else.

Wide Publicity On Incident

Newspapers all over the country have carried comments on the Kansas City incident. The treatment of Kalejaiye when he went into a local restaurant to satisfy his perfectly normal and human desire to eat when one is hungry has been decried by government officials and by Washington correspondents.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch in its issue of July 31 carried a column written by a Washington correspondent entitled, "U. S. To Protest Snub to Visitor."

The column stated that George C. Lodge, assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs in Washington, formally protested to the management of the Forum its action "in ordering a top Nigerian labor official not to return to the cafeteria because of his race."

'Disastrous' Abroad

Interviewed on "The Voice of America," Lodge said that such incidents could prove "disastrous" for American standing abroad, particularly in Asia and Africa. He said that he would tell the Forum management just what it meant to insult a visitor from abroad.

The Post-Dispatch article continued:

"Lodge said the incident was particularly bad since the racial problem in the United States is dramatically declining." Lodge said that the Nigerian official had been touring the United States with a group (of international labor leaders for nine months and this had never happened before.

"He described such a discriminatory practice as 'totally repugnant to the people and to the government.' The Department of Labor, he said, invites about 900 foreign labor leaders to this country each year, many of them Africans and Asians, and the Kansas City incident was the first of its kind reported to the department."

Telephones An Apology

Lodge said that he telephoned the Nigerian official at the Aladdin hotel where he was staying and asked him whether he would be kind enough to accept the deepest apologies of the government for what had occurred.

"He was very kind and understanding," Lodge said of Kalejaiye.

The Post-Dispatch column ended as follows:

"Not so understanding, however, was Ranajeet Majumber, vice president of the West Bengal Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, who accompanied the Nigerian to the cafeteria.

"We feel bitter about this," he was quoted as saying. "We all deeply resent the treatment of Mr. Kalejaiye and feel that this incident has spoiled our trip."

Russia Scores On Our Fumble

Another column appearing in the Chicago Sun-Times on August 3 and in the New York Herald-Tribune carried the headline, "Russia Scores on K. C. Fumble."

This column, written by Rowland Evans Jr., starts off this way:

"It is worth noting the spectacular—and ominous—impact of Main Street on foreign policy in these days of hot debate in the cold war.

"Two events that occurred almost simultaneously this week many thousands of miles apart dramatize the sometimes insidious links between conduct on Main Street and the course of world events.

"The first of these happened in Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R. The second occurred in Kansas City, Mo."

After discussing the heckling of Vice President Nixon in Russia, the columnist turned to the Kansas City incident.

The column reads:

"And what happened in Kansas City? The secretary general of the Civil Servants Union of Nigeria, an outfit with political influence in that vast African country just now on the edge of independence, was ordered out of a restaurant by the proprietor. He was in Kansas City as a guest of the United States, on an official tour sponsored by the International Exchange Service of the State Department.

Land On Front Pages

"Other restaurants have tossed out other officials from dark-skinned lands in Africa and Asia. For newspapers back home, and for propagandists in Communist countries, these are savory items that always land on the front page, assiduously collected as dividends of the cold war . . .

"George C. Lodge, who as assistant secretary of labor for international affairs is the American most directly concerned with Kalejaiye's tour of the United States, heard about this incident the same evening. He called the Nigerian labor official on the telephone and offered the usual explanation and apologies—that Kalejaiye must please know that such discourteous treatment was by no means a reflection on the true spirit in the United States; that the overwhelming majority of American people would "condemn" such conduct; and that the U. S. government offered its profound regrets and apologies.

"When he was in India last year, Lodge recalls reading a story on the front page 'almost every day of the week' giving details of various kinds of discrimination in the United States.

"Few items in the Indian newspapers are followed quite so intently as stories about racial discrimination in the United States. And when the discrimination is aimed at officials of foreign governments, this tasty political dish has an extra coat of icing.

"It might seem slightly ridiculous that the whim of a single citizen in a small cafeteria in Kansas City should be allowed to influence anyone's view of the United States. But the fact is that with today's vast, instant and world-wide communications network, the whim of any citizen on Main Street anywhere can have an impact abroad. Both sides in the cold war exploit the smallest errors by the other, in an effort to gain allegiance of the uncommitted millions of Africa and Asia.

"The iron control of the totalitarian state seems to give the Soviet Union a built-in advantage over the free society of the United States in this exploitation. Kalejaiye will be coming to Washington before going home to Nigeria. Lodge and others will do what they can to take the sting out of the episode in Kansas City.

"The fact is, however, that Washington cannot undo what Main Street has already done."

These are just two of the articles which have come to our attention this week. The Forum cafeteria (and other places whose policies are similar) has put a black eye not only on Kansas City but on the entire country. The black mark can be removed only by positive action on the part of the City Council in making such incidents impossible in the future through passage of an ordinance making it unlawful to refuse service to persons because of their race or color.

38a 1959

Ministers Take Lead During Picketing of Kansas City Stores

Black Dispatch

KANSAS CITY. — Led by a group of 12 ministers, Negro citizens of Kansas City set up a picket line around five downtown department store a week before Christmas because the stores refuse to serve Negroes in their cafeterias and lunchrooms provided for customers.

38a

Pickets, wearing signs reading, "We Protest Discrimination in the Cafeteria of This Store," walked along the downtown sidewalks along with the throngs of Christmas shoppers.

Okla. City, Okla.

The picketing followed several weeks of negotiation between a newly-formed group of women called "The Community Committee for Social Action" and the downtown department store managers.

Fri. 1-2-59

After several conferences, the store managers told the women's group that their policy would not be changed. They added, however, that after the rush of Christmas shopping they might reconsider the matter.

p. 8

The Rev. Arthur Marshall, pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion church, and the Rev. L. Sylvester Odum, pastor of the Ebenezer A. M. E. church, are co-chairmen of the picketing committee and were among the first pickets on Friday night.

Cornelius Boersma, manager of Emery-Bird-Thayer, said he was surprise at the pickets, although they had been threatened earlier, and another manager, who asked not to be identified, said the Negroes had made progress toward achieving their demands without use of the pickets.

Rev. Marshall said the initial picket was "very favorable" to the cause of breaking the bloc.

"Negroes are closing their accounts or paying them off, and the stores are being deluged with letters," he added ,saying those things were a result of initial demands by the committee for social action five weeks ago.

He admitted that many Negroes continued to enter the store in spite of the pickets, but predicted that even those "will eventually line up with the idea" of boycott. He said, "their economic conditions won't permit them to act differently now."

Marshall was the minister who broke a shutout on Negroes at soda fountains at a large Kansas City drugstore chain three years ago. He continued to appear at the fountain of a store in his neighborhood until he was served.

Se eral Negro shoppers Friday night did not know of the discriminatory policies of the stores. Others acted as though they did not care.

Mr. and Mrs. John Temple, of Atchison, Kans., walked out of Macy's when informed that they could not be served at the cafeteria. "I wouldn't want to spend my money where I couldn't eat," Mrs. Temple said.

But Mrs. Theodore Banks, of Kansas City, said she would shop at the Jones store in spite of the policy, and a Negro Air Force sergeant from Topeka, Kans., said he had no feelings at all.

MISSOURI

74, And He Pickets —On Artificial Leg

Call

Walking on an artificial leg, 74-year-old Ernest W. Robbins is one of the many persons who picketed a downtown store on a recent cold night. With Bible in hand and determination in his heart, he was prepared to cite the Scriptures to anyone who questioned his activity.

Kansas City, Missouri

At first lukewarm toward the campaign to gain admission to the eating facilities of the stores, because he thought employment was an even more essential issue, Robbins became aroused when he learned that some of his own acquaintances had crossed the picket lines.

Fri. 1-30-59

Later he told a reporter, "I have always made a rule of life never to allow my individual notions to prevent my entering into any movement designed to promote dignity or give due recognition to my people.

p. 1

"I have never wholeheartedly approved, for instance, of all of the methods and practices of the NAACP, yet I am at present purchasing a life membership in that worthy organization.

38a Mo

"By the same token, I take my wooden leg and my 74-year-old body and walk on the picket line with and for my people.

"If at the conclusion of this picketing effort there has been built up a measure of solidarity of purposeful working together, we shall have gained much, much more than is represented in the privilege of drinking a cup of coffee or eating a sandwich anywhere. For we shall have developed the mother-wit, the business acumen and the desire for self-improvement to set our sights for higher and higher goals."

WE PROTEST
RACIAL
SERVING OF
CUSTOMERS IN THE
38a
Mo

ERNEST W. ROBBINS

Integrate Smoothly In Department Stores

Call

Integration in two of five downtown department stores with public eating facilities was introduced three weeks ago and has been proceeding smoothly ever since, it was revealed Wednesday.

Kansas City

A third store is expected to begin admitting Negro customers next Tuesday. This store agreed three weeks ago that it would join the vanguard of those according equal service to all customers after a short introductory period at the first two stores.

Missouri

38a

An agreement to begin serving Negro customers in the first two stores was reached after the Community Committee for Social Action had waged a four-month community-wide campaign against discrimination in the store lunchrooms and cafeterias.

Fri. Mar.

3-27-59

Involved in the dispute were Peck's, Macy's, Kline's, Emery, Bird, Thayer and Jones.

p. 1

According to the terms of the agreement reached February 26, two of the stores would begin serving Negro customers immediately. Two of the remaining three were expected to start integration by the end of the month.

To date, CCSA spokesman said yesterday, the stores have honored the agreement.

Negro shoppers who have dined in the first two stores have reported no untoward incidents. The general reaction is that there has been absolutely no reaction on the part of white customers or from employes of the store.

One such shopper said she found her experience completely uneventful. "None of the other customers paid any attention to me at all. You would have thought I had been eating there all the time. The service was quick and efficient. And it was a real pleasure to stop and eat while I shopped," she said.

Reports on the progress of integration and the names of the stores now serving all customers are given at the weekly meetings of the CCSA which are held each Tuesday night at the Paseo YWCA The group meets at 8 o'clock.

Negro Leaders Asked To Delay Protest March

Montgomery Ala

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Kansas City Negro leaders were asked Wednesday to postpone for 60 days a parade planned to protest alleged discrimination in downtown department store restaurants.

The parade is scheduled for next Saturday morning through the downtown district.

38a

Carl B. Rechner, president of the Chamber of Commerce, made the postponement appeal in a letter to the Rev. L. Sylvester Odom, chairman of the Community Committee for Social Action.

Fri.

2-27-59

"We have every reason to believe that the problem can be settled without a protest march, to the advantage of all," Rechner wrote.

Pickets of the committee were withdrawn from five downtown stores Feb. 9. They had picketed there since December.

Four Students Fined For Color Bar-Violation

Louisville

Defender

St. Louis — One white and three Negro students, all members of the Washington University chapter of the NAACP, who sought to break the color bar at an off-campus restaurant are free this week, pending further court action.

All were charged with disturbing the peace in their trial on Feb. 25 in University City police court and fined $20 each. The one white student was fined an additional $10 for illegal assembly. The three Negroes were also charged with trespassing, but no additional fines were levied against them.

Louisville

Ky.

38a

Students Arrested

Thurs.

3-5-59

The court's decision grew out of the arrest of the quartet, part of a group of five students, who, on Feb. 14, requested service at Santoro's restaurant. Santoro's caters to Washington University students and is the closest place where they can eat in the evening when the university cafeterias are closed.

Mo

P.1

When Bob Curtis, a law student, and Gene Tournour, a white liberal arts college student, entered the restaurant and sought service, they were at first ignored. The proprietor later called police who arrested only the Negro student, although his white companion had engaged in similar activity.

About two hours later, three more Washington University students, Eleanor True, Elner McCready, and Sue Friedman, white, entered the restaurant and seated themselves in a booth to await service.

Defender

Police Summoned

The police were again summoned and the three young women were arrested and placed, along with Curtis, in the University City jail. The students were well dressed, well-mannered and engaged in no loud, boisterous or profane conduct.

Thurs.

3-5-59

The St. Louis branch of the NAACP has endorsed the student 's action and has given legal assistance through Attorney Charles Oldham, chairman of the branch's legal redress committee. The lawyer filed a petition for appeal in behalf of the students, who are now free, pending court action.

Only two years old, the Washington University chapter is one of 126 NAACP college chapters across the country. Its actions have been endorsed by the University division of he YM and YWCA.

Hotels And Restaurants Open To All

Measure Also Includes Places Of Amusement

38a

By CHARLOTTE G. MOULTON

Call

TOPEKA, Kas. — A law requiring all hotels, motels, restaurants and other public eating places in the state of Kansas to offer their accommodations to persons of all races was passed by the state Senate Saturday, March 21, as the Kansas legislature made plans for adjournment.

Kansas City

Missouri

The anti-discrimination bill was passed by the House on March 9, making it a misdemeanor, subject to a fine up to $1,000, to deny public accommodations to any person because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Fri

3-27-59

The bill, amending an 1874 statute, requires hotels, motels, rest rooms of all types and places of public entertainment, for which a municipal license is required, to be open to all persons.

P.1

Action on the bill followed a dramatic hearing on March 18 before the senate federal and state affairs committee in which the two Negro members of the legislature, Rep. Curtis R, McClinton of Wichita, and Rep. James P. Davis of Kansas City, Kas., were joined by several white Topeka restaurant owners in urging passage of the bill.

Rep. Davis related that he had made a trip recently to South Dakota with his family and that he was "embarrassed" because he was refused food in many places in western Kansas. But as soon as he arrived in Nebraska, he added, he had no difficulty buying refreshments and food for his family.

Restaurant Owner Ashamed

Edward McCarthy, Topeka restaurant owner, said at the hearing that he had been serving colored persons quietly for some years and suffered no business hardships. He added that it made him "ashamed to see signs, 'Colored Persons Served Only in Sacks.'"

H. H. Robertson, another Topeka restaurant owner and former assistant manager of the Jayhawk hotel here, said he had begun "rather timorously" opening his facilities to Negroes at most places and had no reason to regret it whatever.

Call

Edwin T. Sexton, of Wichita Negro, vice chairman of the Republican State Committee, told the hearing the state party believes the legislation is very much needed.

Fri.

3-27-59

38a

In the interest of civil rights in Kansas, Solomon H. Cates, president of the Kansas City, Kas., branch of the NAACP, on February 19, headed a delegation of citizens which visited the state legislature.

Barred From Pan-American Dinner, Girl Gets Apology

Call

38a

Mo

GWEN CHAPPELL

Miss Gwen Chappell, 23-year-old student at St. Theresa's college, was barred from attending the annual Pan-American Day dinner here Saturday night because of her race, but on Wednesday of this week she received an apology from the sponsor of the dinner who termed it "all a mistake."

Kansas City

Missouri

Mrs. E. A. Sloan, 5123 Rainbow, vice president of the Club Inter-Americano, local group which sponsored the dinner, went to Miss Chappell's home Wednesday evening to extend the apology on behalf of the organization.

Fri 3-27-59

P.1

Sincerely Sorry

Mrs. Sloan said that she did not know that Miss Chappell had not been permitted to attend the dinner until it was over. She said that she was sincerely sorry that there was "no reason in the world why she could not have attended." The dinner was held at the Hotel Bellerive with Dr. Jose Camacho-Lorenzana, minister of the Colombian embassy at Washington, D.C., as the speaker.

A student of Spanish of St. Theresa, Miss Chappell, who lives at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lonnecker, 5510 Wyandotte St., heard of the Pan-American dinner and decided she would like to go.

An interracial party was made up to attend and tickets were purchased. The party included Miss Chappell, Paul Brink, Miss Faith Nansen and Miss Chappell's Spanish teacher at St. Theresa and her husband. Miss Chappell was the only Negro in the group.

Call From A Lawyer

On Thursday, two days before the dinner, Miss Chappell received a telephone call at her home from Lancie L. Watts, a lawyer and former president of the Club Inter-Americano.

38a Mo

Watts told the young woman that "we had never included" Negroes in the club activities or the dinner and that she could not attend the affair as planned. He said that money for her ticket would be refunded.

Miss Chappell said that Watts implied he was speaking for the whole group. She said that she thought it strange that a club composed of Latin Americans, South Americans and other persons interested in Spanish-speaking countries would practice racial discrimination. But Watts was emphatic, she said, in stating that Negroes would not be welcome. He added that the hotel did not admit Negroes.

(This is an erroneous statement. The Urban League dinner was held at the Bellerive hotel Monday night.)

Others Stay Away

Miss Chappell informed the other members of her party of Watts' telephone call. All of them decided that if Miss Chappell could not attend, they would stay away also. The St. Theresa Spanish teacher was incensed over the incident. Watts went to her home to tell her that Miss Chappell would not be welcome but that the Spanish teacher and others in the party could attend. Other students at St. Theresa who had planned to attend the dinner turned in their tickets.

Call

Watts, who was master of ceremonies at the dinner, served as president of the Club Inter-Americano until a few weeks ago when Jack O'Keefe was elected president. O'Keefe is now on a trip to the Orient, so Mrs. Sloan was contacted as the official spokesman of the club.

Fri 3-27-59

Mrs. Sloan said that she had no knowledge of Mr. Watts' telephone call to Miss Chappell until after the dinner when she was informed about the incident by the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations to which the complaint of discrimination was referred for checking.

Watts, when contacted by THE CALL, said that he did not "wish to discuss it with you. As far as I am concerned, the matter is closed." The lawyer said that he did not want to give his side of the story.

38a

Shafer A Partner

Mo

Watts is the senior partner in the law firm of Watts, Shafer and Hopper in the Commerce building.

One of his law partners is Charles C. Shafer Jr., recently reelected as a member of the City Council.

Shafer, learning of the incident involving his partner this week, took exception to Watts' action and his viewpoint on racial matters.

Councilman Shafer issued the following statement regarding the incident:

"I have just been informed concerning an incident involving one of my law partners and a dinner sponsored by the Club Inter-Americano.

"In order that there be no misunderstanding about this incident, I wish to advise you that even though Mr. Watts is a partner of mine, I do not subscribe in any way, shape or form to his own personal likes and dislikes. His politics as well as other philosophies differ radically from mine.

"I do not belong to the Club Inter-Americano, do not know any of its members, have never attended any of its functions and generally have no ideas of its purposes, objectives or functions.

"I wish to assure the people of Kansas City that in both my personal and my official like I have always stood for equality of treatment to all people without regard to race, religion or nationality. So long as I hold public office in this community, I will continue to discharge my responsibilities under that philosophy."

Miss Chappell said Mrs. Sloan was very gracious in her apology and that she felt she was altogether sincere. Miss Chappell said that she accepted the apology and feels no ill will toward the club.

Downtown Picketing Into Fourth Week

Council of Churches Approves CCSA Movement

Call
8-1
Jan 23 59
Kansas City Mo

Picketing of five downtown department stores which refuse to serve Negro customers in their eating facilities went into its fourth week this week with no indication of a change of policy on the part of the boycotted stores.

Spokesmen for the Community Committee for Social Action, which launched the drive against racial discrimination in the stores last November, indicated that the picketing and the "Stop Buying" campaign would continue.

More than 500 persons already have walked as pickets around the stores, many of them more than once, and volunteers continue to come in, Mrs. Q. T. Hill, chairman of the picket committee, said.

Meanwhile, endorsement of the movement was given this week by the Council of Churches of Greater Kansas City, an interracial, interdenominational organization of local ministers. A letter, signed by Dr. Stanley I. Stuber, general secretary of the council, was read at the regular meeting of the CCSA Tuesday night.

The council said it approved of the CCSA purpose and suggested that an interfaith team of ministers seek an audience with the managers of the five stores in question. The council offered to send two of its own members as delegates.

Also this week a group of Kansas ministers met in formal organization to support the picket project. (See story elsewhere on this page.) Many Missouri preachers already have demonstrated their endorsement and two clerics serve as co-chairmen of the project. They are the Rev. L. Sylvester Odom and Rev. Arthur Marshall Jr.

Added to the religious groups which are working in the campaign are representatives of many social and civic clubs, Mrs. Hill said. She pointed out that social clubs are beginning to adopt the plan of picketing in groups one night each week.

"Our volunteer pickets realize that they may be in for a long siege and they are determined to see it through," Mrs. Hill told THE CALL this week.

As evidence of their determination she pointed to the attendance at the regular CCSA meeting Tuesday night. Nearly 200 persons attended and of that group at least 90 per cent had walked on the picket lines.

Other evidence that the campaign is gaining wider community support came in the form of sizable dollar contributions which were presented during the Tuesday meeting. Checks for $50 were presented by the Beau Brummel club and Local No. 15 of the United Packing House Workers, AFL-CIO. Robert L. Sweeney made the presentation for the Beaus. The Rev. I. H. Henderson Jr., pastor of the Friendship Baptist church, brought a check for $57.47 from his church, and H. W. Sewing, president of the Douglass State bank, made the first $25 payment on a $100 pledge from the bank.

Sewing also announced that he and his staff would be on the picket line Saturday morning.

"The Douglass State bank has always been interested in the proposition that Negroes' dollars make more cents," Sewing said, in an obvious play on words.

Call
Ja 23 59

The bank and the Twin City Federal Savings and Loan association is not only in support of the movement, Sewing said, "but we're going to do something to back it up. First we're going to walk the picket line and then we're going to give $100."

Sewing also has volunteered to donate half of the coffee which is served daily at the two picket headquarters. Isadore Gross, owner of the Three Star market, previously has donated all of the coffee. Now he will be joined in the contribution by Mr. Sewing.

Another $25 check was received this week from Leon Jordan, owner of the Green Duck tavern. Jordan has promised to make the same contribution each week as long as the picketing continues. Jordan, too, has walked on the picket line.

The Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity was another $25 contributor, their donation being presented by Theodore Pugh.

The group listed the following financial contributions this week: Israel Hookins, $1; Mr. and Mrs. George Dale, $10; Mr. and Mrs. William Woodson, $10; Public offering, $41.40; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Parks, $10; Second Baptist church, $10; Rev. Kenneth S. Waterman, $10; Club Sophisticate, $10; Leon Jordan, $25; Excegis club, $10; Club Savettes, $10; Trinity AME church, $20; Club Chere Belles, $10; Mrs. Pleasant Franklin, $5; Bob Roach, $5; Fred Sheldon, $3; Mr. S. Harris, $5, and a donation of 25 cents.

This list does not include contributions which were made at the Tuesday meeting this week. They will appear in next week's financial listing.

Would Open Kansas City Restaurants

Call.
Kansas City Mo.
Fri. 8-28-59
38a

A city ordinance which would curb racial discrimination in local restaurants, hotels and motels was introduced in the City Council Friday afternoon, August 14, by Councilman Joseph M. Welsh, a member of the Council from the fourth district.

Mr. Welsh made history when he placed ordinance No. 24250 on the Council Docket along with other proposed ordinances submitted for first reading.

(Test of Ordinance on Page 4)

In a previous council, in 1954, a resolution against discrimination in places of public accommodation was introduced by Councilman Harry S. Davis of the third district but it failed to pass.

Councilman Welsh's action represents the first time that an ordinance has been introduced.

Attempts have been made by various groups, including the N.A.A.C.P., to get such an ordinance introduced in the City Council for many years.

In previous years when such an ordinance was sought, members of the City Council said that they had been advised by the city counselor's office that under the charter, the Council had no authority to pass civil rights legislation.

Many lawyers in the city and throughout the state disagreed with this opinion, expressing the belief that the City Council can pass civil rights laws under the "general welfare" clause of the charter.

Mayor H. Roe Bartle referred Welsh's ordinance to the Council as a "committee of the whole." He stated that "because of the importance of this ordinance, I am referring it to the council as a committee of the whole." Ordinarily, ordinances are referred to some specific committee such as the general committee, fire and water committee, finance committee, etc.

Call
14
Fri 8-28-59

Welsh is executive secretary-treasurer of the Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO. He long has been associated with the liberal element of the community. He has served on the board of the Urban League and was a member of the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations from 1953 to 1955.

38a
Mo

Welsh's ordinance would amend chapter 39 of the Revised Ordinances of Kansas City, 1956, entitled "Offenses Generally And Regulation Of Certain Businesses" by enactment of a new section to be known as section 39.261.

The ordinance, which is printed in full on page ?!?!? of this issue, would make it unlawful for the owner, operator or manager of any hotel, motel or restaurant within the city limits of Kansas City, Mo., to refuse or deny service to any person because of his race or color.

The ordinance sets up a Fair Public Accommodations committee to be composed of three members of the Commission on Human Relations, appointed by the mayor for terms of one year.

The committee would receive and investigate, with assistance from the staff of the city counselor and the commission, all complaints of alleged violations of the ordinance.

Conviction of any violation of the provisions of the ordinance would be punishable by a fine of not less than $25 and not more than $200.

Under the regular procedure of the City Council, the ordinance is read to the council members by the city clerk for three successive Fridays. Ordinarily, an ordinance introduced one Friday is referred to a committee which holds a public hearing on it the following Thursday afternoon. The committee recommends to the full council that it "Do Pass" the ordinance, that it not pass it or takes no action on it.

No hearing date for Ordinance No. 24250 was set last Friday following its first reading as Mayor Bartle said that he wanted a full council present when the hearing is held.

It is expected that the hearing will be set for Thursday, August 20.

Persons and organizations interested in passage of the ordinance should write each member of the City Council and Mayor Bartle, urging them to vote for it.

Since the ordinance was referred to "the committee of the whole," the entire council will sit at the public hearing and will vote twice on the ordinance, once as a committee and then as the council.

The Rev. Cecil W. Howard, pastor of the Allen Chapel A.M.E. church, served as chaplain for the Council meeting last Friday.

Complete Text Of Proposed Ordinance

Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 8-28-59

P. 4

AN ORDINANCE

Amending Chapter 39 of the revised ordinances of Kansas City, Missouri, 1956, entitled "Offenses Generally and Regulation of Certain Businesses," by enacting one new section to be added thereto to be known as Section 39.261.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KANSAS CITY:

Section A. That Chapter 39 of the Revised Ordinances of Kansas City, Missouri, 1956. entitled "Offenses Generally and Regulation of Certain Businesses," is hereby amended by enacting one new section to be added therto to be known as Section 39.261, said section to read as follows:

Section 39.261. (a) It shall be unlawful for any owner, operator or manager of any hotel, motel or restaurant in Kansas City, Missouri, which offers lodging or food to the public, or for any agent or employee of such owner or operator to refuse, withhold or deny to any person, for any reason directly or indirectly relating to the race or color of such person, any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or services of such hotel, motel or restaurant.

(b) The terms "hotel" and "motel," as used in this ordinance, shall include every establishment offering lodging to transient guests for compensation, and which is not a bona fide private club, but said terms shall not apply to any such establishment if the majority of occupants therein are permanent residents.

38a Mo

(c) The term "restaurant," as used in this ordinance, shall include every cafe, cafeteria, coffee shop, sandwich shop, snack bar, supper club, soda fountain soft drink or ice cream parlor, luncheonette, or other similar establishment which offers food for purchase and consumption on the premises, and which is not a bona fide private club, but the term "restaurant" shall not apply to taverns and bars,

(d) There is hereby established a fair public accommodations committee, to be composed of three members of the commission on human relations, appointed by the Mayor for terms of one year. The committee shall receive and investigate, with assistance from the staff of the city counselor and the said commission, all complaints of alleged violations of this ordinance. The committee shall endeavor to adjust such complaints by education, persuasion, and conciliation between the parties affected. If these efforts fail to resolve the problem promptly, and no later than thirty days after receiving a complaint, the committee shall refer the complaint to the city counselor for appropriate action.

(e) Conviction of any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $25 and not more than $200 for each offense.

(f) This section shall neither add to nor detract from any civil remedies now available to persons subjected to racial discrimination in hotels, motels and restaurants.

Insulted In 'Heart Of America'

Kansas City, Mo.

Call

Fri. 8-7-59

38a

p.1

Although he was given key to the city by Mayor H. Roe Bartle earlier in the day a top Nigerian labor officer was told by the manager of the Forum Cafeteria July 27, that he was not welcome to eat there because of his color. The story came to light last Wednesday.

Alaba Kalejaiye, 42, secretary-general of the Nigerian Civil Service Union, said he was allowed to eat his food because he had already gone through the line and purchased it, but the manager told him not to return to the cafeteria, located at 1212 Main St.

Kalejaiye, secretary general of the Nigerian Civil Service union, is in Kansas City with a group of 10 foreign labor leaders who are studying labor problems and visiting industries in this area.

On the same day that he received the key to the city, Kalejaiye and the other foreign visitors also were greeted and cordially received by former President Harry S. Truman at the Truman library in Independence.

"We feel quite bitter about this," said Ranajeet Majumber, vice president of the West Bengal committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. "We all deeply resent the treatment of Mr. Kalejaiye and feel that this incident has spoiled our visit here."

Kalejaiye said he considers the incident "an affront to my country."

The 10 union leaders are in Kansas City this week on part of a nation-wide tour of factories and industries. Five of the party are from India, and one each are from Cyprus, Korea, Finland and Argentina.

The Forum manager, De Wayne H Wixon, said the group was allowed to enter the Forum after they were questioned by an assistant manager.

"After they passed through the line we were overwhelmed with complaints from patrons— not just one or two but many, because the man resembled a colored man so strongly.

"He wasn't insulted, but we told him about the conditions here and told him he should find someplace else to eat," Wixon said.

In a joint statement on the incident, Lee Reeder, chairman of the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations, and William H Gremley, executive director of the Commission, said yesterday:

"It is to be deeply regretted that this incident took place and marred Kansas City's otherwise splendid record of hospitality for the group of trade unionists who are visiting in our city this week.

"As guests, they should receive courteous treatment in our public restaurants. The fact that in this instance they did not points up what has long been one of our pressing inter-group problems, namely that of racial discrimination in our restaurants. So long as this discrimination exists in Kansas City, our guests from other countries, not to speak of conventionaires and local residents who are dark-complexioned, will run the risk of such humiliation and embarrassment.

Fri. 8-7-59

"The Commission on Human Relations, of course, is on record as advocating legal remedies to overcome this kind of discrimination.

"On behalf of the Commission, we wish to offer sincere apologies to the group for this incident and express the hope that it will not be repeated."

ALABA KALEJAIYE

Served But Told Not To Return

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 8-8-59

38a

p.1

KANSAS CITY, Mo. —(UPI) — A top Nigerian labor official touring the U.S. with a group of international labor leaders was told not to return to a downtown Kansas City cafeteria Monday night because of his race, it was learned Wednesday.

Alaba Kalejaiye, 42, secretary-general of the Nigerian Civil Service union, said he was allowed to eat his food because he had already gone through the line and purchased it, but the manager told him not to return to the Forum cafeteria.

"We feel quite bitter about this," said Ranajeet Majumber, vice president of the West Bengal committee of the Indian National Trade Union congress. "We all deeply resent the treatment of Mr. Kalejaiye and feel that this incident has spoiled our visit here."

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Defender

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38a

Sat. 8-8-59

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38a 1959

NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Governors To Face Revenue Problem At Puerto Rica Meeting

Executive Committee Sets Up Agenda In Talks Held At Biloxi

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
38a
2-24-59
p. 1

Special To The Commercial Appeal

BILOXI, Miss., Feb. 23. — Citizen demand for increased services in the face of declining revenues, a common problem facing the nation's governors, has been set as the No. 1 item for discussion at their annual conference in Puerto Rico in August.

Brevard Crihfield, executive director of the National Governor's Conference whose executive committee is meeting at the Buena Vista Hotel, said that was decided at Monday's meeting of the nine-member group.

Serious In Every State

Mr. Crihfield briefed the press after the closed session of the committee headed by Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida.

"Since that is the most serious thing in every state, the committee set it as the major item of discussion at the national conference," Mr. Crihfield said.

The conference will be held at the Intercontinental Hotel at San Juan Aug. 2-5. Due to the Mississippi's Democratic primary, Gov. J. P. Coleman will not attend.

The committee also voted to invite President Eisenhower to address the state dinner.

U. S. May Move In

In connection with the conference agenda, Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, said the states are getting "new demands for expanded services and they must seek new sources of revenue to provide them."

"Unless the states provide these new services, they may find the Federal Government moving in to give them," Governor Stratton said.

The Illinois Governor said most chief executives are concerned over the possibility of the Federal Government going "more heavily into the gas tax field." He cited state responsibility for maintaining and policing the new interstate highways.

"In addition, the states must care for their other highways," he said.

Two items on Tuesday's agenda of the executive committee include a proposed visit of the committee to Russia in June or July and Governor Collins' proposal for a "local option" solution of school desegregation issues.

Another important question will relate to residence requirements for public welfare clients. The governors feel some uniform plan should be developed or reciprocity worked out to remove some of the present restrictions.

Governor Collins named a new watchdog committee on the matter of Federal funds for National Guards which have been threatened with slashes.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia was named chairman of the National Guard committee. Others are Gov. Robert Stafford of Vermont, Gov. George Clyde of Utah and Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota.

38a

GOVERNORS AT WORK—Members of the executive committee of the National Governors Conference held their first planning session yesterday at Biloxi, Miss. Attending are Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi, Gov. John E. Davis (behind Governor Coleman) of North Dakota, Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia and Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, committee chairman.

Restaurant Spanked in Racial Case

Herald

38a

Miami Fla.

CAMDEN, N.J. — (AP) — Judge Edward V. Martino of Camden County Court has ruled that the Holly House restaurant in Pennsauken discriminated against Negroes in violation of state law.

Sun.

His finding—the first of its kind in New Jersey—was on an appeal by Owner Burt J. Ress from a cease and desist order. The order was issued by the state's division against discrimination, an agency of the department of education.

4-26-59

Charges were lodged against the restaurant by the Moorestown Civic Club, an all-Negro organization, and its president and secretary, Melvin S. Evans and John R. Norwood.

P 10-B

They said the restaurant denied them use of a banquet room last year.

Race Clash Ends Game Of Horseshoes

News & Courier

HIGHLAND PARK, N.J. (AP)—A game of horseshoes in Johnson's Park ended in a free-for-all involving about 300 persons Saturday.

p. 1 38a

Negroes and whites squared off, Police Sgt. Thomas Barnwell said, after what began as a friendly game in which both races intermingled.

Sun. 5-31-59

Only about eight persons were in the original argument, which apparently was over who was to play next or who owned the horseshoes, the sergeant said.

Chas S.C.

"I wouldn't call it a race riot, I'd call it a donnybrook," added Barnwell. Webster's definition of a donnybrook is "any riotous occasion."

No arrests were made. By the time police arrived most of the brawlers had melted away in the hot sun or disappeared in the Memorial Day crowd of about 5,000 at the park.

Three men and a 16-year-old boy, all whites, were injured. They were released after treatment at St. Peter's General Hospital, New Brunswick.

NEGROES' COMPLAINT STARTS

Rutgers University Denied Permit For Barber Shop

Advertiser Thurs. 6-4-59

Montgomery, Ala.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP) The city has said no to a request by Rutgers University that it be allowed to open a campus barber shop because Negro students can't get decent haircuts in town.

p. 7

The Board of Adjustment rejected an application by Rutgers for a zoning variance to allow a shop to be opened in a residential area.

38a

Two university students and two Rutgers officials testified the New Brunswick Master Barbers opposed the proposal.

The move for a campus shop began a year ago when a Negro student was unable to get his hair cut in a nearby barber shop. Frank De Stefano, secretary-treasurer of Masters Barbers Local 854, said the city has eight Negro barber shops with 21 barbers—enough to handle the needs of Negro students.

"It is not because I am discriminatory, but because the public is," De Stefano said in explaining that he would not refuse to cut a Negro's hair. He said that he preferred not to.

Reuben Rabinowitz, a senior, testified that he had investigated conditions. He said three shops in town told him they preferred not to give Negroes haircuts, and another barber said he would cut a Negro's hair in such a way that the Negro would never come back.

Joseph Littlejohn of Hackensack, N. J., a junior and himself a Negro, testified that many of his friends had to get their hair cut over again. He said Negro students' hair had been "butchered" at some shops and Negro ROTC students had been given demerits at drill for improper haircuts.

The Master Barbers said their reluctance to cut the hair of Negro students was not through prejudice but for other reasons.

Their shops suffer a loss of prestige in the minds of white customers, and they are "rusty" in the special technique needed for trimming Negro hair, they said.

New Jersey's antidiscrimination laws do not cover beauty parlors or barber shops.

Newark Study Urges Negro Aid In Housing, Jobs and Education

By MILTON HONIG

Special to The New York Times.

Times

New York, N.Y.

38a

Sun. 7-26-59

p. 56

NEWARK, July 25—Municipal and private anegcies in Newark were urged today to give "particular attention" to the housing employment problems of Negro residents.

The final report on an independent survey ordered by the city also proposed that measures be offered to improve relations between the police force and Negro citizens, and that consideration be given to complaints by Negroes of inadequate education and recreational facilities.

The $30,000 year-long survey on changing neighborhoods and intergroup relations in Newark was made by the Market Planning Corporation of New York. It was ordered in the light of Newark's growing Negro population.

Mayor Leo P. Carlin and his Group Relations Commission, directed by Daniel S. Anthony will use the study as a guide, "in eliminating prejudice and guaranteeing equal rights for all groups.'

The report put Newark's household population at 411,300 in 1958, compared with 417,172 in 1950. The number of persons in white households was 348,856 in 1950, and 255,800 in 1958.

Non-white residents totaled 68,316 in 1950 and 142,600 in 1958. There was no estimate of Puerto Rican residents for 1950, but their number in 1958 was put at 12,900.

According to the survey, housing presented the "most pressing problem area." It said non-whites required better, more adequate housing and a living environment "more in keeping with their changing status and aspirations."

"The findings strongly, though not conclusively, support the contention that Newark's Negroes must pay premium rents for their housing," the report said. It urged further investigation to point the way for action in that area.

The survey found that there was "firmly entrenched" among white property owners the belief that the "entry of nonwhites into a white neighborhood automatically brings about a decline of property values."

"Should property owners act on this belief, economic and social upheaval could result for the city and for individual citizens," the report said. "A program aimed at dispelling belief in the inevitability of such an outcome from racial shifts in living patterns should be undertaken."

Both whites and Negroes, according to the findings, consider employment opportunities to be second only to housing as a major problem. Negroes were said to discuss their employment problems "largely in terms of the scarcity of jobs and in terms of discrimination."

The report pointed out, however, that since no special questioning was devoted to the problem, it was "difficult to make specific recommendations, other than to point out its existence."

In law enforcement, it was found that a "serious problem" existed in that a "substantial segment" of the Negro community "believes that the police treat members of their race unfairly."

In addition to recommending an "investigation of the truth of such allegations," the report suggested programs to improve relations between the police force and citizenry through human-relations workshops and public relations programs.

The report also found that a "substantial minority" of Negro citizens believed that schools in predominantly Negro neighborhoods were inferior to those in predominantly white areas. "A fair-sized minority were said to believe that playgrounds and other recreational facilities were not as good for Negroes as for whites.

The complaints on schools "focused" on the inadequacy of the physical plant, the report said, and "to a lesser extent" on the quality of teachers.

BANQUET ROOM RENTALS

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

New Jersey Cafe Ordered To Stop Discrimination

Jan. 28-59.

TRENTON, N. J. (AP) — The appellate division of New Jersey Superior Court Monday ruled it is discriminatory to refuse use of a restaurant's private banquet rooms to Negro groups.

The court upheld a decision by State Education Commissioner Frederick M. Raubinger which ordered Burt J. Ross, owner of the Holly House on Route 130, Pennsauken township, to stop discriminating against Negroes.

Ross refused to rent a banquet room in his restaurant to the Moorestown Civic Club, an all-Negro group, the court said. Two of the club's members, John R. Norwood of 191 Stanley Ave. and Melvin S. Evans of Park avenue filed complaints against Ross with the education department's division against discrimination.

FOUND GUILTY

Raubinger found Ross guilty of discrimination and ordered him to extend use of the restaurant's banquet rooms and other facilities to all groups, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin.

Ross took the case to the appellate court after the Camden county court had upheld Raubinger.

The restaurant owner argued that the division against discrimination had no jurisdiction over him.

ATTEND MEETING

He said the restaurant's banquet rooms were not public facilities. Ross said the only thing he objected to was renting facilities to an all-Negro group, adding that Negroes attend meetings of white groups in the restaurant's banquet rooms.

The appellate court said New Jersey law bans discrimination in any place of public accommodation and, "we find that discrimination was established beyond any reasonable doubt."

The court's opinion, written by Judge Sidney Goldman, said the Holly House advertises its private banquet rooms, and "once a proprietor extends his invitation to the public, he must treat all members of the public alike."

It said a restaurant's banquet rooms are no more private than rooms in a hospital or motel.

38a 1959 NEW YORK

Net Club Bias Ends But Probe Backfires

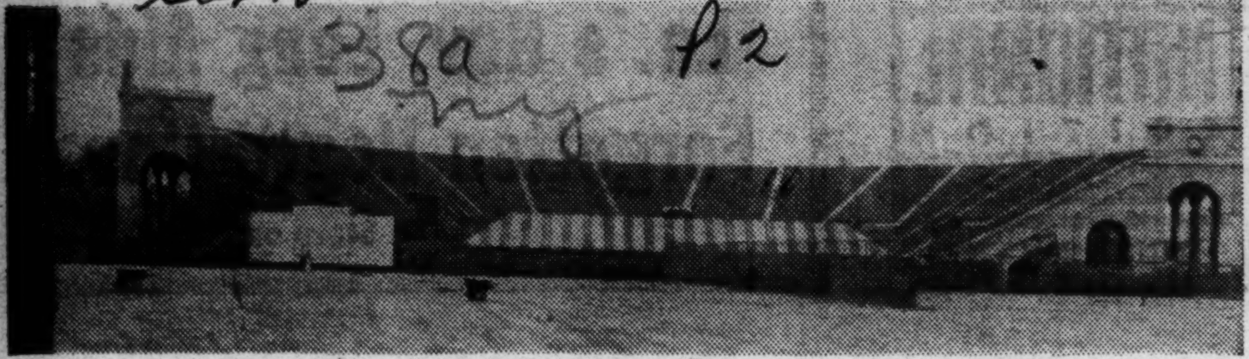
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 8-1-59

38a

ny

p. 2



Forest Hills Stadium, West Side Tennis Club, Capacity 17,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jesse G. Heiges, vice president of the West Side Tennis Club, has formally sworn that a non-discriminatory policy has been adopted, making it henceforth possible for Negroes and Jews to be accepted as members of the exclusive tennis organization.

At the same time, however, despite their protests about the refusal of a Queens tennis club to accept Dr. Ralph Bunche's recent application for membership, the New York Commission on Intergroup Relations disclosed that Mayor Robert Wagner, Council President Abe Stark, Queens Borough President John T. Clancy and U. S. Senator Kenneth Keating themselves hold memberships in "whites only" organizations.

The startling disclosure, brought to light by a crackdown on anti-Negro and Jew racialism, by the Forest Hills, Queens Tennis Club, had led the commission to announced all clubs in the New York area with membership clauses, barring Negroes and Jews, will be investigated.

The four officials, loud in their protests against the club system that originally barred Dr. Bunche, are reported to be members in good standing of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which has a membership clause that reads, "Memberships in the organization is limited to white male citizens of America."

RALPH BUNCHE JR.

. . . after the volleys, love 30

The original issue had come to a climax, last week, when testimony was taken from Dr. Bunche; followed by the appearance of Mr. Heiges and former New York City Corporation Counsel Peter Campbell Brown in the commission's office, at 80 Lafayette St.

After the hearing, Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, the commission chairman, said Mr. Heiges had made a statement under oath, to the effect that the club will accept members who meet its regular qualifications without regard to race, creed or national origin.

"We welcome the statement," said Dr. Marrow, "on behalf of the people of the State of New York."

When the hearing was over, counsel for Mr. Heiges said the policy was a new one; adding "the club had never before had occasion to formulate a statement of policy."

■

The commission chairman indicated that a report would be made public after a third hearing, this week, with officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. He said a report would be submitted to Mayor Wagner with recommendations for actions "deemed desirable and in the best interests of the people of the City of New York."

Immediately, there arose speculation concerning the Mayor's official response, in a situation where he is himself a proven party of the first part. Will he publicly renounce membership in the lily-white Elks, then identify himself with the anti-racialist crusade of the New York Commission on Intergroup Relations?

Wilfred Burglund, former president of the club which instructed him to personally rebuff Dr. Bunche's bid for membership, for himself and his son, in the West Side Tennis Club, has resigned.

Would Poll Tennis Club Members To Get Views on Discrimination

Herald-Tribune

Jinx Falkenburg's Mother Raps Bias

Sun. 7-12-59

By Richard C. Wald

A poll of the members of the West Side Tennis Club to see just where they stand on the anti-Negro, anti-Jewish membership policies announced by their president was proposed yesterday by Mrs. Leroy Wagstaff.

New York N.Y.

Mrs. Wagstaff has been a member of the club for twelve years, active in its committees and in promoting its tournaments. She was a player in the 1926 National Championships; her children, Bob, Tom and Jinx Falkenburg, were oustanding players, and she has helped young players in other parts of the country.

p. 3

"We Should Speak Up"

"If we feel strongly, I believe we should speak up," Mrs. Wagstaff said. "Not to grind our own axes and not to keep a thing like this boiling, but to show where we stand.

"I would like to see a poll of the membership and see who would resign if Dr. Bunche became a member."

The question of the club's membership rules came up last Wednesday when Ralph J. Bunche, a Nobel Peace Prize winner and an Undersecretary of the United Nations revealed that he and his fifteen-year-old son, Ralph jr., had been refused membership on the ground that they were Negroes. Wilfred Burglund, the club's president, had told him that if Negroes or Jews were admitted, hundreds of members would resign, Mr. Bunche said.

Doubts Many Would Resign

Since then, protests against Mr. Burglund's stand and against the United States Lawn Tennis Association's plan to hold the Davis Cup and National Championship matches on West Side's grass courts, have kicked up a storm.

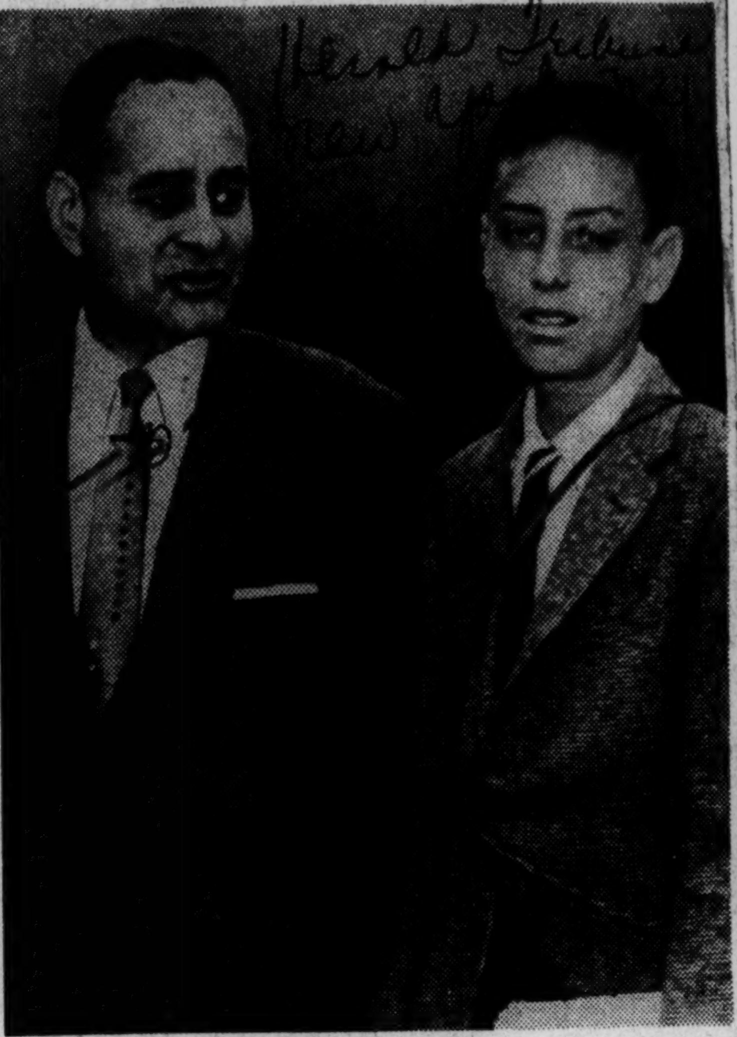
Mrs. Wagstaff, a professional artist and amateur cook, said, "I just don't believe that hundreds would resign. I never knew that such restrictions existed because such a thing has never come up before. And I think many of the people we play tennis with never knew it either."

Interviewed at her summer home in Southampton, L. I., Mrs. Wagstaff said that her children and her six grandchildren "literally don't know the meaning of prejudice." She briskly ripped into the attitude that fostered the current controversy by noting, "A few active people run any club, but I hate to think that a few prejudiced people are enforcing this.

"When I saw Althea Gibson play there for the very first time, I was on some committee or other. I gently took her by the arm into the ladies' locker room just to see that there were no raised eyebrows—which there were not, there were none at all. So I don't think that the club membership has any such ideas as to keep Dr. Bunche out."

Says Friends Feel the Same

Mrs. Wagstaff said she knew that several of her friends in the club felt the way she does. Her husband is an executive of American Home Products Corp. "Maybe we're making too much of this," she said. "Maybe they're limited in all directions,



Herald Tribune New York

Associated Press

PRINCIPALS IN BIAS CASE—Dr. Ralph Bunche and his son, Ralph jr., shown together last year.

the kind of people who don't like you because your shoes aren't white enough."

"Anyway," she added, "I think that the next time I go there, I'm going to get some interesting comment."

Another member of the club, Renville McMann, a past president of West Side and a past president of the U. S. L. T. A., pointed out that the Forest Hills, Queens, tennis club has nothing in its constitution or bylaws prohibiting any one from becoming a member because of race or religion.

Club Maintains Silence

The club itself, and its president, Mr. Burglund, maintained silence yesterday. It has made no comment since the controversy began.

Victor Denny, the president of the U. S. L. T. A., said yesterday that he plans as soon as possible to discuss the situation with his administrative committee and "I may have a statement on Monday or Tuesday." Mr. Denny is an investment banker in Seattle and said that his statement would be issued from his offices there.

Would Move Matches

He has stressed the facts that tennis association tournaments are open to all, regardless of race or creed, but that the association has nothing to do with the membership policies of private clubs.

Various alternate sites for the Davis Cup matches have been proposed to the association. Abe Stark, Acting Mayor, has arranged to provide Ebbets Field and the City Department of Commerce and Public Events has arranged for use of the Polo Grounds, if the association wants to move.

Wagner Names 22 to Cut Racial Tension in Harlem

Times

New York

By PAUL CROWELL

Thurs.

p 1

p 34

Mayor Wagner announced yesterday the appointment of a committee to help to reduce racial tensions in Harlem. The committee, headed by Deputy Mayor Paul T. O'Keefe, consists of five city officials and seventeen representatives of Harlem, none of whom hold public or political office.

The committee will help the Administration to shape and implement a program to eliminate or abate conditions that tend to cause tension. It will hold its first meeting in Mr. O'Keefe's office at City Hall next Tuesday at 10 A. M.

The appointment of the Committee on Harlem Affairs was promised by the Mayor on July 21 after a City Hall meeting with representatives of Harlem and the heads of city departments and agencies concerned with its problems. At that meeting the Mayor instructed the department and agency heads to prepare and submit to him reports, plans and programs designed to improve conditions in Harlem.

Sees Gain in Services

The meeting had been called as the result of an incident on July 13 in which two policemen were accidentally shot while dispersing a crowd during an arrest.

The Mayor has received the reports and programs requested from his department and agency heads and will make them available to the Committee on Harlem Affairs.

"A number of these reports," the Mayor said, "contain plans and programs which should make city services substantially more effective in the Harlem area."

The Mayor said that Mr. O'Keefe and members of his own staff had already conferred with representatives of business, social welfare and other organizations in Harlem on the problems of the community.

"It is my hope," the Mayor said, "that this committee with representation from the Harlem community and the city administration will help carry these programs forward and assist in bringing a better understanding between the citizens of the area and their city government."

The Committee on Harlem Affairs will be primarily an "action" group, the Mayor said, but might undertake some research or study projects aimed at long-range objectives.

Members Identified

The city's representatives on the committee besides Mr. O'Keefe are Dr. Frank Horne, executive director of the Commission on Intergroup Relations; Joyce P. Austin and Robert A. Low, assistants to the Mayor, and a member of the staff of City Administrator Charles F. Preusse who will be named soon.

The committee members representing the Harlem community are:

Edward S. Lewis, Urban League of Greater New York; David H. Edwards Jr., Odell Clark and L. Livingston Wingate, representing the New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Rudolph Thomas, Harlem branch of the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Maude Gadsen, New York State Beauty Culturists Association; Norman Saunders, president of the Federation of Negro Civil Service Organizations, Inc.; Jack Blumstein, business man.

Also, Thomas B. Dyett and Reuel M. Jordan, lawyers; Glester Hinds, People's Civic and Welfare Association; Matthew Eder, Uptown Chamber of Commerce; Hope Stevens, president of the United Mutual Life Insurance Company; Miss Harriet Pickens, executive secretary of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association's Harlem office; Mrs. Evelyn Thomas, West 131-132 Street Block Association; Mrs. Lucille Bulger, Community League of West 159th Street, and Emanuel A. Romero, former manager of residence for the Union Theological Seminary.

38a

New York

Harlem Whites Fear Boycott

World-Telegram + Sun

P. 9

Tues. 9-28-59

The New York branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was accused today of discriminating against whites in Harlem, where white businessmen fear a boycott against stores which do not purchase their supplies from Negro salesmen.

The discrimination charge and boycott fear were touched off by an NAACP campaign to force Harlem liquor dealers to buy from Negro wholesale salesmen. The NAACP is circulating a form letter among retailers, stating that they "will refuse to continue doing any business with any wholesaler who wil not send as their representative a Negro salesman."

About 70 retailers have agreed to sign the letter, under threat of picketing and boycotts. NAACP picket lines were thrown up outside the stores of dealers who refused to sign. At one store, a customer who crosed the line had his purchased bottles smashed.

The "buy black" campaign was started by L. Joseph Overton, president of the New York NAACP branch, with the backing of City Councilman Earl Brown and other Negro leaders.

While Mr. Overton denied trying to force white salesmen out of Harlem, he said similar "buy black" campaigns may be started inother fields, such as frozen foods, meat, dairy and bakery products.

Charges by white dealers and salesmen that the liquor campaign constitutes "discrimination in reverse" are being investigated by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The League has complained to national officers of the NAACP. But the national NAACP, while taking no stand in the liquor campaign, refused to interfere with the Harlem action.

38a 1959

NEW YORK

Extra Police On Guard In Race-Tense New York

Montgomery, Ala.
Advertiser
38a
Thurs. 7-16-59
p. 1

NEW YORK (AP)—Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, frankly fearful of a race riot, threw additional police details into all Negro sections of the city Wednesday. The move was the aftermath of Monday's near riot in Harlem.

To critics who accused him of creating a police state in Harlem, Kennedy replied:

"That is a ridiculous, outrageous statement. It is my duty to protect law-abiding citizens there. Incipient race riots if permitted to go unchecked spread like wildfire and result in disorder and injury to the innocent, and they don't correct the real basis of the tension."

Kennedy attributed tension in Harlem to factors over which police have no control — housing, schools, and economic and social factors.

"Tensions, because of these conditions, build up and the police are made the scapegoats," he said.

Kennedy also charged that most of the criticism of Harlem police has come from politicians, concerned with gaining votes. In assigning more police to Harlem, Kennedy declared: "A race riot would cause more destruction of community relations than an atom bomb and the lingering effect of such a riot would be worse for the community than the fallout of an A-bomb."

Additional police also were assigned to the predominantly Nego areas in South Jamaica, in South Jamaica, in Queens, Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn, and the East Bronx.

LAST RACE RIOT

Harlem's last race riot was in 1943. Six Negroes were killed.

In Monday's Harlem incident, two policemen were shot and slightly wounded as an angry crowd surged on them after they arrested a woman of Italian and Puerto Rican descent. The gun of one of the officers accidentally discharged.

A report spread that police had beaten the woman, Carmen Caviglione. This brought a sullen crowd of 500 to a Harlem station house, where they milled around threateningly. They finally dispersed after some 40 extra police were rushed in and after middleweight boxing champion Sugar Ray Robinson exhorted them to leave.

Advertiser

Although Robinson told the crowd otherwise, he said afterwards that it appeared to him the woman had been beaten.

Thurs.
7-16-59

But Wednesday, the woman's lawyer, Emanuel Guerreiro, issued a statement in which he said: "Neither our client nor ourselves have at any time charged the police department with alleged brutality in connection with the incident, nor have we authorized anyone else to make the charge.

p. 2 A

"Our client does not feel that she was subjected to any unreasonable force in effecting her arrest and recognizes that beacuse of her physical condition and the circumstances attending the incident that she was not capable of offering the requested cooperation when requested by the officer to leave the restaurant."

Police had been called to a Harlem restaurant on complaint that the woman had been drinking and was causing a disturbance.

As an aftermath of the incident, city officials met with Harlem leaders Tuesday. Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack—a Negro himself — said afterwards that racial tension is on the rise in Harlem.

New York's Mayor Supports Police Role In Harlem Row

Montgomery, Ala.
Advertiser
p. 1
38a
Fri. 7-17-59
N.Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor Robert F. Wagner Thursday summoned Negro and white leaders to a city hall conference next Tuesday on racial tension in Harlem. He received a report, however, that the situation is easing.

After a private conference with Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, Wagner backed up police handling of a near riot in Harlem last Monday and added:

"They are there to help them—not harass them. They are there to enforce the law. The police are going to keep order up there and everywhere else. There will be no police brutality."

An angry crowd gathered earlier in the week after two white policemen arrested a woman of Italian and Puerto Rican descent on a complaint that she was drinking and disorderly. One policeman's gun accidentally discharged, wounding himself and a fellow officer.

The crowd had been whipped into sullen resentment by a report that the woman had been abused at the hands of the officers. However, the woman, Mrs. Carmella Caviglione, 22, later said no brutality was involved.

Wagner returned early Thursday from the mayors' conference at Los Angeles.

In a press conference, Wagner said he is inviting to next week's meeting Harlem community leaders, commissioners of police, fire, health, welfare, hospitals, buildings and sanitation and representatives of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the Intergroup Relations Commission.

"Better and closer coordination is called for and that is what we hope will come from the meeting," the mayor declared. . . "We are working closely with the people of the community. We have better housing, schools and playgrounds.

Advertiser

"What we need to do is have a closer relationship with the department heads involved in the problem. I believe the principal problem is economic."

Fri. 7-17-59

Kennedy, the mayor added, reported that in Harlem now "tenseness is on the downgrade."

The police commissioner has assigned extra policemen to Harlem and other predominantly Negro areas in the city.

p. 2

"It was a normal procedure," Kennedy said, adding that the extra details will remain there until he sees how things work out.

Harlem Tension

Police Head Raps Plan Of Rep. Powell

News Courier
Thurs. 7-23-59
Charleston, S.C.
p. 1
38a
N.Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—This city's police commissioner Wednesday rejected any concept that only Negro police be assigned to Negro Harlem, an area of recent racial tensions.

Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy told a news conference that to make assignments on a basis of color or religion would "undermine all the things I have been fighting for in the police department."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democratic congressman from Harlem, had complained Tuesday that "practically all Negro police have been transferred out of Harlem." He suggested that "a goodly number be transferred back," along with Negro supervisors.

Powell, a Negro, spoke at a conference of 120 city officials and civic leaders called by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to discuss Harlem racial tensions.

The conference was sparked by a near-riot in Harlem on July 13 after white police arrested a woman on a disorderly conduct charge. She was at first believed to be a Negro, but later was described as of Puerto Rican and Italian descent.

"A turning back of the clock to what has been described as the 'black precinct' concept would be to admit defeat," Kennedy said. The "black precinct" concept is that only Negro police should be assigned to precincts in Negro areas.

Kennedy said that, instead of a segregated police department, "we must continue to fight for a truly integrated city."

The commissioner said the police encountered tension in Harlem but could do nothing about it.

He attributed the tension to Harlem's status as a "segregated ghetto" with "economic discrimination and poor housing."

Two White Officers Hurt In Harlem Negro Rioting

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 7-14-59
38a
p. 1

NEW YORK (AP)—Two white policemen were wounded by the same police bullet Monday as they tried to disperse a crowd of Harlem Negroes who gathered after a Negro woman was arrested.

A man who tussled with one policeman and caused the gun to go off also were arrested.

Another crowd estimated at about 500, collected outside the police station where the two prisoners were taken, and hung around despite efforts of "Sugar Ray" Robinson, middleweight boxing champion, to persuade them to leave. Robinson appeared from a bar and grill which he operates, near the stationhouse.

The crowd was generally orderly, but there were choruses of loud "boos" whenever a police uniform was seen.

The incident began when Patrolman Norman Hammes entered a restaurant and tried, unsuccessfully, to quiet Carmela Caviglione, 21-year-old Negro. Police said she was drunk and throwing dishes around.

Then Lt. Jack Angrist, in the radio car outside, came in to help.

They got the woman into the car, but as they drove away she stepped on the accelerator and the car hit a curb. As the two policeman struggled with the woman, a crowd gathered.

Hammes stepped out, gun in hand, to disperse the crowd. Then Charles Samuel, 30, also a Negro, tussled with the patrolman.

In the struggle the gun went off, hitting Hammes in the hand, then striking Angrist in the back.

Minutes later the area was full of police cars, Samuels was in custody and the two policemen were on their way to hospitals where they were later reported in good condition.

Meanwhile other policemen took Samuels and Mrs. Caviglione to the station house for questioning.

S.C.A.D. FINDS BIAS IN STATE DIVISION

Times
New York

'Weakness and Indifference' in Employment Unit Cited After Six-Week Inquiry

Fri. 5-8-59

By MILDRED MURPHY

The State Commission Against Discrimination reported yesterday that its investigation into the State Labor Department's Division of Employment had "largely substantiated" allegations of discrimination.

p. 29

"Weakness and indifference" to discriminatory practices characterized the attitude of numerous employes of the agency, Elmer A. Carter, the commission chairman, said. Eight separate reports were submitted to Governor Rockefeller coving specific charges and the division's over-all operations, including its employment-referral practices.

38a
N.Y.

Questioning of the division's placement interviewers disclosed, Mr. Carter said, a fear of being branded as "trouble makers" if an effort were made to enforce strictly the agency's official nondiscriminatory policies.

Supervisory personnel were described as having, in one instance, ignored an employe's inter-departmental accusation of discrimination and of having processed a simultaneous, but unrelated, charge brought against the same employe.

The commission's reports were based on a six-week investigation. It was begun after published accounts alleged that discrimination not only existed in the agency but also was condoned by supervisory employes.

Code System Charged

Other charges, brought by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, alleged that an interviewer had used a "dot" or coding system to identify Negro job applicants and had advised a replacement to do likewise. A separate S. C. A. D. report on the case verified the charges as "substantially correct."

The reports made it clear that no specific "gentlemen's agreements" between employers and division employes had been uncovered. However, they said it was conclusively obvious that subordinate placement interviewers did not believe their "supervisory personnel to be entirely committed to the policy of non-discrimination."

Commissioner Carter said it was apparent that disapproval of riscrimination "as a major premise of the organization's policy and procedures" had not been fostered.

He recommended a full-time liaison officer within the division to work with the commission, particularly to handle discriminatory job orders. The position presently is on a part-time basis and relatively inactive, the commission said.

Among other recommendations, Mr. Carter called for the agency to maken it "unequivocally clear" to its employes that discrimination would not be tolerated.

Industrial Commissioner M. P. Catherwood, who received a copy of the report yesterday in Albany, said he would make no comment on it at this time.

'Color' Affecting N. Y. Integration

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham Ala.

Negro, Puerto Rican Mixing To Be Difficult, Report Indicates

Mon. 11-30-59

P. 1

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—A report published today indicates Negroes and Puerto Ricans may have more difficulty becoming completely integrated in the New York metropolitan region than past immigrant groups have had.

"Color prejudice and differences in cultural background make some of their difficulties more acute," said the report.

Entitled "The Newcomers: Negroes and Puerto Ricans in a Changing Metropolis" the report by Pulitzer Prize-winning Historian Oscar Handlin is the third in a series of studies conducted by Harvard University for the Regional Plan Assn.

The first two covered population patterns and economic fluctuations.

Handlin, a Harvard history professor, predicted that Negro and Puerto Rican population will continue to grow in this area although not as rapidly as in the recent past.

He estimated that the two groups will constitute 20 per cent of the region's population by 1980.

The report found similarities in the problems of Negroes and Puerto Ricans and the problems of earlier immigrants from Europe. It noted that 42 per cent of the people in New York City in 1890 were foreign born.

However, the report added:

"The color problem is uppermost in the minds of Americans today. It is a major barrier to the assimilation of Negroes and affects the assimilation pace for Puerto Ricans in New York as well.

"Color prejudice intensifies many of the manifestations of insecurity that have been shown in the past by other groups. In comparison with their predecessors, Negroes, and to only a slightly lesser extent Puerto Ricans, are slow to enter trade, to become entrepreneurs.

"They have wasteful spending habits and are prone to debt. This is often attributed to ethnic causes, but in the conditions created by color prejudice and beyond particular examples of economic mismanagement lies a general sense of insecurity and uncertainty about the future that weakens incentives for saving."

Race Issue Rise Seen In New York Suburbs

The Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—The mushrooming municipalities which surround New York City may have more problems dealing with a predicted increase in the Negro and Puerto Rican population than the metropolis itself, a historian says.

Mon. 11-30-59

This is one of the conclusions of a three-year study by the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration for the Regional Plan Association. The report, authored by Oscar Handlin, Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, was published yesterday.

P. 10

The report, entitled, "The Newcomers: Negroes and Puerto Ricans in a Changing Metropolis," predicted the two groups will constitute 18 or 20 per cent of the region's population by 1980. This amounts to 60 or 75 per cent rise over the present Negro and Puerto Rican population in this area.

These minority groups now total 2 million in the 22 counties included in the study. The forecast would boost this figure to 3.2 million or 3.5 million. The counties include those generally considered suburban in Northern New Jersey, New York State and Connecticut.

Mr. Handlin cautioned that "the greatest danger may emerge outside the central city." He said New York City is "aware of the problem and . . . . voluntary social agencies . . . have had more than a century's experience dealing with it."

"But the outlying communities, unequipped by tradition or history to deal with such questions and inclined to believe that they do not really exist may find themselves suddenly overwhelmed by the consequences," he added.

The report found similarities in problems of Negroes and Puerto Ricans and the problems of earlier immigrants from Europe. But it also found significant differences, based mainly on color prejudice.

"Color prejudice and differences in cultural background make some of their difficulties more acute," the report said.

In order for Negroes and Puerto Rican newcomers to follow the pattern followed by German, Irish, Italian and Jewish immigrants, "it will take more than slum clearance or the expansion of recreational facilities," the report said.

It will take the elimination of color identity, the equalization of job opportunities, education, housing and family stability, the report indicated.

Civic Groups Picket Sears in Gotham!

NEW YORK — For three consecutive weeks, more than 50 representatives of civic groups and labor unions (one day in each week) have taken part in a picket line in front of Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s branch store in the Bronx at [illegible]26 E. [illegible] St., near Concord Ave.

• Although only one of the firm's two stores in the Bronx, a district heavily populated with minority groups, was picketed, Fred Jones, president of the Bronx NAACP said: "We want to be fair. However, we are prepared to picket Sears, Roebuck stores every week, and if necessary, extend the activity to other boroughs of this city until Sears recognizes its responsibilities 'to all citizens.'"

P. 2

The picket line was instituted, first, Dec. 20, and turned away many Christmas week shoppers after the Bronx NAACP reported that Sears' management had refused, in writing, a request to meet with the NAACP for the purpose of discussing the store's hiring policy in regards to Negro and Puerto Rican sales personnel.

MR. JONES, Bronx NAACP president, added: "Picketing is a last resort with this arganization. We hold a deep respect for business leaders of the Bronx, including the Sears management.

Sat., 1-17-59

"We would rather sit down and discuss our grievances with them and hear their side of the story —just as we have been doing with other businesses since we initiated this project.

Famous singer Dorothy Maynor is among prominent New Yorkers who have been insulted and slurred by New York taxicab drivers. Story, Page 3.

New York Hacks Insult Negroes

Cab Driver Slurs Dorothy Maynor

NEW YORK — A New York taxicab driver who is charged with calling nationally famed singer Dorothy Maynor, a "black b——ch" and who refused to haul her uptown after her white companion hailed the cab near Carnegie Hall on Dec. 6 has had his license suspended. P. 3

The white driver, whose name was not revealed, refused to appear on a Jan. 5 hearing, resulting in the immediate suspension of his license by the Deputy Commissioner, James McElroy, who set a new hearing for Jan. 15.

38a

Miss Maynor appeared at the hearing with her husband, the Rev. Shelby Rooks.

AT ANOTHER HEARING, Miss E. Marie Holden, vice president of the Amsterdam News, complained that another taxicab driver had ordered her out of a cab in which she had seated herself at Fifth Ave. near 46th St., about noon on Dec. 1, and gave the driver an uptown address.

Sat., 1-17-59

The driver in the case brought by Miss Holden contended that he had not refused to haul her uptown, but had diarrhea and had to go to the men's room in his garage at 57th St. and 11th Ave.

Miss Holden, however, testified that the driver very definitely told her he was not going to drive her uptown "because there was not enough money for cab drivers uptown."

MR. McELROY said that such insults and refusals of service should be reported by letter to the Division of Licenses at 156 Greenwich St., New York City.

Penalties for the first offense against drivers are usually suspension of licenses for from three to five days with the penalty being doubled on the second complaint and revoked on the third complaint.

South Has No Corner on Discrimination Market

Miami Herald

By DON OBERDORFER
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

Miami, Fla.

NEW YORK — The Federal Civil Rights Commission came north Sunday for a series of hearings on segregation in housing, particularly here in New York, city and state.

Oberdorfer

The two days of open hearings beginning today are likely to show that the South has no corner on the discrimination market.

Mon. 2-2-59

In fact, a rights group official told reporters Sunday night that some studies show there may be more residential segregation in large Northern cities than in most Southern cities.

The statement was made by The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and the commissioner who will preside at the housing hearings.

Hesburgh handed reporters copies of maps showing apparently tighter concentration of Negroes in ghettos of New York, Chicago and Detroit than in such Southern cities as Atlanta, New Orleans and Montgomery.

P. 3A

The maps were made by the (private) Commission on Race and Housing under a Ford Foundation grant. They will be used at the hearings today.

A staff member of the commission told reporters that the Southern pattern is often "a scatteration of ghettos," while ghettos are often more highly concentrated in the North.

Hesburgh said he knew of no areas without sin on the housing segregation matter.

The Notre Dame president and other officials took pains to explain that the federal group isn't picking New York as a "horrible example." New York is considered a good study spot because its laws against discrimination in housing are the most extensive in the country, Hesburgh said.

In the two days of hearings here, the rights commissioners will hear from Mayor Robert Wagner, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Jackie Robinson, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and others.

Advance indications are that many of the witnesses will blast any complacency about discrimination in Northern areas which might exist.

"Crowded racial slums threaten to turn our schools into blackboard jungles and can form breeding grounds for political demogoguery that can make a mockery of the right to vote," he added.

RESTAURANT SUIT—Charles P. Howard Jr., and Joseph L. Mc[illegible], of New York City, are discussing here a suit they have filed here in Federal Court against the White Tower Restaurants for refusing to serve a newspaperwoman because of her race.

Afro-American

Color bar broken at Sears store

38a

NEW YORK — The Sears Roebuck Fordham Road and 149th Street department stores in the Bronx have agreed to employ colored sales personnel following three weeks of picketing by the Bronx NAACP, Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, reported.

Afro-American

p. 7

The picket line was withdrawn after conferences of NAACP leaders with the store's personnel executives and with Commissioner Elmer Carter of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Picketing was begun following an NAACP survey of employment practices in major retail stores in the borough. The survey revealed that many of the stores were not employing colored in "visible" positions.

However, all, except Sears Roebuck, promptly changed their policies after representation had been made to them by the NAACP.

Sat. 2-?-59

* * *

PARTICIPATING in the conferences which led to the agreement were Mr. Hill, Commissioner Carter, Frederick D. Jones, president of the Bronx NAACP; Oliver Martin, chairman of the branch's labor and industry committee; Leroy Burnett, president of the Williamsbridge NAACP branch; and Charles Bacon and John Reed, Sears Roebuck personnel executives.

At the conclusion of the talks, Sears Roebuck management agreed to inform the Bronx NAACP branch when vacancies occur and promised to employ qualified colored applicants.

The company also agreed to broaden the base of its recruiting operation to include institutions within the colored community and further promised to participate with the Bronx NAACP in a general conference of retail merchants in the borough under the auspices of the Bronx County Advisory Council of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Abrams Hits Rockefeller on Rights Stand

38a

Quit Post to Force Action, He Explains

By Arch Parsons

New York Tribune

Charles Abrams, who announced on Tuesday his resignation as chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, said yesterday that he took this action to force Gov. Roockefeller, in effect, to fish or cut bait on the issue of civil rights.

New York

"So far the Governor's pronouncements on civil rights have been elusive generalizations," Mr. Abrams said at a press conference. "He has been overly cautious up to now and has failed to set forth a specific program."

N.Y.

Thurs.

He told reporters at S. C. A. D. headquarters, 270 Broadway, that he hoped Mr. Rockefeller would take a "more progressive position" now that he has "full responsibility, as well as authority, to addvance civil rights progress."

1-29-59

.. Sees Proposals Blocked ..

P. 16

The out-going chairman, who had been appointed by former Gov. Harriman, made it clear again as he did in his letter of resignation to the Governor—that he is leaving because he believes the Republican - controlled State Legislature would block any anti-discrimination proposals he might offer. "The battle to outlaw discrimination in New York should be above political scrimmage," he said.

He reitetrated his two main contentions about S. C. A. D.'s future:

1. The committee should be given the power to initiate investigations of possible discrimination without having to wait for complaints to be filed. He noted that although New York was the first state to create an anti-discrimination commission, seven other states which followed suit now have the power to initiate such inquiries.

2. Expansion of the civil rights bureau of the State Attorney General's office move supported by Gov. Rockefeller—would hurt S.C.A.D.'s work and is "a device to circumvent the commission."

Mr. Abrams praised the Governor's appointment of Elmer A. Carter, a member of the commission since its inception in 1945, as the new chairman calling it an "excellent choice." Mr. Carter was sworn in on Tuesday. Mr. Abrams said this appointment "offers hope," reporting that Mr. Carter has stood in favor of the idea that the commission be given the power to initiate its own investigations.

Upstate Opposition Cited

As a result of his resignation and Mr. Carter's appointment, Mr. Abrams said, the chances that Mr. Rockefeller will support his recommendations and that the Legislature will adopt them have improved, but he added that he expects his program will be opposed by upstate legislators. "My experience has been that there is considerable opposition to any extension of civil rights protection in upstate areas," he asserted.

Mr. Abrams, who was appointed S. C. A. D. chairman two years ago, said his resignation will become effective on Feb. 9. His term of office would have ended on June 30, 1960. He said that he will accept a position as a visiting professor of housing and planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and would also work as a housing and planning consultant to cities and foreign governments.

DISCRIMINATION CASE BRINGS FINES, JAIL

Times

New York

The manager of a swimming pool at Menands, N. Y., a suburb of Albany, was sentenced to a five-day jail term for contempt Monday in Albany Supreme Court and fined $200 under the state's anti-discrimination law.

The pool's owner was also fined $200 for not obeying an order by the State Commission Against Discrimination to allow a Negro high-school student the use of the pool.

Wed. 5-13-59

p. 76

A commission spokesman said here the jail sentence and fines were the first to have been imposed for failure to comply with an order of the agency.

38 a N.Y.

Justice Roscoe V. Elsworth gave the pool manager, Henry G. Finn, and the owner, the Ackley-Maynes Company, ten days to pay the fines to the commission.

Mr. Finn was given ten days to purge himself of contempt and avoid the jail term.

The action stemmed from a complaint in March, 1958, by Barbara Ann Sharpe of Albany, who alleged that she had been barred from the pool.

A commission ruling in her favor directed Mr. Finn and the pool's operators to apologize, offer her the use of the pool and to notify the commission that the order had been complied with.

Time They're Learning

Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

Only the timely intervention of Sugar Ray Robinson prevented what could have been an ugly situation in Harlem last Monday.

Sat. 7-25-59

The middleweight champion calmly assured an angry crowd outside the W. 123rd St. precinct station that "everything is all right" and that they could go home.

p. 4

The crowd had gathered to protest the rough police treatment of a woman under arrest.

38a

Although arresting officers denied brutality, Robinson found that she was cut and bleeding and onlookers said that officers had kicked her and pulled her hair.

N.Y.

A thorough investigation of the matter has been promised. We think it should include a careful study of the general attitude of police in dealing with the people of Harlem.

"They don't know how to speak to human beings," Mr. Robinson charged, a complaint that might well be sustained against police officers in many of the nation's large cities.

We think it's time they're learning.

38a 1959

NEW YORK

DAVID LAWRENCE SAYS:

TENNIS CLUB
DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

DAVID LAWRENCE Says:

Freedom of Association Still Exists In U. S.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Sat. 7/11/59
p. 7

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower really said nothing novel when he explained at his press conference this week that he favors "equality of opportunity in both the economic and the political fields" for all citizens, and that, if a Catholic happened to be "really a qualified, responsible individual running for office, my vote would never be changed on the basis of his religion."

The President has always made it clear that he favors equal opportunity for all citizens where governmental action is concerned. What the President was careful to omit from his comments was any intimation that the individual citizen has lost his right to discriminate in social or personal associations with other citizens.

BUNCHE

This right is called "freedom of association," and it has the backing of the latest decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States which, time and again, have drawn a line between the right of individual choice where private schools or clubs or other organizations are concerned, and the citizen's rights in public facilities of any kind.

Indeed, the President recognizes the right of any citizen to allow his religious prejudices, or any other bias, to govern his own vote. When asked whether the electorate would be influenced by a religious issue, Mr. Eisenhower frankly said he doesn't know "whether the thinking of the country has changed" since Al Smith, a Catholic, was defeated for the presidency on the Democratic ticket in 1928 by Herbert Hoover, the Republican nominee.

One of the newsmen at the press conference also asked the President if, "quite apart from the legalisms of the situation," he has "any opinion as to whether racial segregation is morally wrong."

Mr. Eisenhower replied that "certain phases of segregation," such as "segregation by local laws," that interfere with the citizen's "equality of opportunity in both the economic and the political fields" would seem to him to be morally wrong.

The whole problem has its roots in the differences of opinion among individuals as to their freedom of association. In recent years there has emerged a wide acceptance of the doctrine that there should be equality of opportunity in the economic field.

Right to Discriminate

In the political field, equality of opportunity is still affected by the right of the voter to discriminate in his selection of public officials. He need give no reason for his vote, which is secret.

As for the use of public facilities, on the other hand, the theory that the Government itself may not discriminate has been a subject of lengthy controversy. The courts have not always defined "discrimination" in the same way. Thus, for many years, the Supreme Court ruled that as long as separate facilities of a public nature were equal in quality, no legal discrimination was involved, and that separate schools were no violation of the Fourteenth Amendment's clause guaranteeing "equal protection of the laws." In 1954, however, the Supreme Court ruled that, unless the races are permitted to mingle in the classrooms of public schools, there is no equality of education itself. The argument was made by the court that there has to be a mingling of minds, and that to separate students by race is to create a sense of inferiority.

It is this combination of social and educational factors which has really caused the bitterest controversy, as well as given rise to expressions on the part of many lawyers and jurists that the Constitution was properly interpreted years ago when it was held that the States, and not the Federal Government, should decide who shall or shall not be admitted to a particular public school.

Bunche Ran Into Block

In a sense, Dr. Ralph Bunche, prominent Negro who is a United Nations official, recognized the other day the legality of private discrimination. While conceding that a private club may exclude whom it pleases from membership, he went on to denounce as "shocking in New York City" the refusal of the West Side Tennis Club to grant membership to himself or to his son. Dr. Bunche has every right to take his case to the court of public opinion, but, followed to its logical conclusion, there can be no conformity by coercion.

If discrimination is to be abolished in every human relationship, it must come from the voluntary acts of individuals. This, to be sure, brings out deep-seated differences of viewpoint about social mixing and its effects in such controversial fields as intermarriage. It is quite possible that the Supreme Court of the United States someday may strike down as invalid those State laws which today prohibit intermarriage between the races. But the right to discriminate in picking one's mate will hardly be taken away by law.

38a 1959 NEW YORK

WEST SIDE TENNIS CLUB
(FOREST HILLS CLUB)

Congressmen Urge End of Matches At Forest Hills After Bunche Rebuff

Post & Times Herald
Wed. 7-8-59
Washington, D.C.
P. A13

Associated Press

There were denunciations in Congress yesterday of the West Side Tennis Club's refusal to admit Ralph Bunche, a Negro, to membership. And a New York city agency set about trying to end race and religious bias there.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) told the Senate he was asking the United States Lawn Tennis Association to take the National Championships and the Davis Cup matches away from the famed tennis spot at Forest Hills, N. Y.

Javits called it "an affront to all human dignity" to reject Bunche, United Nations under secretary and a Nobel Prize winner, because he is a Negro.

Javits is a Jew. The club also excludes Jews from membership.

He said "The club is not a private living room with tennis courts attached. By virtue of the . . . competitions held there, on which the eyes of the world focus, it is a national institution as well."

[He said the club was a place where great players competed regardless of race or religion although they could not join the club, United Press International further reported.

["The world cannot understand such goings on," he said.

[Javits then read his protest telegram to the tennis association. Later he said the telegram had also been signed by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), and Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.).

[Rep. Ken Hechler (D-W. Va.), an usher at the club in his college days told the House that the clubs position "is insulting to all free Americans."]

City Group to Investigate

In New York, the Commission on Intergroup Relations said club officials would be called to a hearing within 10 days.

"We are most surprised and shocked," a Commission spokesman said. "We will investigate to see if the city gives any kind of support to the club or is any way involved in its operation.

"But in any case, even though we may have no legal jurisdiction, we will also get in touch with the administrators of the club to express the city's feelings that such racial and religious restrictions are in conflict with the city's open policies."

Wilfred Burglund, president of the club, who notified Bunche that neither he nor his son could join because the club excludes Negroes and Jews, could not be reached.

The Jewish Labor Committee, a private organization, called upon the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association, to cancel club use for Davis Cup matches in August.

"It is obvious that the tenets of fair play . . . have been violated," said Benjamin Tabachinsky, the Committee's national director.

Reginald Weir, Negro holder of the National Senior Indoor Championship, he said he hoped to play in the National Championship.

The club's is not a very enlightened policy," said Weir." But . . . what else can you do but play? . . . There's been a great deal of progress in integration since the war. I hope these holdouts come around."

New York City Council President Abe Stark said he plans to introduce a resolution of censure at next Tuesday's Council meeting. He also sent a protest wire to the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association.

Exclusive One Rapped

Bunche Family Welcomed By Another Tennis Club

Courier-Journal p. 2
Louisville, Ky.

By The Associated Press

New York, July 10.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, the Nobel Peace Prize winner barred from membership in a Forest Hills Tennis club, was welcomed Friday into another exclusive New York tennis club.

Sat. 7-11-59

Bunche was invited to accept an honorary membership for himself and his family in the Town Tennis Club on Sutton Place in Manhattan. The action was initiated by Sidney B. Wood, Jr., former Davis Cup player and Wimbledon champion, who is president of the Manhattan club.

Bunche said the Forest Hills club barred him and his 15-year-old son because they are Negroes.

Wood recommended the invitation to his club's board of governors and they approved without a dissenting vote. The governors include Mayor Robert Wagner, Ogden Philipps, Ann Topping, Gene Tunney, and Mrs. C. V. "Sonny" Whitney.

Wood earlier had publicly criticized the action of the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills in rejecting Bunche and his son. He also sent a telegram to the West Side Tennis Club urging that the club request the resignation of its president, Wilfred Burgland.

Burgland has remained silent throughout the controversy.

Licence Probe Ordered For Forest Hills Club

Earlier Friday, acting Mayor Abe Stark, who is City Council president, ordered an investigation of the Forest Hills club to determine whether it was operating public sports exhibitions without a license.

Stark said the License Department told him it had no record of a license being issued to the Forest Hills club for public sports events at its stadium.

Later, acting License Commissioner Thomas M. O'Neill said the Forest Hills club is considered a private club and exempt from the licensing law.

O'Neill said he would investigate, though, to determine whether licenses are required by sponsors of various tournaments when renting a private club for public events.

Bunche Vetoed By Tennis Club

Commercial Appeal p. 7

Nobel Prize Winning Negro Shocked By Bigotry In New York

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

NEW YORK, July 8. — Dr. Ralph Bunche, Negro Nobel Prize winning diplomat, disclosed Wednesday he and his son have been denied membership in the all-white West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, where Negro Althea Gibson twice won the women's national singles tennis championship.

Thurs 7-9-59

The 54-year-old United Nations undersecretary, who several years ago refused appointment as undersecretary of state because of racial segregation in Washington, said he thought the rest of the nation should know about this "bigotry" in New York City.

Taking Lessons

He said that last April, his 15-year-old son, Ralph Jr., began taking tennis lessons from the club's pro, George Agutter. He said Agutter suggested young Bunche should join the club, which was within walking distance of the Bunche home, so he could play whenever he wished.

The father said he telephoned Wilfred Burglund, club president, and asked about joining. Burgland told him, Bunche said, that membership was by invitation only and that both Negroes and Jews were barred.

Bunche said Burgland told him there were tennis clubs open exclusively to Negroes and that he should apply at one of those. But Bunche said he knew of no such clubs.

Members Would Quit

Burglund told him, Bunche said, that if a Negro were admitted to the West Side Club, several hundred white members would resign.

"I deliberately revealed this experience only because I find it to be rather shocking in New York City and think citizens of the city and the country are entitled to know about it," Bunche said.

"But I keep the story in proper perspective. Neither I nor my son regard it as a hardship or a humiliation. Rather, it is a discredit to the club itself."

DR. RALPH BUNCHE

"But it flows from the same well of racial and religious bigotry. It confirms what I have often stated, namely that no Negro American can be free from the disabilities of race in this country until the lowliest Negro in Mississippi is no longer disadvantaged solely because of race; in short, until racial prejudice has been everywhere eliminated. I am, in fact, glad to have this unpleasant but necessary lesson made real in this way to my son."

Burglund could not be reached for comment.

Dr. Ralph Bunche:

Barred By Tennis Club In N. Y.

News & Observer
Raleigh

NEW YORK (AP) — Ralph Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations and Nobel Peace Prize winner, said Wednesday he has been notified that neither he nor his son could become members of the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, N.Y.

Thurs 7-9-59

Bunche, a Negro, said Wilfred Burglund, the president, informed him the club excludes Negroes and Jews from membership.

P. 10

Burglund, Bunche added, said it was a private club, the same as a person's home, where "You can invite whom you want to."

The club is an exclusive one, site each year of the National Tennis Championships.

Bunche confirmed a story of the incident which first appeared in the New York Post.

In a statement he said "I deliberately revealed this experience only because I find it to be rather shocking in New York City and think citizens of the city and of the country generally are entitled to know about it."

He added, "but I keep the story in proper perspective. Neither I nor my son regard it as a hardship or humilation. Rather, it is a discredit to the club itself.

"It is not, of course, in the category of the disfranchisement, deprival of other rights, segregation and acts of intimidation suffered by many Negroes in the South and of discrimination in employment and housing suffered by most Negroes in the North as well as the South.

Stark Acts to Force Forest Hills To Drop Bias or Cup Matches

Times New York

Sat. 7-11-59

38R

p. 1

By PHILIP

Acting Mayor Abe Stark moved yesterday to force the West Side Tennis Club to give up the Davis Cup and national championship matches unless it dropped its discrimination against Negroes and Jews.

He also asked the United States Lawn Tennis Association to survey all public stadiums and parks in New York that might be suitable for next month's Davis Cup matches and the national championships in September.

He said he would ask the Board of Estimate to appropriate money for such a project, with receipts going to youth work. Passes to the matches would be given to underprivileged children.

BENJAMIN

Meanwhile, Dr. Ralph Bunche, who said the club would not accept him or his son because they are Negroes, received an invitation for him and his family to become honorary members of the Town Tennis Club.

With Mayor Wagner in Los Angeles attending the Conference of Mayors, Mr. Stark, who is regularly the President of the City Council, took the following steps as Acting Mayor:

¶Directed the License Department to investigate the club on charges of operating public sports exhibitions without a license.

¶Said he would introduce legislation in the City Council prohibiting the issuance of a public exhibition license to any organization, except a religious institution, that had membership policies based on race, color or national origin.

¶Drew up a resolution of censure of the tennis club to be presented at the meeting of the City Council next Tuesday.

Times

Sat. 7-11-59

p. 8C

In Los Angeles Mayor Wagner deplored the policy of the West Side Tennis Club. Speaking to the Commonwealth Club of California, he said he and other New Yorkers had "prided ourselves in taking the leadership in the anti-discrimination field, having been the first city to prevent discrimination even in private housing."

"It is certainly no credit to the tennis club to discriminate against anyone," the Mayor said.

Meanwhile no word was forthcoming from the West Side Tennis Club itself on the controversy, which began after Mr. Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations, disclosed on Wednesday that the club president had told him Negroes and Jews were not welcome in the club.

380

For the third successive day the club president, Wilfred Burglund, who is assistant public relations manager of the Union Carbide Corporation, was unavailable for comment.

Renville McMann, who is a past president of both the West Side Tennis Club and the United States Lawn Tennis Association, said yesterday that he understood there had been a meeting of club officials, including Mr. Burglund, Thursday night, but that he had not been able to attend.

Against a background of reports that there was some dissatisfaction in the club with the manner in which Mr. Burglund had handled the rebuff to Dr. Bunche, Mr. McMann said he was planning to meet with club officials.

Debate on Licenses

In regard to the licensing or nonlicensing of the tennis club, there appeared to a difference of opinion between Mr. Stark and the Department of Licenses.

Acting License Commissioner Thomas M. O'Neill reported that the West Side Tennis Club was considered a private club and exempt from the licensing law. He said he had checked with the Brooklyn office of the department, which issues licenses in Brooklyn and Queens, and had been told that no license to operate public sports exhibitions had ever been issued to the club.

Mr. O'Neill said he had conferred with License Commissioner Bernard O'Connell, who is on vacation, and had then ordered an investigation to ascertain who sponsored tournaments at Forest Hills. He said sponsors who rented a private club for public events at which admission was charged required a license.

Mr. Stark, replying to Mr. O'Neill's opinion that the club was exempt from the licensing law, said:

"The Administrative Code declares that when public sports are held indoors or outdoors licenses are required. So someone better apply for a license before any further public exhibitions are held there."

Saying that the Administrative Code appeared clear on the subject of licensing public exhibitions, Mr. Stark advised the License Department to "look into the law and the Administrative Code more fully."

Stark Cites Penalty

Mr. Stark said a city statute provided for a penalty of $100 a day for each day that an exhibition was held without a proper license.

Officials of the club have been invited to appear before the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations on July 21 for a hearing on the club's membership policies.

Mr. Stark's resolution of censure called for the establishment of a special committee to draft legislation aimed at withholding all forms of public recognition, including licensing, from organizations that practice discrimination and at the same time held public exhibitions

Mr. Stark will relinquish his position as Acting Mayor when Mayor Wagner returns from California about the middle of next week.

Mr. Stark also announced that he had received the promise of Mervin Kratter ,owner of Ebbets Field in Brooklyn, that Mr. Kratter would permit the field to be used without charge as a site for the Davis Cup and national championship matches.

Mr. Kratter, a real estate operator, bought Ebbets Field from Walter O'Malley, president of the Dodger baseball club, in October 1956, ostensibly as the site of a residential and commercial development. The Dodgers, now of Los Angeles, leased the field back until the end of this year, with an option to extend the lease to 1961.

Invitation to Bunche

The invitation to Dr. Bunche to join the Town Tennis Club, 430 East Fifty-sixth Street, was recommended by Sidney B. Wood Jr., president of the club and former Davis Cup player and Wimbledon champion. The club's board of governors approved unanimously. The governors include Mayor Wagner, Gene Tunney and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney.

Mr. Wood also sent a telegram to the West Side Tennis Club calling on the club to "repudiate your president's indefensible breach of decency by requesting his immediate resignation."

Dr. Bunche said last night that he had been surprised by the extent of the reaction to the tennis club incident. He said he had received "many" congratulatory messages and "not more than four or five unfavorable messages."

He was asked about a published report that the tennis club professional, George Agutter, had said he had not known that Ralph Bunche Jr., to whom he was giving lessons, was a Negro. Mr. Agutter had suggested that the boy become a junior member of the club.

Dr. Bunche replied:

"I don't know what Mr. Agutter thinks. I met him on the tennis court for a few minutes when he was giving lessons to my son. We discussed tennis and the question of race never came up. I have no idea if he knew we were Negroes."

Althea Gibson, the Negro who won her national women's championship at Forest Hills, said yesterday she had always been treated properly as a guest of the West Side Tennis Club.

Arriving at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens, from London, Miss Gibson said she would still practice at the club "if they invite me."

Miss Gibson said she thought the snub of Dr. Bunche was "very ridiculous." She added that she thought that "within time these things will change."

Leo Brown, chairman of the Queens Liberal Party and candidate for Queens Borough President, issued a statement yesterday deploring the action of the club. In Washington, Representative Lester Holtzman, Democrat of Queens, said he felt "a deep sense of shame" on account of the incident.

'Other' Club Gives Bunche Membership

NEW YORK AP — Dr. Ralp Bunche, the Nobel Peace Pri winner barred from membersh in a Forest Hills tennis club, wa welcomed Friday into anoth New York tennis club.

38R

Advertiser

Bunche was invited to accept a honorary membership for himse and his family in the Town Tenn Club on Sutton Place in Manha tan. The action was initiated b Sidney B. Wood Jr., former Dav Cup player and Wimbledon cham pion who is president of the Man hattan club.

Sat 7-11-59

p. 1

Bunche said the Forest Hill club barred him and his 15-year old son because they are Negroes

Wood recommended the invita tion to his club's board of go ernors and they approved withou a dissenting vote. The governor include Mayor Robert Wagne Ogden Philipps, Ann Topping Gene Tunney and Mrs. C. V. (Son ny) Whitney.

Montgomery Adv.

Wood earlier had publicly criti cized the action of the West Sic Tennis Club in Forest Hills in r jecting Bunche and his son. H also sent a telegram to the We Side Tennis Club urging that tl club request the resignation of i president, Wilfred Burgland.

Burgland has remained sile throughout the whole controvers

There have been demands fro some, including several U.S. se ators, that the U.S. Lawn Tenni Assn. transfer the U.S. tenni championships and the Davis Cu matches from the West Side Ten nis Club.

On arriving here from Dublin where he attended the International Lawn Tennis Federation meeting, Victor Denny, president of the tennis association said his organization has no authority to regulate membership of its member clubs. He declined further comment on the Bunche matter.

Advertiser

Sat. 7-11-59

The man who unwittingly created the controversy said meanwhile he was "shocked" to learn the light-skinned Bunche boy was a Negro.

p. 8A

George Agutter, 72-year-old tennis instructor at the West Side Tennis Club—the site of the U.S. tennis championships and the Davis Cup matches—had tutored the Bunche boy over a period of six weeks.

"But it never occurred to me that he was a Negro," Agutter said, "and I don't recall that I'd ever seen a picture of his father. I knew who Dr. Bunche was. I've read about him and I know he's been a great man in this country, but I honestly didn't know he was a Negro."

Agutter said young Bunche told him after the fifth week of lessons that he enjoyed the game but had no place to play tennis. The instructor said he replied: "It would be nice, Ralph, if you could join the club as a junior member."

Ralph went home, told his father about the conversation, and the U.N. official inquired about membership. Two days ago Dr. Bunche announced that Burgland told him neither he nor his son could join because Negroes and Jews are not accepted as members.

America's Negro tennis star, Althea Gibson, the first member of her race to win the world's top tennis honors, arrived by plane Friday from London and said she thought the affair involving the Forest Hills club and Dr. Bunche was unfortunate.

"I also think it is very ridiculous."

New York Whites March On Negroes

Clarion-Ledger

Daily News

Police Take Hand In Brooklyn Clash

Jackson, Miss.

NEW YORK (AP)—Five teen-age boys were arrested Saturday as the result of an assault on a Brooklyn Negro tenement by a gang of 25 white youths. Four Negro families recently had moved into what once was an all-white neighborhood.

p. 1

The white gang attacked the tenement at 15 Stewart St. in the Bushwick section shortly after midnight. They came from the neighboring Brownsville section.

Police said they were armed with rocks, bricks and gasoline. They gathered in front of the house and began a bombardment with the rocks and bricks, shattering windows and creating an uproar. One tried to set the side of the house afire with gasoline but failed, officers said.

38a

When the commotion began a group of five Negro youths raced up stairs and began to hurl rocks down upon the invaders in retaliation.

In the midst of the melee a patrolman for the City Transit Authority, an independent agency which operates city subway and bus lines, happened to come by.

The private officer, Joseph Ruggiero, cornered four of the attackers and herded them into the hallway of the tenement.

As he did so he said he ran into one of the building defenders, Edward Perry, 16. The patrolman said he called the youth to him to ascertain the cause of the trouble but said the boy threw a hammer at him and then drew a knife.

The officer said he halted the youth's advance by drawing his gun and firing a warning shot.

About that time city police cars arrived in response to calls from other residents of the neighborhood.

They took into custody the Negro youth residing in the house and the four white boys. Eventually some 10 other members of the white gang were picked up for questioning but no charges were placed against them immediately.

The Negro youth was booked on a charge of felonious assault. The four white boys were charged with unlawful assembly.

Smoldering Racial Pot Set To Explode

Daily News

By GERALD MILLER

NEW YORK (AP) — When summer comes to New York City it brings in its torrid wake heightened tensions to steaming neighborhoods in this melting pot.

p. 1

In tenement districts, racial groups chafe under the heat and the overcrowding, and mutual animosities grow.

Jackson, Miss.

Footloose youngsters prowl the streets far into the night. Passions burst into violence and death.

LEARNED WELL

Fri 8-28-59

It's a lesson police and social workers have learned well. And they warn that August is traditionally the most dangerous time.

This August has been no exception. The month opened with a clash of Negro and white youths in a once all-white section of Brooklyn.

It drew toward a close with an explosion among Manhattans lower East Side gangs that left two teen-agers dead.

38a

And in between there occurred a list of crimes that police call high, but not unusual for the period. A large part of the violence involved teen-agers and racial frictions. (And this, too, police say, is not unusual for the time.

KICKS ELDERLY MAN

Earlier in the month a 15-year-old Brooklyn boy was charged with beating and kicking to death a 65-year-old man who chided him for necking in a park.

A 17-year-old Brooklyn youth admitted strangling an aged scrubwoman and ransacking her cluttered apartment for money. All he got was $1.11 and an old watch.

A patrolman was beaten and slashed on the arm when he tried to break up a fight between two Negroes and a Puerto Rican at a neighborhood dance in Brooklyn. A gang of 30 youngsters attacked him until he drove them off with gunfire.

In the Bronx, a crowd of about 300, mostly Negroes, roughed up two policemen trying to arrest a Negro man and woman on bootlegging charges. It took 25 policemen rushed into the area to break up the demonstration.

GANGS MEET

But the worst trouble came last Sunday night, when two gangs met in a series of clashes in Manhattan's lower East Side, breaking a fragile truce established by church and social workers three years ago.

The immediate victims were 15-year-old Theresa Gee, a Negro girl cut down by rifle shots, and Julio Rosario, 14, a Puerto Rican, who died of a knife wound in the back. John Cruz, 18-year-old Puerto Rican, has been charged with first-degree murder in the girl's slaying. Indicated for first-degree murder in Rosario's death was Miguel Castro, 17.

Since then, a 15-year-old Negro boy on his way home from a neighborhood dance in Queens was seriously wounded in the chest by unseen assailants, and four teen-agers were attacked and beaten by a gang of six others who ambushed them in a Brooklyn park.

While authorities say these crimes do not betoken an unusual upsurge, on the East Side they have taken unusual steps to keep the contagion from spreading.

Extra patrolmen have been moved into the troubled area and the city's youth board has assigned additional street workers to try to calm the gangs.

Several Spanish-speaking workers have been assigned to the gangs with a high Puerto Rican membership.

The youth board also has stepped up a program of picnics, hikes and boating trips to get more of the youngsters out of the city more often, until the immediate tension subsides.

TENSION HIGH

But the tension remains high, and some authorities fear that in the blood-feud pattern of neighborhood vendettas, the truce will be hard to restore.

Even as social workers tried to bring peace back to the East Side, a 16-year-old gang member said:

"The death of that girl brought a lot of fear, a lot of hate. . . somebody's going to pay for it. And there'll be no stopping until we get every last one of them."

TERRIBLE, SOLON SAYS

New York Racial Conditions Rapped

Jacksonville Fla.
Times-Union
Adv. 7-31-57
P. 17
38a
N.Y.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) said today racial conditions in New York City are terrible. He blamed forced integration.

"If we pass civil rights legislation enforcing integration across the face of this land," he told the Senate, "we will have the same conditions in every corner of this nation that we now find in New York City."

Johnston said that New York boasts it has more laws on the books to enforce racial integration than any other part of the country.

And yet in New York City, he said, "We have the worst racial unrest and the worst prejudice and the worst police problem of any city in America."

Harmony In South

Johnston said that in contrast to racial conditions in New York City, whites and Negroes in the Southern states "live side by side, work together, and do this in peace and harmony."

"This should be ample evidence to critics of the South and its system of segregation," he said, "that segregation works and integration does not work."

Johnston said that if he were governor of New York, "I would certainly think in terms of looking back towards segregation as a possible solvent for the terrible conditions that exist in New York today."

He quoted from an article in the magazine, U.S. News & World Report, on race relations in New York City and said it indicates "The human powder keg that has been created under a system of enforcing integration."

Streets Dangerous

"In Negro areas of that city," he said, "it is dangerous for whites to be on the streets, not only at night as it is in the city of Washington, but in broad daylight.

"Police are wary of arresting drunks, perverts, and criminals for fear of Negro mobs moving in to cause trouble."

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) told Johnston "no one condones law violation" by persons of any race, creed or color.

But, Keating said, this has "Nothing whatever" to do with the need for civil rights legislation to protect voting right and other rights bill now pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee. He said the amendments would make the bill "more meaningful and put teeth into the skeleton."

BUNCHE AND SON CAN'T JOIN

Journal
7-23-57
38a N.Y.
Montgomery Ala.
p. 4-A

(Dallas News)

Dr. Ralph Bunche may be the greatest statesman America ever produced. This compliment is open to serious question, even if President Eisenhower bestowed it. But even the greatest statesman in American history has no right — as such — to join the West Side Tennis Club of Forest Hills which excludes Negroes and Jews. Neither has his teen-age son.

If a group of people can't get together in this country and set up a private club with their own money and prescribe any membership rules they want to, then there is no freedom left in the field of social association.

Negroes do their cause no good in insisting on compulsory association; on the contrary, they retard it.

Dr. Bunche is piqued. He need not be. There are thousands of Dallas whites who cannot get into certain clubs. Is it discrimination? Who knows? And who should care? Let the excluded set up their own. Let Dr. Bunche set up a Forest Hills for Negroes and-or whites.

The United States Constitution was intended to protect rights of minorities against the tyranny of a majority. But bench law (Supreme Court) and agitation from minority groups seriously have confused the fundamental issues of rights versus privileges.

Some Negroes have privileges not open to other Negroes. So do whites. Under no concept of law is a privilege a right. A privilege is an earning. It must be acquired. Rights are bestowed; privileges are gained.

No one could ever doubt the sincerity, the brilliance, the fidelity to his country of Dr. Bunche — the grandson of a slave, the first Negro to win the Nobel Prize, a distinguished undersecretary of the United Nations whose diplomatic skill forged the shaky peace between Jew and Arab in 1949.

But those achievements do not, as such, entitle him to associate with those who may not want that association.

Morally, segregation by law is wrong. So is integration by law. But nothing involving laws, rights or the Constitution is an issue with Dr. Bunche's exclusion from the tennis club.

Race Troubles In N. Y. Cited By Johnston

News & Courier

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

Charleston, S.C.
38a
p. 10-A
Adv. 7-31-57

WASHINGTON — Sen. Olin D. Johnston Thursday called the Senate's attention to a full, pin-pointed coverage by a national magazine of Northern racial troubles and capped his performance by verbally chastising a Yankee liberal who challenged him.

Johnston told the Senate that mounting "racial unrest" in New York City has proved the wisdom of the Southern policy of racial segregation.

PROMPTLY CHALLENGES

The senior South Carolina senator was promptly challenged by glib-tongued Sen. Kenneth Keating (R-NY) a liberal who as a member of the House two years ago was a principal engineer of the maneuvers which resulted in the passage of the Civil Rights Bill of that year.

But when the colloquy which ensued between the earnest, although sometimes syntactically-inept, South Carolinian and the smooth-speaking New Yorker was over, many observers agreed that there had been a repetition of the Battle of Bull Run and that the Yankee was in full flight before the Rebel.

Johnston took the floor to ask unanimous consent of the Senate—which he obtained—to insert in the Congressional record the text of an article in the weekly newsmagazine U.S. News and World Report, an article citing growing racial tensions in New York and predicting the danger of one of the worst race riots in history.

Introducing the article in the David Lawrence-published magazine, Johnston said that if he were governor of New York, "I would certainly think in terms of looking back towards segregation as a possible solution to the terrible conditions that exist in New York today."

RACIAL UNREST

He noted that the magazine article stated that New York has "the worst racial unrest and the worst prejudice and the worst police problem of any city in America." He reminded the Senate that advocates of strong civil rights legislation—such as Keating and his New York colleague Sen. Jacob Javits (R) "boast to the nation that they have the finest—or, at least, I should say the most—laws on the books to enforce racial integration."

Johnston said he could only wish, in the light of the magazinc article, that "racial relations in New York were on the high plane and peaceful level that they are in the state of South Carolina and in other Southern states. This situation should be ample evidence to critics of the South and its system of segregation that segregation works, and integration does not work."

Johnston added that "if we pass civil rights legislation enforcing integration across the face of this land, we will have the same conditions in every corner of this nation that we now find in New York City."

Keating, anger or embarrassment Flushing his face with a dull red sharply contrasting with a frame of long-combed, silver-white hair, leapt to his feet to challenge Johnston. He claimed that the incidence of crime among Negroes in New York City had "nothing to do" with the need for civil rights legislation.

The New York senator said that "no one condones violations of the law, and no one should seek to condone violations of the law by people of any race." But he insisted that it was necessary that this Congress pass new civil rights legislation now "to put meat on the skeleton" of existing rights legislation.

RIGHTS LEGISLATION

Rights legislation, he said on the floor, was aimed only at protecting voting rights and had nothing to do with the incidence of crime among Negroes anywhere.

Later, under the Senate's liberal rules concerning the revision for the permanent record of what actually was said, Keating changed his statement, enlarging on it to assert that the so-called rights bill he is backing seeks to protect a wide gamut of rights "guaranteed by law."

Johnston retorted that his own reason for wanting the U. S. News and World Report article printed in the record was that it "points out that it is not possible for a people to live under segregation for 150 years and then, overnight, move into an integrated society—It is not possible to force integration except at the cost of racial unrest and that wherever there is forced mixing of the races, whether it be in New York or elsewhere, there will be trouble."

New York told to 'do something'—

News B'ham, Ala.

Harlem in ugly mood after near-riot, leaders worried

Wed. 7-15-59 p. 27

NEW YORK, July 15—(AP)—Race tension in Manhattan's dense Negro quarter—Harlem—is on the rise, a Negro leader says.

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack—a Negro himself—reports that "the people of Harlem are in an angry mood, and the city's got to do something about it."

Jack made his comments after a stormy two-hour meeting between city officials and Harlem leaders at City Hall.

38a N.Y.

The meeting resulted from a near-riot in Harlem Monday, in which two policemen were shot and a woman allegedly beaten by police.

A grim police commissioner, Stephen P. Kennedy, assigned 88 extra police to the section where the incident took place. "We are not going to stand for mob violence anywhere in the city," he said.

JACK SAID the incident was an outgrowth of "rising race tension" in Harlem. It was caused, he said, by resentment over inadequate housing, poor schools, unsanitary conditions and low paying jobs.

"I am blaming no official and no administration," he said. "I say more has to be done to meet and work with the people on the community level, to make them feel as though they're part of the city."

Police gave the following account of Monday's incident:

INVESTIGATING a report of a woman throwing dishes in a restaurant, two white policemen arrested Mrs. Carmela Caviglione, 21, who is of Puerto Rican descent, but was first thought to be a Negro.

She resisted, but the policemen managed to get her into the cruiser. They said she stepped on the gas and the car hit an iron fence. An angry crowd of Negroes gathered, and there were rumors that the two policemen had been beating the woman in the car.

One policeman stepped out, gun drawn, and a bystander tussled with him. The gun went off, wounding both policemen, neither seriously.

MORE POLICE arrived, arrested the bystander and the woman, and the wounded police were taken to a hospital.

A sullen crowd of 500 or more milled for three hours outside the police station. Middleweight Boxing Champion Sugar Ray Robinson, who runs a bar and grill nearby, went in to see the prisoners and came out and told them the woman had not been beaten.

They still refused to leave, booing every time a policeman appeared. Police rushed 40 extra officers into the area.

Robinson said later that he had lied to the crowd. He said it appeared to him that the woman had been beaten.

Extra Police Sent To 4 Negro Areas

Times p. 1

By PETER KIHSS

Police reinforcements took up duty yesterday in four predominantly Negro areas here. Meanwhile, Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy bitterly assailed criticism of his men, and warned against potential race riots.

38a

New York, N.Y.

The reinforcements — whose numbers were undisclosed — went into the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn; South Jamaica, Queens, and the East Bronx. In addition, eighty-eight extra men took up posts in the West 123d Street precinct in Harlem, as had been announced Monday night.

Thurs. 7-16-59

The police emergency crews manning trucks from the West Fifty-fourth and East 122d Street stations—hitherto only two or three men strong—were being doubled.

Meanwhile, a key official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged that "the police, more than any other single factor, are responsible for the rising tensions" in Harlem.

Times

Appeals to Wagner

7-16-59

Jawn A. Sandifer, chairman of the group's legal redress committee here, urged Mayor Wagner to set up an independent civilian committee to handle disciplinary complaints against the police.

Ralph W. Whelan, Commissioner of Youth Services, disclosed that the city's Youth Board had set up its first street club unit in West Harlem. This has begun work with seven teen-age gangs as a result of the gang clash July 6 in which the police shot and killed one youth.

The reinforcement of the police yesterday followed a Harlem incident Monday in which two policemen were accidentally hit by one of their own bullets while struggling with a crowd after they had arrested a woman. Yesterday, the woman's lawyer asserted that she had neither been subjected to any "unreasonable force" nor complained of police brutality.

Mayor Wagner, en route home from Los Angeles, called on Deputy Paul T. O'Keefe late yesterday to gather data on the Harlem situation and report to him this morning at Gracie Mansion.

Kennedy Explains Action

Commissioner Kennedy said he was acting to protect law-abiding residents of Harlem. He said "a race riot could cause more destruction of community relations than an atom bomb and the lingering effects of such a riot would be worse for the community than that of the fall-out of an atomic bomb."

The last major riot in Harlem —not considered a racial clash —occurred Aug. 1, 1943. Five persons were killed and 400 were injured, with $5,000,000 in property destroyed, after a policeman shot a Negro soldier. On March 19, 1935, one person was killed and more than 100 were injured in disorders after a boy was caught stealing a penknife.

Commissioner Kennedy told a news conference that "the real basis of tensions in Harlem is economic, social, housing, school and so forth." He complained that the police were unjustly made "scapegoats."

Mr. Kennedy noted that Harlem had several district leadership contests under way, and he charged that "the people doing most of the talking are interested in the political situation."

38a

'Police State' Denied

Asserting it "ridiculous, outrageous" to accuse him of creating a "police state" in Harlem, he said the crime rate in the West 123d Street precinct was "shocking." He made public figures showing 3,070 felonies there in 1958 and 1,392 in the first six months of 1959.

The precinct includes 122,000 persons jammed in an area of two-thirds of a square mile.

This year's crime has included twenty murders and non-negligent manslaughters (compared with twenty-eight for all last year), thirty-four rapes, 118 robberies, 454 felonious assaults, 156 burglaries, 272 grand larcenies, seventy-one automobile thefts, 150 narcotics felonies and 109 other felonies.

"Policing is hard enough in Harlem," Commissioner Kennedy said. "That fact must be recognized. It must also be recognized that policemen are human, too. If they get no community support or are made scapegoats by a hostile community, this has a tendency to breed resentment in the police. This must be avoided.

"Policemen are up there to protect everyone, regardless of race, color, economic condition or national origin."

Sees Lack of Support

Complaining of "lack of support" in trying to maintain law and order in Harlem, the Commissioner added:

"The community must not let the intemperate actions of any individual become the cause of riot and disorder. Nobody wins in such a case except the law breaker."

Mr. Sandler, on the other hand, charged that the police in Harlem and Queens were "trigger happy," arresting Negroes in cases that could be handled by summonses. He said that in fourteen years as chairman of the legal redress committee, he had "yet to see firm disciplinary action by the Police Department against a cop" in a brutality case.

Harlem Race Hate Boiling, Leaders Told

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Wed. 7-15-59

City Assigns 88 Extra Policemen To Trouble Area

p. 1

NEW YORK (AP) — Race tension in Manhattan's dense Negro quarter — Harlem — is on the rise, a Negro leader says.

38a

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack — a Negro — reports that "the people of Harlem are in an angry mood, and the city's got to do something about it."

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Investigating a report of a woman throwing dishes in a restaurant two white policemen arrested Carmela Caviglione, 21, who is of Italian and Puerto Rican descent.

CROWD FATHER

She resisted, but the policemen managed to get her into the police car. They said she stepped on the gas, and the car hit an iron fence. An angry crowd of Negroes gathered, and there were rumors that the two policemen had been beating the woman in the car.

One policeman stepped out, pistol drawn, and a bystander tussled with him. The gun went off, the ricochetting bullet wounding both policemen. Neither was seriously injured.

More police arrived and arrested the bystander and the woman. The wounded police were taken to a hospital.

Alabama Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 7-15-59

P. 1

FUSED BY MONDAY'S NEAR-RIOT

Race Tension On Upsurge In Harlem; Leader Says 'People In Ugly Mood'

NEW YODK (AP)—Race tension in Manhattan's dense Negro quarter—Harlem—is on the rise, a Negro leader says.

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack — a Negro — reports that "the people of Harlem are in an angry mood, and the city's got to do something about it."

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Jack said the incident was an outgrowth of "rising race tension" in Harlem. It was caused, he said, by resentment over "inadequate housing, poor schools, unsanitary conditions, and low-paying jobs."

"I am blaming no official and no administration," he added. "I say more has to be done to meet and work with the people on the community level, to make them feel as though they're part of the city."

The Harlem leaders at City Hall Tuesday claimed that "police are using extra muscle" to cope with rising tension.

Kennedy promised their complaints would be investigated.

The Harlem delegation gave city officials the names of people who claimed to have seen police beating the woman.

Kennedy was asked about Jackie Robinson's comment that people in Harlem were being "pushed around."

"The police are instructed to enforce the law without fear or favor, color or creed," replied Kennedy. "If Robinson has any evidence, he can present it to me."

Discrimination Charge Upsets Rockefeller

News —

Courier

NEW YORK (AP) — Gov. Nelson Rockefeller said Friday that charges of discrimination against the State Labor Department's Employment Division are "deeply disturning."

He called for a "full disclosure, not only that any such practices be terminated immediately, but also in the interests of the employes in the division who are discharging their responsibilities faithfully."

Charleston S C

Rockefeller wrote a letter to Elmer A. Carter, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination. He asked Carter to keep him "continually informed on the progress of your inquiry" and said: "It is of the utmost importance that our state employment service be conducted with absolute fairness, and in the spirit as well as in the letter of our fair employment practices legislation."

Sat. 3-28-59

P. 7A

The discrimination charge was made March 18 by Alfred Wurf, assistant regional director of the Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes.

In a letter to Rockefeller demanding an investigation, Wurf said an interviewer in the State Labor Department's Employment Division had told another employe not to refer any Negro youngsters for Easter vacation jobs.

38a

NY

The interviewer, Wurf said, had marked application cards with heavy ink dots to indicate Negro applicants.

REPORT N. Y.'S BIAS HAS GONE UNDERGROUND

Daily Tribune

Civil Rights Agency Opens Hearing

38a

New York, Feb. 2 (AP)—The United States Civil Rights commission heard testimony Monday that open discrimination in housing has gone underground here because of anti-bias laws and policies.

The testimony came at the opening session of a two day exploratory hearing — the commission's first on housing discrimination.

2-3-59

New York City was chosen as the site, the commission said, because it is the nation's largest city and because, among American cities it has the most far-reaching laws on housing discrimination thru state and local legislation.

P. 9-A

Created in 1957

The commission, created in 1957 as a watchdog of constitutional guarantees, has concentrated previously on the denial of voting rights to Negroes in the south.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the city's commission on intergroup relations, told the federal agency that "outright discrimination has gone underground in New York City because the body of law and the positive assertions of our governmental policy have made it very clear that it has no proper place in our normal course of affairs."

Marrow's agency administers the city's fair housing practices law which makes illegal the refusal to rent or sell private housing on the basis of race, color, or creed. The law, first of its kind in the United States, became effective last April.

Minority Group Spreads

A state law outlaws discrimination in public housing and publicly assisted private housing.

Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the agency, said public anti-discrimination policy has been responsible for the spreading of minority families outside the so-called ghetto areas.

Horne said that despite encouraging signs that more unrestricted housing opportunities will spur minority dispersal some 80 per cent of the city's 950,000 Negroes must live in four areas of concentration in the city mainly under conditions that threaten the welfare and well being of all the city's residents.

Had 226 Complaints

"Discrimination does exist in New York City's housing supply," Horne said, "and this discrimination runs the gamut of types and costs of housing . . . from $15 a room tenement apartments to a $75,000 down payment luxury coöperative."

He said the agency had received 226 complaints of housing discrimination last year.

In a welcoming message to the federal commission, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said, ". . . our laws and agencies may be models from which you and other areas may learn something, just as I am sure we will learn from whatever shortcomings you find here."

The Civil Rights commission serves as an advisory agency, making recommendations for action to the President and the Congress after factfinding studies.

Pool Bias Costs Jail, Fines Upstate

World Telegram & Sun

Tues. 5-12-59

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

ALBANY, May 12. — The operators of a swimming pool at Menands, near hear, were subjected today to the first jail sentence and fines ever imposed for failure to comply with an order by the State Commission Against Discrimination. The punishment was meted out by Supreme Court Justice Roscoe V. Elsworth.

38a

The manager of the pool, Henry G. Finn, was ordered to jail for five days and the manager and operators of the pool together were fined a total of $400. New York

The defendants, operators of the Mid-City Swimming Pool, were charged with refusal to admit a Negro girl to the pool. A public hearing was held, after which Commissioner J. Edward Conway of SCAD directed the operators to allow the girl use of the pool and to apologize to her. P. 25

Upstate Pool Fined for Lack of Non-Bias Signs

Herald Tribune

New York

ALBANY, May 12 (AP).—A state court has ordered a public swimming pool to pay $400 fines for failing to post notices of non-discrimination. P. 4

The State Commission Against Discrimination thus won the first contempt action it has brought in its fourteen-year history. The defendant is expected to appeal. Wed. 5-13-59

The commission had ordered Mid-City Swimming Pool in an Albany suburb to post the notices as the result of a complaint by a teen-age negro girl that she was turned away from the pool in 1957.

38a

The pool owners have apologized to the girl and denied they practiced discrimination. In replying to the contempt action, they said they could do nothing until they opened for business this summer. The State Surpeme Court decision in favor of S.C.A.D. was made public last night.

NY

Man Jailed For Barring Girl From Swim

Advocate

38a

Jackson, Miss

Sat. 5-30-59

Albany, N. Y. — New York Supreme Court Justice Roscoe V. Elsworth has sentenced Henry G. Finn, manager of the Mid-City Swimming Pool in Mendands, N. Y., to a five-day jail term and has fined the pool's owner roughly $400 for refusing a Negro girl admission to the pool. The sentence and fine mark the first occasion in the history of the State Law Against Discrimination that either fines or jail sentences have been imposed for failure to comply with an order given by the State Commission Against Discrimination.

P. 4

Fined For Refusing Negro Girl Admission To Swimming Pool

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.
For ANP

Call

ALBANY, N. Y. — New York Supreme Court Justice Roscoe V. Elsworth has sentenced Henry G. Finn, manager of the Mid-City swimming pool in Menands, N. Y., to a five-day jail term and has fined the pool's owner roughly $400 for refusing a Negro girl admission to the pool.

Kansas City Mo

38a

The sentence and fine mark the first occasion in the history of the state law against discrimination that either fines or jail sentences have been imposed for failure to comply with an order given by the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Fri. 5-22-59

Girl Files Complaint

P. 3

Specifically speaking, Finn and Ackley-Maynes company, operators of the Mid-City swimming pool were charged with refusal to admit Barbara Ann Sharpe of Albany to the pool and Miss Sharpe filed a formal complaint with SCAD on March 24, 1958.

A subsequent hearing by SCAD led to the issuance of an order on April 21, 1958. Later the Supreme court entered an enforcement order, which was also ignored by Finn and the company.

According to Justice Elsworth the biased manager and company failed to comply with the SCAD order that a letter be written to Miss Sharpe apologizing for discrimination because of race and inviting her to use the pool in the summer of 1958.

Also, Finn and the pool operators were to notify SCAD in writing of the action taken in compliance with the formal order.

In his ruling Justice Elsworth averred:

"The respondents' excuses for non-compliance with the order are weak and unpersuasive. The court finds that their disobedience was wilful and contumacious.

"The right of the people of the state of New York, as mandated to be enforced by the State Commission Against Discrimination, have been defeated, impaired, impeded and prejudiced."

When the proceedings were instituted before the state supreme court Finn hurriedly wrote to Miss Sharpe and apologized for the act of discrimination and invited her to use the pool this coming summer; but he failed to notify the SCAD of his action.

If Finn notifies the commission in writing of his actions, he can escape the jail sentence imposed by Justice Elsworth.

But the fine of $400 will still have to be paid for the discriminatory act.

BUNCHE READY TO DROP ISSUE

Times-Picayune

Commission to Continue Tennis Club Check

New Orleans, La.

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was ready to drop his complaint against the West Side Tennis Club. But a city racial commission was less willing to forgive and forget.

26 S. D.

After hearing the Nobel Prize-winning Negro, the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations said it may seek to force private clubs to make their membership lists public.

Jan. 7-1959

The commission also went ahead with plans to interrogate representatives of the tennis club, which operates the Forest Hills arena in Queens where many championship matches are held.

Dr. Bunche, a United Nations undersecretary, originally inquired about the possibility of joining the tennis club so his 15-year-old son would have a place to practice the game.

'GLAD IT IS OVER'

Bunche said he was told by the club president, Wilfred Burglund, that Negroes and Jews were not eligible for membership.

Earlier this week, Burglund resigned and the club issued a statement saying it considers membership applications without regard to race, creed or color.

The club invited Bunche and his son to submit formal applications and promised them every consideration. Bunche said he is not interested now in joining. His son still is thinking the matter over.

Before Friday's meeting with the commission, Bunche said: "This has not been a pleasant experience and I am glad it is over. But I will never give aid and comfort to racial and religious intolerance whenever and wherever I encounter it, by withholding from the public information that it is entitled to have.

TO GET FACTS

"In this community, happily, bigotry cannot long stand the heat of public exposure.

"So far as I am personally concerned, that statement (by the club), which is admirably to the point on all counts, winds up the West Side tennis story. Should I be asked, I will inform the commission to that effect."

After the meeting, the commission issued the following statement:

"We have determined to get the facts recorded in an orderly way, both to cover the past and to help set up well-defined standards for the future, as well as to help determine the need for legislative and other recommendations which the commission may find it necessary to make, regarding this or similar situations elsewhere."

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the commission, added to reporters: "There is no room for prejudice in the city of New York."

Hearing Slated on Racial Bans

Times ~~Picayune~~

Tennis Club Top Officials Will Be Called

New Orleans La.

7-10-59 p.5

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, set up to elimi[illegible] and discrimination, scheduled Thursday a hearing on charges that the famed West Side Tennis Club bars Negroes and Jews as members.

The Forest Hills Club, site of the U.S. tennis championships and the Davis Cup matches, was criticized in Congress, too, for shutting its doors to Dr. Ralph Bunche, a Negro.

Dr. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations and winner of the Nobel peace prize for his work in mediating the Arab-Israeli conflict, said Wilfred Burglund, president of the club, advised him the club's policy excludes both Negroes and Jews as members.

The commission hearing was set for July 21.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the 15-member group created by law in 1955, said the commission has subpoena powers. He asserted that Burglund and other club officials would be called to the hearing.

Officials of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. also may be asked to attend the hearing, the chairman said. Although the West Side Tennis Club is a private organization, its facilities are used for the U.S. tennis championships and the Davis Cup challenge matches.

"We find it unthinkable," said Dr. Marrow, "that major international athletic events for which the general public pays admission should be conducted in this city on the grounds of an institution which discriminates in its membership policy."

Club president Burglund has been unavailable for comment since Wednesday's statement by Dr. Bunche.

Dr. Marrow said his commission has authority under law to "initiate its own investigations of discrimination against any person, group of persons, organizations or corporations, whether practiced by private persons, associations or corporations."

He said the West Side Tennis Club, because it holds such public events as the tennis championships and the Davis Cup matches, "ceases to have the privilege of private policy decisions which discriminate on the basis of race and religion. We will, therefore, use every power in our command to seek to change these policies."

Meanwhile in Washington, D. C., Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) told the Senate in a speech that the tennis club's policy was "an afront to all human dignity."

Javits, a Jew, said he would request the U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. to transfer the U.S. tennis championships and the Davis Cup matches from the Forest Hills Club.

Javits said later that four other senators—Clifford P. Case (R N. J.), Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), and Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) —had joined him in the telegram he sent to the Lawn Tennis Assn.

Javits said members of the Forest Hills Club should realize "the club is not a private living room with tennis courts attached. By virtue of the national championships and Davis Cup competitions held there, on which the eyes of the world focus, it is a national institution as well."

In the House a congressman who formerly was a member of the Forest Hills Club described the club's action in Dr. Bunche's case as an insult to "all free Americans" and something "I deeply resent." He is Rep. Ken Hechler (D W. Va.), an Episcopalian.

The club's policy also came to the attention of the New York City Council. President Abe Stark said he would introduce a resolution of censure against the club at next Tuesday's council meeting unless the club's policy is altered.

Stark also sent a telegram to the U. S. Lawn Tennis Assn., asking it to ignore all tennis tournaments played at any club which restricts membership on racial or religious grounds.

Other statements critical of the club came from the Jewish Labor Committee, a private organization, and from Dr. Reginald Weir, a Negro and holder of the national senior indoor championship.

May Vote Censure

Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 7-18-59

NEW YORK—The antiquated racial and religious policies of the West Side Tennis Club are expected to be subject of a seldom-used official censure in the City Council here Tuesday afternoon.

Acting Mayor Abe Stark, who is also president of the City Council, indicated Saturday that he will present a resolution to the legislators condemning the blue stocking club for its action in barring membership to Dr. Ralph Bunche and his 15-year-old son.

Sat. 7-18-59

38a

Stark also disclosed that he will present a bill which would deny licenses to non-religious organizations which bar members on the basis of race, color or national origin.

* * *

THE FUROR was started when Dr. Bunche, highly honored undersecretary of the United Nations, disclosed that Wilfred Burglund, president of the West Side Club, told him the club does not accept either colored persons or Jews for membership.

p.1

A former president of the club took sharp issue with Burgland over the Bunche incident, contending that the club has nothing in its constitution or bylaws on restrictive memberships.

Renville McMann implied that the decision against accepting Dr. Bunche and his son for membershipp may have been Burgland's alone.

* * *

THE WEST SIDE Club which for years has been the site of the Davis Cup and national championship matches, may lose these honors.

Acting Mayor Stark said he would appeal to the United States Lawn Tennis Association to survey all public stadiums and parks in New York that might be suitable for the matches.

Victor Denny, president of the tennis association, did not appear to be very enthusiastic about making such a move.

He said his organization has no authority to regulate membership in its member clubs.

* * *

Afro-American

p.2

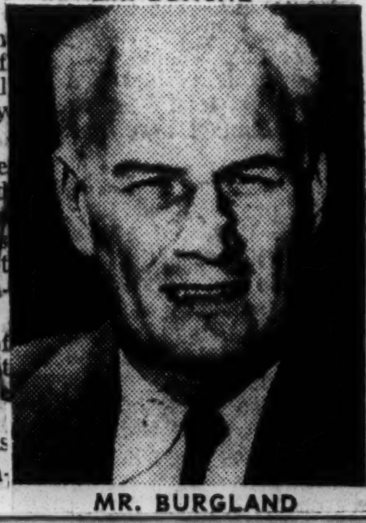
MEANWHILE another fashionable club made public the fact that its board of governors had voted unanimously to accept a membership application from Dr. Bunche.

Sat. 7-18-59

The Town Tennis Club, in a different section of the city from the West Side Club, made the bid to Dr. Bunche and his family Friday. Dr. Bunche has not said whether or not he would accept.

The United Nations diplomat did say that he had received many congratulatory messages and only one or two unfavorable ones.

DR. BUNCHE



MR. BURGLAND

CITY INVESTIGATES TENNIS CLUB BIAS

Times New York

Calls Hearing on Barring of Bunche at Forest Hills

Fri. 7-10-59

By PHILIP BENJAMIN

Officials of the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, Queens, were asked yesterday to appear before the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations for a hearing July 21 on its reported policy of barring Negroes and Jews.

p.1

On Wednesday, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche disclosed that he had been told by the club's president, Wilfred Burglund, that neither Dr. Bunche nor his son could join the club because they are Negroes. Dr. Bunche, who is United Nations Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs and a Nobel Peace Prize winner, said he also had been told the club did not accept Jews.

38a

7-24

A storm broke in the wake of Dr. Bunche's disclosure. Some city, state and Federal officials, as well as private groups, assailed the West Side Tennis Club and asked that the Davis Cup challenge round matches, scheduled for next month at the club, be moved.

It was reported that a meeting was scheduled last night at the club to discuss the situation. Sources in the tennis world said that some persons closely connected with the club and the United States Lawn Tennis Association were critical of Mr. Burglund's handling of the affair.

Times

Fri. 7-10-59

Mr. Burglund, who is a public relations man for the Union Carbide Corporation, was not available for comment for the second day in a row.

p.13C

In announcing the hearing Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the fifteen-member commission, said it had the power, under the city law that created it in 1955, to "initiate its own investigations of discrimination against any person, group of persons, organizations or corporations, whether practiced by private persons, associations or corporations."

38a

7-24

Calls Program "Unthinkable"

Dr. Marrow said it was "unthinkable that major international athletic events for which the general public pays admission should be conducted in this city on the grounds of an institution which discriminates in its membership policy."

The commission chairman said that because the West Side Tennis Club held public events like the United States tennis championships and the Davis Cup matches it "ceases to have the privilege of private policy decisions which discriminate on the basis of race and religion."

"We will therefore use every power in our command to change these policies," he added.

Dr. Marrow said the commission would "exert every effort to see that the city removes any sanctions or facilities provided for public events at this club as long as it maintains a discriminatory membership policy.

Earlier the commission had said it was looking into possible tax exemptions for the club, licensing of public events and protection by the police.

However, William E. Boyland, president of the City Tax Commission, said that the club received no tax exemptions. He said it paid taxes this year based on an assessed valuation of $550,000. Mr. Boyland said that the club had protested every assessment since 1951 and that it had filed writs in State Supreme Court. Court action is pending, Mr. Boyland said.

Dr. Marrow said that the commission might also invite members of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to attend the hearing. He said the commission had subpoena powers that could be exercised in the event that club officials did not respond to the invitation.

The commission has no penalty powers. According to a spokesman, its only sanction is an open hearing. The hearing scheduled for July 21 will be closed.

Abe Stark, President of the City Council, sent a telegram to the United Staets Lawn Tennis Association urging it to stop sponsoring matches "played at any club which adheres to such a membership policy."

Mr. Stark, who is Acting Mayor because Mayor Wagner flew to California, also announced that unless the club "lifts its present membership ban I shall introduce a resoluion of censure at next Tuesday's meeting of the City Council."

In Washington, Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, said on the Senate floor that he was asking the U. S. L. T. A. to transfer the United States tennis championships and the Davis Cup matches from the club.

Later Mr. Javits said that four other Senators—Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey; Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois; Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, and Thomas H. Kuchel, Republican of California—had also signed the telegram to the association.

Others denouncing the West Side Tennis Club were John T. Clancy of the Borough of Queens; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the American Jewish Congress; the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; the Jewish Labor Committee; the New York Board of Rabbis, and the New York Civil Liberties Union.

An official of the lawn tennis association said it could not comment until it had reached its president, Victor Denny, who is in Dublin attending a meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said "I don't know where we could move it," when asked about demands that the Davis Cup challenge round be shifted away from the club.

The U. S. L. T. A. has about 1,700 member clubs, including some city recreation departments. It does not regulate the internal policies of its member clubs but demands that any tournaments it sponsors be open to all qualified contestants without regard to race or religion.

In the national tennis matches, the West Side Tennis Club reecives 50 per cent of any are paid. For the Davis Cup matches the club receives 25 per cent, and the rest is divided among the U. S. L. T. A. and the tennis associations of other countries involved.

38a 1959

'I'm glad it is over,' says Dr. Ralph Bunche

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-25-59

(Earlier story on page 3)

NEW YORK — "This has not been a pleasant experience. I am glad it is over." P.1

With these words Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN Under Secretary General, told the city Commission on Intergroup Relations that the West Side Tennis Club incident was ended so far as he was concerned.

Dr. Bunche said that the statement by the club that members were not selected on a basis of race "winds up the West Side Tennis story."

38a

At the same time, he revealed that he had taken out for his son, Ralph Jr., a life membership in the NAACP. Dr. Bunche has long been a life member of the organization.

Although invited by the club to apply for membership, Dr. Bunche said neither he nor his son has "any immediate interest" in membership. Ralph Jr., located at the Choate School in Wallingford, Conn. echoed his father's stand.

The commission (called COIR) said that his week, it will interview club officials concerning the incident. COIR chairman, Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, said that the group might ask legislation to prevent discrimination.

This decision would be based on a planned investigation of all private clubs in New York that are reputed to bar colored persons and Jews.

Dr. Bunche brought the famed Forest Hills tennis site into worldwide focus on July 8, when he revealed that Wilfred Burglund, president of the West Side Club, had refused to consider his application for membership because of his race.

Afro-American

IN A RAPID - FIRE turn of events since that time, the action was scored by the city government, on the floors of both houses of Congress, in social and diplomatic circles and in the nation's press.

38a

Burglund tendered his resignation as president of the club and the West Side board of governors readily accepted it. ~~ance of the Burgland resigna-~~tion, the club denied bias in its membership policy and extended an invitation to Dr. Bunche and his son to join.

Sat. 7-25-59

IT WAS this last development that brought the remark from Dr. Bunche that he and young Ralph have no interest

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Bunche Plunges

~~The Journal~~ p.4-A

DR. BUNCHE couldn't stand all the attention other race trouble-makers were getting, so he had to join the [illegible]

38a
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 7-11-59

His efforts to join a private tennis club in New York represents social ambition of a character not involved in school and traffic subjects and it promises to get him plenty of Eastern press notoriety.

Rockefeller Hails Ruling On Mixing

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Thurs. 11-12-59

GOP Nominee Hopeful Calls Court Decree

Great Landmark

P.1 38a

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP) — Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller tonight called the Supreme Court school integration decision a "great landmark of our times."

He offered his endorsement of this decision in a speech prepared for the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Shortly before flying out to the West Coast, Rockefeller told the dinner gathering:

"Let me state plainly and simply my own feelings on that decision: I regard it as a necessary and an historic affirmation and clarification of the essential liberties and the abiding principles by which America must live.

This decision has accelerated a social evolution in broad areas of our land. In some places this change has been resisted — and even with violence. The important point, however, is not that the decision has been resisted so much as the fact that the overwhelming body of American opinion is behind the decision.

"Many parts of our country, in fact, have undergone a marked reversal of local customs and mores in the wake of this decision and have done so with commendable promptness. So while we deplore and struggle against those who still seek to undermine the law of our land, we applaud the great numbers of Americans who accepted it in loyalty and good grace."

Rockefeller's speech was the latest in a series in which he has been outlining his views on national issues, a prelude, it is generally accepted, to his 1960 campaign for the GOP presidential nomination.

Also seen as a furtherance of this ambition was his West Coast foray into the home grounds of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Rockefeller's chief rival in any bid for the nomination. Some of the New York governor's political advisers preceded him.

Rockefeller has scheduled 35 appearances during a four-day visit to California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Nixon's home state is California.

Negroes, Puerto Ricans Cited

Report Pinpoints Difficulties Of Racial Minorities In N.Y.

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Mon. 11-30-59

NEW YORK (AP) — A report published Sunday indicates Negroes and Puerto Ricans may have more difficulty in becoming completely integrated in the New York metropolitan region than past immigrant groups have had.

"Color prejudice and differences in cultural background make some of their difficulties more acute," said the report.

38a

Entitled "The Newcomers: Negroes and Puerto Ricans in a Changing Metropolis," the report by Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Oscar Handlin is the third in a series of studies conducted by Harvard University for the Regional Plan Assn.

The first two covered population patterns and economic fluctuations.

Handlin, a Harvard history professor, predicted that Negro and Puerto Rican population will continue to grow in this area although not as rapidly as in the recent past, He estimated the two groups will constitute 20 per cent of the region's population by 1980.

The report found similarities in the problems of Negroes and Puerto Ricans and the problems of earlier immigrants from Europe. It noted that 42 per cent of the people in New York City in 1890 were foreign born.

However, the report added: "The color problem is uppermost in the minds of Americans today. It is a major barrier to the assimilation of Negroes and affects the assimilation race for Puerto Ricans in New York as well.

"Color prejudice intensifies many of the manifestations of insecurity that have been shown in the past by other groups. In comparison with their predecessors, Negroes, and to only a slightly lesser extent Puerto Ricans, are slow to enter trade, to become entrepreneurs.

"They have wasteful spending habits and are prone to debt. This is often attributed to ethnic causes but in the conditions created by color prejudice and beyond particular examples of economic mismanagement lies a general sense of insecurity and uncertainty about the future that weakens incentives for saving."

The report further pointed out that the two new groups have been "handicapped by their inability to establish the array of hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, and other philanthropic institutions set up by the 19th century immigrants which strengthened their feeling of community."

The report saw promise in the Negro's interest in church work and the rise of effective press and radio for both groups.

There is "a genuine, and ominous, possibility" that the two groups will remain vulnerable to the city in the future, the report added.

"If they do, the people of the New York Metropolitan Area will have to meet the calamitous social costs created by the actual and potential delinquency of a large part of the population," the report said.

"But there is also a prospect for improvement, although it will take more than slum clearance or the expansion of recreational facilities to make it real," the report added.

What is needed, it said, is the elimination of color identity, the equalization of job opportunities, education, housing and family stability.

"Whether the development of the future moves in one direction or the other will depend on the people of the city," the report summarizes. "They will have to choose whether these newest arrivals are to be welcomed as equals or treated as enemies."

AP Wirephoto

BATTERED DETECTIVE O'CONNOR WATCHES LIQUOR, PRISONERS
Lawman (L), Partner Kicked, Beaten By Mob Of 300 During Bronx Whisky Raid

Racial Clash In New York Touched Off By 2 Arrests

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. p. 1

Mon. 8-10-59

NEW YORK (AP)—An angry, shouting mob attacked two detectives Sunday who were trying to take a Negro man and woman into custody on an east Bronx street corner.

38a

A crowd of about 300, mostly Negroes, beat and kicked the detectives. Police arrested the Negro man and woman and several other persons in the crowd.

The man and woman were operating a fish-and-chips store in the neighborhood. The detectives, both white, said they wanted to question the pair about bootleg whisky.

When the detectives tried to take them into custody the woman began to scream and the man started struggling. Then the crowd gathered.

Someone in the crowd punctured a tire on a police car, and a Negro ripped the coat off one of the detectives.

One of those arrested, William Golden, a 44-year-old Negro, shouted to the mob, "Don't let them take me away — let's get them—kill them."

Five patrol cars and 25 policemen converged on the scene and broke up the crowd.

Several weeks ago, two white policemen were injured when one of their pistols accidentally discharged after an angry crowd gathered as they were arresting an intoxicated woman.

In that incident, the crowd remained outside a Harlem police station until middleweight boxing champion Sugar Ray Robinson asked them to disperse.

The detectives, Jeremiah O'Connor and Thomas Martino, did not require hospital treatment. Police also said no one in the mob was seriously hurt.

The man arrested in the store was Tyson King, 46. The woman was Lucy Quick, 36.

King has been free in $2,500 bond on a charge of possession of illegal alcohol.

O'Connor said he discovered a gallon jug of what appeared to be bootleg whiskey behind the counter of the store. He said when he asked King to accompany him to the basement, where police later found 12 other gallon jugs, Miss Quick tried to stab Martino with a pair of shears.

Martino knocked the shears away and the couple began to shout and struggle, police said.

A fourth person arrested was Robert Edwards, 43, also Negro, who, police said, ripped the coat off the detective.

All four were charged with inciting a riot. King and the woman were also charged with possessing illegal alcohol and, along with Edwards, of felonious assault.

Report Holds Segregation In New York On Steady Rise

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 11-30-59

p. 1

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38a NY

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The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

"They have wasteful spending habits and are prone to debt. This is often attributed to ethnic causes but in the conditions created by color prejudice and beyond particular examples of economic mismanagement lies a general sense of insecurity and uncertainty about the future that weakens incentives for saving."

p. 2

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38a NY

38a 1959

NEW YORK

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE
TENNIS CLUB

TENNIS ANYONE?

Club Snubs Bunche; South Gets Blame

Daily News Thurs. 7-9-59

Jackson Miss

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI) —United Nations Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche, grandson of a Negro slave, confirmed yesterday that he and his son have been barred from membership in the exclusive West Side Tennis Club, championships. p.4

The action was disclosed by the New York Post which said the disbarment was under a policy of the Forest Hills Assn. banning Negroes and Jews from membership.

Bunche, who several years ago refused appointment as U.S. undersecretary of state because of "Jim Crow" practices in Washington, said in a statement:

"I deliberately revealed this experience only because I find it to be rather shocking in New York City and think citizens of the city and of the country generally are entitled to know about it.

"But I keep the story in proper perspective. Neither I nor my son regard it as a hardship or a humiliation. Rather, it is a discredit to the club tiself.

"It is not, of course, in the category of the disfranchisement, deprival of other rights, segregation, and acts of intimidation suffered by many Negroes in the South and of discrimination in employment and housing suffered by most Negroes in the North as well as the South.

"But it flows from the same wells of racial and religious bigotry.

"It confirms what I have often stated, namely that no Negro American can be free from the disabilities of race in this country until the lowliest Negro in Mississippi is no longer disadvantaged solely because of race; in short, until racial prejudice has been everywhere eliminated.

"I am, in fact, glad to have this unpleasant but necessary lesson made real in this way to my son."

Bunche Case Draws Censure To N. Y. Club

News & Courier

Fri. 7-10-59

Charleston, S.C.

Hearing Is Set On Forest Hills Racial Ban

p. 6B

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, set up to eliminate prejudice and discrimination, Thursday scheduled a hearing on charges that the famous West Side Tennis Club bars Negroes and Jews as members.

The Forest Hills club, site of the U.S. tennis championships and the Davis Cup matches, was criticized in Congress, too, for shuting its doors to Dr. Ralph Bunche, a Negro.

EXCLUDES NEGROES

Dr. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in mediating the Arab-Israeli conflict, said Wilfred Burglund, president of the club, advised him the club's policy excludes both Negroes and Jews as members.

The commission hearing was set for July 21.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the 15-member group created by law in 1955, said the commission has subpoena powers. He asserted that Burglund and other club officials will be called to the hearing.

Officials of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. also may be asked to attend the hearing, the chairman said. Although the West Side Tennis Club is a private organization, its facilities are used for the U.S. tennis championships and the Davis Cup challenge matches.

FIND IT UNTHINKABLE

"We find it unthinkable," said Dr. Marrow, "that major international athletic events for which the general public pays admission should be conducted in this city on the grounds of an institution which discriminates in its membership policy."

Burglund has been unavailable for comment since Wednesday's statement by Dr. Bunche.

Dr. Marrow said his commission has authority under law to "initiate its own investigations of discrimination against any person, group of persons, organizations or corporations, whether practiced by private persons, associations or corporations."

TO SEEK CHANGE

He said the West Side Tennis Club, because it holds such public events as the tennis championships and the Davis Cups matches, "ceases to have the privilege of private policy decisions which discriminate on the basis of race and religion. We will, therefore, use every power in our command to seek to change these policies."

Meanwhile in Washington, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) told the Senate in a speech that the tennis club's policy was "an affront to all human dignity."

Javits, a Jew, said he would request the U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. to transfer the U.S. tennis championships and the Davis Cup matches from the Forest Hills club.

Javits said members of the Forest Hills club should realize "the club is not a private living room with tennis courts attached. By virtue of the national championships and Davis Cup competitions held there, on which the eyes of the world focus, it is a national institution as well."

In the House, a congressman who formerly was a member of the Forest Hills club described the club's action in Dr. Bunche's case as an insult to "all free Americans" and something "I deeply resent." He is Rep. Ken Hechler (D-WVa), an Episcopalian.

CENSURE PLANNED

The club's policy also came to the attention of the New York City Council. President Abe Stark said he will introduce a resolution of censure against the club at next Tuesday's council meeting unless the club's policy is altered.

Stark also sent a telegram to the U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn., asking it to ignore all tennis tournaments played at any club which restricts membership on racial or religious grounds.

Other statements critical of the club came from the Jewish Labor Committee, a private organization, and from Dr. Reginald Weir, a Negro and holder of the national senior indoor championship.

"When outstanding citizens such as Ralph Bunche can be refused membership," the JLC statement said, "it is obvious that the tenets of fair play, upon which lawn tennis is predicated, have been violated."

Dr. Weir, who hopes to play in the U.S. tennis championships, said the Forest Hills club's policy in refusing membership to Negroes and Jews "is not a very enlightened policy, but if you can't control the situation what else can you do but play? . . . There's been a great deal of progress made in integration since the war. I hope these holdouts come around."

West Side Story

Newsweek p23

New York

Mon. 7-20-59

Except possibly for England's Wimbledon, no other tennis club in the world quite matches the prestige of New York's Forest Hills. Officially known as the West Side Tennis Club (because it was founded in 1892 on a vacant lot just west of Central Park), Forest Hills is the scene of the U.S. championships and Davis Cup matches. Over the years, the crowds in the concrete stadium ringing its carefully barbered tournament courts have thrilled to the booming strokes of Bill Tilden and Don Budge, Helen Wills and Helen Jacobs. But Forest Hills is something else—it is also a private club, whose 1,000-odd members can dine well in the club restaurant or sip cocktails in the lounge if they don't care for tennis. And like many another private club, Forest Hills admits only those members it wants.

Last week, to its great dismay, the West Side Tennis Club found its membership policy the subject of even more headlines than it usually gets from its tournaments.

The hubbub arose when Dr. Ralph Bunche, one of the most distinguished of American Negroes, who has won the Nobel Peace Prize and is the United Nations Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, disclosed that his 15-year-old son, Ralph Jr., had been refused membership because of his race.

As the story was told by Bunche, his son had been taking lessons from George Agutter, the club's 72-year-old pro. Agutter has been teaching at Forest Hills for 45 years; he well knew the club's membership policy. But (as Agutter confessed later) he didn't recognize the light-skinned Bunche boy as a Negro and suggested that he apply for a junior membership.

Associated Press

The elder Bunche thereupon called the club president, Wilfred Burglund, who said he was sorry, but Forest Hills **. . . as Ralph Bunche Jr. found out** simply didn't take in Negroes or Jews. When Bunche protested that Negro star Althea Gibson twice won the women's singles title at Forest Hills (in 1957 and 1958) Burglund replied that the club had no control over the players in the tournaments held there by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association; but it definitely could decide its own membership. If the club admitted Negroes, said Burglund, according to Bunche, hundreds of its members would instantly resign.

To Bunche, racial barriers are nothing new (he once refused appointment as Assistant Secretary of State because he anticipated trouble finding a place to live in Washington). Normally, he makes no fuss about it, because, as a diplomat, he knows only too well that he would simply be giving ammunition to Soviet propagandists. In this case, however, his boy was involved. He promptly made the whole thing public. Even then, he was temperate. "Neither I nor my son regard it as a hardship or humiliation," he said. "It is not, of course, in the category of . . . segregation . . . suffered by . . . Negroes in the North as well as the South. But it flows from the same well of racial and religious bigotry. Rather, it is a discredit to the club itself."

In the hue and cry that followed, five U.S. senators joined in a public statement denouncing the club's policy. And the New York Commission on Intergroup

Relations (a municipal organization dedicated to erasing racial barriers) scheduled an investigation.

No one argued with the club's right to govern its membership, but critics thought it should not be allowed to present such public tournaments as the U.S. championships and the Davis Cup matches. In the absence of New York Mayor Robert Wagner, Acting Mayor Abe Stark officially began searching for ways to take the tournaments away from Forest Hills.

No Comment: The tennis club's answer to all this was to lapse into an embarrassed silence. A former president, Renville McMann, came forward to say that, actually, there is nothing in the club's constitution or bylaws to bar a member because of creed or color. But the present president, Wilfred Burglund, who is a New York public-relations executive, said nothing.

By the weekend, it appeared that Burglund, as well as pro George Agutter, were in dutch with the club's members. Many members criticized Agutter for failing to recognize the Bunche boy as a Negro in the first place, and Burglund, for the bluntness of his rebuff to the boy's father.

►For the first time since the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its school-integration decision in 1954, President Eisenhower last week revealed what he personally thinks about racial segregation. Where previously the President had confined himself to statements that it was his duty to uphold the law as interpreted by the Court, he told his press conference that he thinks segregation is morally wrong—when it interferes with equality of opportunity in "the economic and political fields." Assessing his words, Negro leaders generally agreed they were helpful to their cause.

38a 1959

NEW ZEALAND

Race Relations In New Zealand Seen Jolted By Recent Incidents

Brother Of Maori Diplomat Refused Drink In Hotel Because Of Color

Advocate

Sat. 2-28-59

38a

Auckland, New Zealand, Feb. 23 —New Zealand's satisfaction over race relations in the country has been jolted by evidence of discrimination that few people knew existed.

Keen pleasure had been expressed recently in the appointment of the first member of the New Zealand native race as head of a diplomatic mission. It had been cited as proof that there was no color bar and that members of the Maori race enjoyed full equality.

Ironically, in the same week that the diplomat took up his appointment, a glaring case of color discrimination came to light. Still more ironically, the central figure was a brother of the dimplomat.

Both are members of a distinguished Maori family. Their father, the Rt. Rev. F. A. Bennett, was the first Maori to become a Bishop of the Anglican Church.

C. M. Bennett has just taken up his post as New Zealand High Commissioner in Malaya. He left with the good wishes of New Zealanders from the Prime Minister down, and assurance at numerous official functions that his appointment marked a new indication of the esteem in which Maoris were held.

A few days later his brother, Dr. R. H. Bennett, was refused a drink in the lounge of a hotel because of his race.

Dr. Bennett is senior medical officer at a psychiatric hospital near Auckland where most of the patients are white. The doctor's white wife told the barman who her husband was but the barman insisted: "We only serve pakehas (white people) in here."

An outcry immediately swept the country. The Prime Minister, Walter Nash, declared that there could be no excuse for such an incident.

"Maori and European in New Zealand are New Zealanders and as such are treated before the law in exactly the same way," he said. "There is no discrimination in this manner on grounds of color, race or creed."

E. T. Tirikatene, a Maori, who is Minister of Forests in the New Zealand Cabinet, said discrimination between Maoris and Europeans must not be tolerated.

A dozen organizations adopted resolutions condemning discrimination.

Dr. Bennett, himself, was restrained in his remarks. "I want to put a stop to this situation, not for myself but for the race," he said. "I agree that a publican should retain the right to refuse to drink to people. But it should be on the grounds of behavior, not because of their Maori blood."

The manager of the hotel at first insisted that the ban was justified. He said it was introduced because white customers in the lounge had objected to the behavior of Maori patrons and their children.

But after a sharp communication from executives of the hotel chain the ban was lifted.

Meanwhile, however, instances of color discrimination in a cinema and hotel have come to light from another township. Many of the Maoris in this district are agricultural laborers working for Chinese and it is acknowledged that the standards of hygiene and behavior among some of them are lower than among most Maoris.

High Court to Rule on Case Brought by 6 Negro Golfers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI)—The Supreme Court agreed today to rule on a civil rights case brought by six Negroes who were sentenced to 30 days in jail for trespassing when they tried to play golf on a public course at Greensboro, N. C.

The Negroes were arrested at the Gillespie Park Golf Club Feb. 7, 1955, after they paid 75-cent fees and started out on the course despite orders to leave. The course, once city-operated, had been leased by Greensboro so it could be run as a public—but not municipal—course for whites only.

The court now will hear arguments on the Negroes' appeal and hand down a written opinion later.

In other actions, the court:

Agreed to rule on the validity of a Los Angeles city ordinance which forbids a bookseller to have an obscene book in his possession. Bookseller Eleazar Smith, 72, who appealed his 30-day jail sentence, argued the ordinance is unconstitutional because it fails to provide that the possessor of such a book must know its contents.

Set aside by a 6 to 2 vote the murder-conspiracy conviction by Army court-martial of John Lee, who already has served 10 years of a life sentence at Alcatraz Penitentiary. The court held that Lee should have had a civil trial, not a military trial.

Accepted for review a case challenging the Federal Power Commission's regulation of new gas rates fixed in first contracts between producers and pipelines. The New York State Public Service Commission and two gas distributors challenged such a contract between four Gulf of Mexico producers and the Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. Involved is a clash between consumers and producers.

Ruled 7 to 2 that non-professional employes of an architectural firm are subject to federal wage-hour provisions. The decision meant that such workers must be paid time and a half for overtime after 40 hours a week. The government originally brought suit in Norfolk, Va., against Lublin, McCaughy & Associates.

Ruled that Arizona state courts have no authority to try suits against Navajo Indians stemming from actions which took place on their reservation.

(X)

Hodges Says State Calm In Race Issue

38a

RALEIGH (AP)—Gov. Hodges called for legislation on a score of subjects Thursday as he laid down a far-reaching program for the 1959 General Assembly.

Touching on the issue of school segregation - integration, Hodges said he felt North Carolina has acted calmly in meeting "the great problem forced upon us" by the Supreme Court in an interpretation of the Constitution with which most of our citizens profoundly disagree.

"I believe our state has dealt wisely with this issue," Hodges added. "No one has suggested a better approach than the one of local control and responsibility. If in the fugure it becomes evident that a better course of action for North Carolina should be devised, I shall take appropriate steps to bring the matter before the General Assembly."

He appeared before a joint legislative session at noon to present the administration program for the last General Assembly of his term as governor.

Reaction of the lawmakers to his program was generally favorable and some predicted much of it will be enacted.

Many of the governor's recommendations were based on the proposals of study commissions. There were few surprises since the governor had expressed himself on most of the subjects previously.

He agreed with the State Board of Elections in calling for repeal of the civilian absentee ballot "because of widespread abuses," and he endorsed a proposal of the elections board to move the date for holding primaries from the last Saturday in May to the last Saturday in June of election years.

2-6-59

Lone Negro Absent From School Dance

38a X

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)— Students at Central High School held their annual Junior-Senior dance Saturday night, but their lone Negro classmate, Gus Roberts, and his date did not attend.

School officials made the dance a private affair by invitation after Roberts announced he would attend and his mother, Mrs. Edward Roberts, requested police protection. Students who had not already paid dance fees also were excluded.

Police Chief Ernest Selvey said his men took "precautionary measures" but nothing happened to mar the social event. Central's principal, Ed Sanders, blamed "social problems" arising from the school's limited desegregation for the change in plans for the dance.

5-4-59

Charlotte School Holds Segregated Private Dance

Courier

CHARLOTTE (AP) — Central High School students held their annual junior-senior dance in city-owned Park Center Saturday night without Gus Roberts, the school's only Negro student, who was not invited.

A last-minute change in plans excluded Gus, who had announced he intended to bring a date. School officials said violence had been threatened by non-Central students should Gus attend.

A reporter on the scene said the dance was "exceptionally quiet."

School officials made the dance a private affair and issued invitations, a requirement of admission. Gus wasn't sent one.

Central Principal Ed Sanders blamed "social problems" arising from the school's limited desegregation for the change in plans.

Before Gus was excluded, his mother, Mrs. Edward Roberts, had written Police Chief Ernest Selvey asking protection for him at the dance. The chief said his men still would take "precautionary measures" Saturday night.

Besides Gus, those excluded were students who had not paid their dance fees already. Those who had paid the fees were returned their money.

Gus' parents declined comment. The 17-year-old youth was one of four assigned to white schools here in September. 1957.

S.C.

X 38a N.C.

School Prom'll Be A Private Affair

Herald

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — (UPI) — A traditional junior-senior high school dance here was called off Friday and re-scheduled as a private affair when the school's only Negro student said he planned to attend with his girl friend.

The youth, Gustevus Roberts, 17, told officials at Central High School two weeks ago that he would attend the junior-senior prom with his Negro date. It would have marked the first time that any public school dance had been held on an integrated basis in North Carolina.

4-10-A

But this was forestalled when school officials after two weeks of conferences between leaders of both races, announced the dance would be removed from the list of school activities at Central High School.

"Because of the situation in connection with our limited desegregation, social problems have been created," said Principal Ed Sanders.

Sanders and other school officials said that, instead, they were issuing private invitations to the students to attend a dance at Park Center in Charlotte tonight. Roberts was not invited.

38a N.C.

Negro And Date Do Not Attend High School Fete

Ala. Journal
Montgomery Ala.
Mon. 5-4-59

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School officials made the dance a private affair by invitation after Roberts announced he would attend and his mother, Mrs. Edward Roberts, requested police protection. Students who had not already paid dance fees also were excluded.

Police Chief Ernest Selvey said his men took "precautionary measures" but nothing happened to mar the social event. Central's principal, Ed Sanders, blamed "social problems" arising from the school's limited desegregation for the change in plans for the dance.

SUPREME COURT AGREES TO RULE ON SENTENCES IN RACIAL GOLF CASE

6 Given 30 Day Convictions For Trespassing On Public Course

By CHARLOTTE G. MOULTON

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to rule on a civil rights case brought by six Negroes who were sentenced to 30 days in jail for trespassing when they tried to play golf on a public course at Greensboro, N. C.

They were arrested at the Gillespie Park Golf Club December 7, 1955, after they paid 75-cent fees and started out on the course despite orders to leave. The course, once city-operated, had been leased by Greensboro so it could be run as a public—but not municipal—course for whites only.

1-13-59

The court now will hear arguments on the appeal and hand down a written opinion later.

In a second civil rights case, the court refused to hear a Savannah, Ga., Negro woman's challenge of racial segregation in federally-aided public housing. Mrs. Queen Cohen's appeal was rejected in a brief order. Two lower courts ruled that technically she had no right to sue.

ORDERS IBC BREAKUP

The court, at its first session in three weeks, also ordered the International Boxing Club to break up its monopoly of championship fights and other big bouts. On a 5 to 3 vote, it fully upheld a lower court order which laid down a series of steps the IBC must take to comply with the antitrust laws.

The court's decision was aimed primarily at the IBC's operations in New York and Chicago. Defendants were former IBC president James D. Norris; IBC director Arthur M. Wirtz, the IBC's of New York and Chicago, and the Madison Square Garden Corporation.

In other actions, the court:

—Accepted for review a case challenging the federal power commission's regulation of new gas rates fixed in first contracts between producers and pipelines. The New York State Public Service Commission and two gas distributors challenged such a contract between four Gulf of Mexico producers and the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company. Involved is a clash between consumers and producers.

NEGROES CONVICTED TWICE

—Ruled 7 to 2 that non-professional employees of an architectural firm are subject to federal wage-hour provisions. The decision meant that such workers must be paid time and a half for overtime after 40 hours a week. The government originally brought suit in Norfolk, Va., against Lublin, McCaughy & Associates.

The North Carolina golf course case reached the Supreme Court after the people involved had been twice convicted in the Greensboro Municipal Court of breaking a state trespass law.

The North Carolina Supreme Court reversed their first conviction on a technicality but affirmed the second on June 4, 1958. Between the two decisions, Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes ruled that Negroes could not be excluded from the Gillespie gold course.

The Negroes contended that the North Carolina Supreme Court did not pay enough attention to Hayes' ruling.

State Attorney General Malcolm B. Seawell argued that the question of color did not enter into the trespass proceedings. He said the Negroes "were simply not eligible to play on the golf course."

Urges Boycott Of Confederate Flag Towels

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Thurs, 7-9-59

A Mississippi member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans yesterday called for a boycott of a North Carolina manufacturer who produces Confederate Flag beach towels.

p 4

Past Commander of the Meridian SCV camp, James B. Collier declared that an appeal has been made to Cannon Mills of North Carolina to discontinue the production of the Confederate Flag decorated towels but said the company has not agreed.

38a

Collier pointed out that similar beach towels appeared on the market about two years ago and said Tom White Crigler Jr. of Macon, national SCV commander, "was successful at that time in having the manufacturers recall all towels that had been shipped and not sold."

He said Crigler has appealed to Cannon Mills' "sense of decency and patriotism to discontinue" the manufacture of the towels but "he cannot tell the results."

"Many of the southern states have laws prohibiting insults to the Confederate Flag," Collier said. "Boycott is an ugly thing, but if this company persists in continuing to manufacture and sell these flags I suggest that all patriotic Southerners discontinue to purchase other items manufactured by this company, and all southern states, counties and municipalities refuse to accept bids on supplies from wholesalers who handle this product."

Supreme Court Takes N. C. Golf Case Under Advisement

B'ham World

B'ham World

By LOUIS LAUTIER

Sat 10-24-59

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Supreme Court Tuesday took under advisement the appeal of five colored persons who were convicted of trespassing because they sought to play golf on a course leased by the City of Greensboro, N. C., to a private corporation.

p 1

38a

The question before the court is whether North Carolina courts were bound by the decision of the Federal District Court at Greensboro that the Gillespie Park Golf Club, Inc., had unlawfully barred the colored golfers from playing on its course and enjoining racial discrimination in the use of the course.

NC

This decision was affirmed by the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va.

The North Carolina Supreme Court, in affirming the convictions, held that it did not have to take judicial notice of facts found by the Federal court and was not called upon to determine the facts which would have been before it, if offered in evidence.

BOUND BY U. S. RULING

J. Alston Atkins, attorney for the colored golfers, argued that under the supremacy clause of the Federal Constitution the North Carolina courts were bound by the Federal court ruling and that the colored golfers should not have been convicted for doing that which the Federal courts said they had a right to do.

The colored golfers, whose appeal the high tribunal heard, are Dr. Leon Wolfe, a dentist; George Simkins, Jr., Joseph Sturdivant, Samuel Murray and Elijah H. Herring.

B'ham World

B'ham World

Sat 10-24-59

p 8

The Gillespie Park golf course was built in 1940 by the City of Greensboro with a 65 per cent grant of the cost by the Works Progress Administration. The agreement of the City of Greensboro and the Greensboro Board of Education with the Federal Government provided that the course would be public and would not be leased to a private individual.

The Greensboro Board of Education leased its interest in the course to the City of Greensboro. The course was operated exclusively for whites. Colored persons began demanding the right to play on it in 1949.

Robinson Asks Unity Through NAACP Effort

The news and Courier p 1

Charleston, S.C.

GREENVILLE, S.C. (AP)—Former baseball star Jackie Robinson refused to use the colored waiting room at Greenville Municipal Airport Sunday, and was asked to leave.

Mon 10-26-59

Robinson, who became the first Negro to break into the major leagues when he joined the Brooklyn Dodgers, retired from baseball a few years ago and entered private business.

38a

NC

He came here to address the 18th annual meeting of the South Carolina Conferences of Branches of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

He told the 1,700 persons in Greenvillle Memorial Auditorium that all Negroes should work with the NAACP.

Later, in his talk, Robinson said that by 1963 "I hope that we can walk in the airport and sit down and enjoy ourselves."

He explained that 1963 is the NAACP target date for "complete freedom."

Throughout the talk he advised Negroes to register and vote.

He told how Atlanta, Ga., parks improved after Negro leaders had 25,000 Negroes to register.

"I wonder what would happen in Greenville if all of you went down to vote?" he asked.

At Santiago Conference

(Story in adjoining column)

Christian Herter (left), U. S. secretary of state, talking with Louis Mars, Haitian foreign minister, at conference of foreign ministers of American states in Santiago, Chile. In background is Roy R. Rubottom Jr., assistant to Herter. [UPI Telephoto]

AMERICAS MAP

Chicago Sun-Tribune

ANTI-WAR PACT

Chicago, Ill.

FOR CARIBBEAN

8-16-59

Report Cuba-Dominica

38a

O. K. of Control

p. 3

BY JULES DUBOIS

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 15—The foreign ministers of the Organization of American States have virtually reached agreement to strengthen hemisphere diplomatic machinery to extinguish brush fire wars and preserve the nonintervention policy.

They seek to grant inclusive powers to the inter-American peace committee to act in any emergency.

Working groups met behind closed doors Saturday to draft the resolutions and declarations and expedite the end of this conference.

Chilean Peacemaker

Chile Foreign Minister Horacio Lafer who gave a luncheon for Secretary of State Herter at the Brazilian embassy Saturday assumed the role of peacemaker. He said he had obtained agreement from both Cuba and the Dominican Republic to accept the peace committee plan.

This is not exactly what the United States sought. Herter had asked for a special committee to deal with the Caribbean problem. However, the United States finds this compromise solution acceptable.

The inter-American peace committee, it is understood, will also have powers to gather information on the violation of human rights and absence of representative democracy in Latin American countries.

Will Defend OHS

Foreign Minister Carlos Tobar of Ecuador has asked to speak Sunday and will defend the work and structure of the OAS. This will be an answer to the attack made by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in his television talk Friday night.

Castro did not enhance his already deteriorated prestige any by his attack against the OAS and Herter. Many foreign ministers termed his words "unjust." They praised Herter's speech and action as "a gratifying revolutionary change in United States foreign policy in Latin America."

The economic development proposal submitted by Cuba was shelved in favor of support for the resolutions adopted at the committee of 21 conference in Buenos Aires last May. Resolutions will also call for increased activity by the inter-American economic and social council to strive to implement the recommendations made at Buenos Aires.

Talks With Foes

Lafer conferred separately Saturday with Foreign Ministers Raul Roa of Cuba and Porfirio Herrera Baez of the Dominican Republic. He said both had accepted the plan to give the interAmerican peace committee hemisphere wide powers rather than confine the mission exclusively to the Caribbean.

The Communist party newspaper El Siglo Saturday attacked foreign ministers Ignacio Luis Arcaya of Venezuela and Victor Andrade of Bolivia. It accused them both of "playing on Herter's team."

The leftist communist political leaders Friday tendered a luncheon for Minister of Education Armando Hart of Cuba.

Calls for Denial

In the morning, Hart called on Foreign Minister German Vergara Donoso to deny that he had said in his speech at the communist rally for Cuba Tuesday night that the people should take the weapons away from the Chilean army and convert them to their own use.

Mob runs two youths from pool

Afro American

Date 7-11-59

P. 8

PHILADELPHIA

Two north Philadelphia youth were chased from the Whittier Center Swimming pool last Thursday by a teenage mob according to a complaint filed this week at the 39th police station, 22nd St. and Hunting Park. The complainants are Richard D. Smith, 2221 North 27th St., and Curtis White, 2342 North 27th St., both 18.

38a Pa.

Smith is a June graduate of Central high school, and White, a graduate of Germantown high.

Baltimore, Md.

The youngsters said they went to the pool about 3:45 p.m. Thursday and were swimming when an attendant called them into the locker room and asked if anyone was bothering them.

White said he was set upon by a gang of boys who beat and kicked him. He said he escaped possible injury by forcing his way past a group of boys who attempted to block the doorway.

He said he ran home in his swimming trunks as his clothes and shoes had been confiscated. He sent police for his friend.

The other boy, Smith, said the attendant locked him in a toilet to prevent the gang from beating him. When the police arrived they escorted him home.

Asked to what they attributed the trouble both boys said the teenage gang objected to their swimming in the pool. The pool is public property and open to all.

Judge Orders Lenape Pool to Admit Negroes

Inquirer

Philadelphia, Penn.

Date 9-1-59.

John V. Gibney, operator of the Lenape Park swimming pool in Westtown township, Monday was ordered by the Chester County Court to admit Negroes to the pool.

P. 25

The order, in the form of a preliminary injunction issued by Judge Thomas C. Gawthrop at West Chester, followed a three-month controversy started when Gibney refused to allow Upper Darby Negro students to use the pool.

38a Pa.

SUIT WILL BE HEARD

The injunction will remain in effect until an equity suit, brought by the State Attorney General to enjoin the park from discrimination, has been heard. Then, either the injunction will be made permanent or a permanent injunction will be denied.

Judge Gawthrop's temporary injunction prevents Gibney from "directly or indirectly refusing accommodations to anyone at the pool on account of race, color or creed."

Reached at the park, Gibney said he would obey the injunction. He said he would not close the pool, which normally closes on Labor Day. What action he will take in the future operation of the pool, he said, would have to be discussed with his attorney, Thomas A. Riley.

OBJECTION OVERRULED

In issuing the injunction, Judge Gawthrop overruled an objection by Riley that the State Attorney General could not bring an equity suit in behalf of the State but must bring it in behalf of an individual. Judge Gawthrop said the State could bring the suit in an instance where general public welfare was involved.

The controversy flared when the Beverly Hills Junior High School canceled a picnic at the park after Gibney asked the school authorities to have Negro students forgo swimming pool privileges. The Civil Liberties Union asked the State to act in the case.

In the meantime a group of Chester county residents applied to the Chester County Court for incorporation papers permitting the operation of the pool as a private club. Their plea was denied by Judge Ernest Harvey in July.

38a 1959

PENNSYLVANIA

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C. Mon. 10-26-59

Candidate For Mayor Of Philadelphia Would Chase Negroes Back South

The shape of things to come is being disclosed in Philadelphia where Negro migration to the North has become a major issue in the mayoralty campaign. P. 6-A

Harold Stassen, Republican, is running against Richardson Dilworth, Democratic incumbent. At issue is what to do with the masses of Negroes who have inundated Philadelphia and created social and police problems. Mayor Dilworth is quoted in The Reporter, a "liberal" weekly, as saying of Mr. Stassen:

"He goes to the working people and says that he will have the cops put unemployed Negroes back on the bus, even though he knows this is unconstitutional."

The Reporter asked Mr. Stassen: Would a policy of keeping unemployed persons, presumably Southern Negroes, out of Philadelphia be part of the Stassen program?

"Yes, indeed," said Mr. Stassen. "Our city cannot handle any further surplus of unemployed. These people are being lured into the city, then bedded down in virtual slave camps by the Democratic machine in order to win further election victories. It is a complete pattern, you see, of control through dishonesty and subjugation of the underprivileged. We must combat it, first by taking the lead against segregation in the South so that these people no longer will feel motivated to migrate, then by providing transportation to those who are already here and have no means of getting back home."

We shan't say which is worse: the party that builds a political machine on the votes of Negro migrants, or the party that openly announces it, promotes integration in the South so that Negroes won't infest Northern cities. In both cases, the cynicism and contempt for the Negro is appalling.

Mr. Stassen's statement is a useful reminder, however, to those few Southerners who naively belive Northern politicians push integration as a matter of high principle. One way or another, they only seek political advantage for themselves, and suppression of the South.

38a 1959

White Pastor Who Aided Negroes In Levittown Said Forced To Resign

Blames Church Pressure As Board Denies Charges

P. 1

Jackson

Jackson Miss

38a

Feb 25 59

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Feb. 24.—The Rev. Dr. Fred Manthey, Jr., pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church here, charged today that he was being forced to resign because of his efforts toward racial integration in his church.

Dr. Manthey said that the pressure was being put on him by the National Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Church, with headquarters in New York.

A board spokesman, however, denied Dr. Manthey's accusation and termed it a "red herring." He said the real problem was Dr. Manthey's inability to make his church financially successful.

Dr. Manthey said his troubles had begun after he welcomed into his church Mr. and Mrs. William Myers, the first Negro family to move into this previously all-white community of 70,000.

The Myers family moved in during August. For nine days afterward there were disturbances in the community. Stones were thrown at the Myers home and crosses were burned on the lawn.

Dr. Manthey said that on Sept. 5 of that year his church had placed an advertisement in Levittown newspapers, pledging the church membership to "support non-segregated practices in selling, buying and leasing property."

The clergyman disclosed that in line with this advertisement his church had invited Mr. and Mrs. Myers to attend services. Since then, he said, about thirty of the 150 parishioners have walked out.

The local church receives funds from the National Board of Home Missions.

38a

"We did not prosper financially after our stand on integration," Dr. Manthey asserted. "And the Board of Missions was not willing to shoulder the extra financial burden."

By refusing financial aid, Dr. Manthey charged, the board was forcing him out as minister. He said that he had submitted his resignation on Jan. 15, to become effective March 15.

In New York, Dr. Stanley U. North, general secretary of the National Board of Home Missions, insisted that the board had not opposed Dr. Manthey's stand on integration.

As a matter of fact, he said, the board had sent copies of the Levittown church's advertisement to all state superintendents and asked them to write letters of commendation to Dr. Manthey.

Congregational churches hire and dismiss their own ministers, Dr. North asserted, and the board serves only as a counselor. The administration of the Levittown church, he said, comes under Dr. Cleon Swarts, of Milroy, Pa., superintendent of the Pennsylvania Conference.

Dr. North said that the board and the conference had lent Dr. Manthey's church jointly a total of $65,000 under a building program. But the church has not yet paid back "one penny," he said.

"This is a new church," Dr. North went on. "The only way it can succeed if for the minister to get out, call on the people and recruit members. This is not Dr. Manthey's strong point. He lacks aggressiveness."

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Feb. 24.—Reached at his unlisted telephone, Mr. Myers said:

"I don't know the reasons for his resignation. But it had nothing to do with my moving to Levittown, I understand. I think it's a long history of action from people outside the church."

Dr. Manthey, who has a wife and two children, holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

The national board said it stood ready "to assist him in relocating to another church or a college teaching situation where his abilities would be better used."

PENNSYLVANIA

White Barber 'Humiliates' Doctor

Refuse African Haircut

38a Pa

By GEORGE E. BARBOUR

(Courier Staff Writer)

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat 4-25-59

p. 8

PITTSBURGH—An internationally known African psychiatrist felt what he identified as the most humiliating experience in his life when he attempted to have his hair trimmed at a barber shop in a Pittsburgh hotel.

Dr. Tigani El Mahi, the British-trained medical specialist of Khartoum, Sudan, said that the humiliation was heaped on him by a barber at Hotel Webster Hall barbershop.

Asked specifically what happened, Dr. Tigani told a Courier reporter:

"I don't want to create a controversy, but I was never humiliated like this before during my 40 years."

He said that when he asked for a haircut, the barber cupped his hands over his face and shied away.

Dramatizing how the barber acted, Dr. Tigani indicated that the barber acted as though he were afraid of him.

Hotel Webster Hall is known for its fair treatment policy to all guests.

Dr. Tigani was staying at the hotel because it is adjacent to the University of Pittsburgh, where the psychiatrist was lecturing as a Pitt guest.

■

DURING AN interview with a Courier reporter, the barber, identified by a hotel official as Frank A. Paolozzi, said in broken English that he merely told Dr. Tigani that he was trimming the hair of a white man because that man had an appointment.

He said he would have trimmed the African's hair if he had waited.

Asked whether or not he advised Dr. Tigani to wait, Paolozzi said that he did not.

"The doctor, he sat awhile and then he left," Paolozzi said.

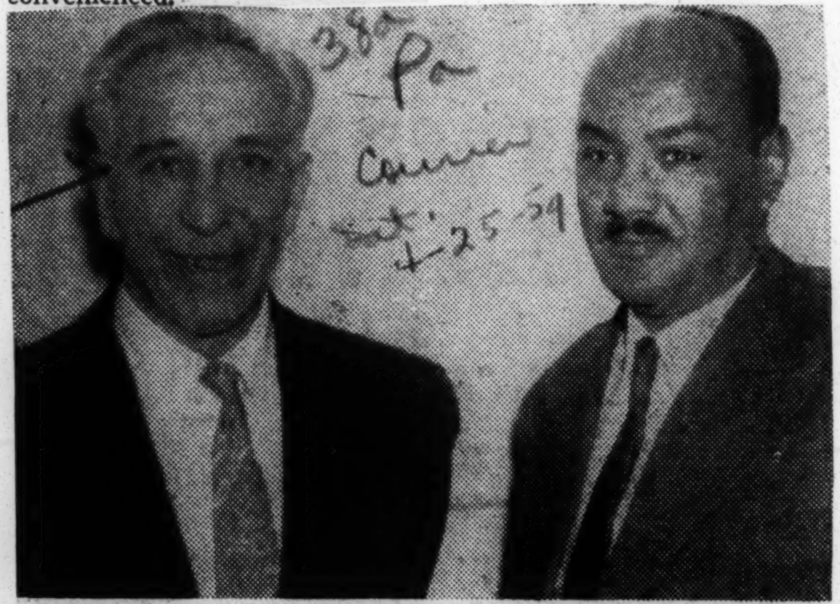
A hotel employe told a Courier reporter that immediately after the incident in the barber shop, Dr. Tigani stormed into the lobby.

"I'm going to tell it to my countrymen! I'm going to let everybody know!" the employe said the doctor shouted.

The informant also said that while Dr. Tigani was awaiting a taxicab journey to a University of Pittsburgh campus building, he asked:

"Are the taxicabs also segregated?"

Hotel Manager Henry J. Hemrick, when informed of the incident, said that it was extremely regretable if Dr. Tigani was inconvenienced.



38a Pa

Courier

Sat. 4-25-59

Denied Haircut—Dr. Tigani El Mahi (right), internationally known psychiatrist of Kartoum, The Sudan, in Africa, in Pittsburgh as a guest of the University of Pittsburgh, said he was greatly humiliated when he attempted to get his hair trimmed at a barber shop in Hotel Webster Hall. Dr. Tigani is shown with Dr. Henry W. Brosin, chairman of the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Pittsburgh and in charge of Western Psychiatric Hospital.—Harris Photo.

Racist Threatens Jackie Robinson

38a Pa-

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
3-13-59
p 1

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Former baseball star Jackie Robinson and the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan were sent a crank letter by local hoodlums just before a scheduled NAACP area meeting. The letter read: "We will fix Jackie Robinson if he appears in Philadelphia with any talks on housing and you two may both get shot."

Jackie Robinson told an audience of over 2,000 that he "does not scare easily." Rev. Sullivan was "100 percent with him" on this statement.

Robinson, chairman of the NAACP Life Membership drive, appeared at an NAACP campaign meeting at the Zion Baptist church.

Robinson told about another note he received while he was in Florida. The note asked "What right do you have to express yourself on racial and political issues. We whites have been very good to you?"

He said that he would be less than a man if he was satisfied because he had been given things personally. He stated, "I am still not sure that my three youngsters and other youngsters are going to have their rights."

Then referring to a statement that he had not received awards that he might have received if he had not been so vocal on racial points, Robinson said, "I would rather lose all the awards in the world than my self-respect. My self-respect means a lot more to me than any awards I may get. I will not be satisfied until we are able to get everything our neighbors can get."

He thanked the audience for the support that Philadelphians gave him when he was playing for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Greets Irish Chief Executive. Willard Barbour, right, of 3845 Poplar St., Philadelphia, a Sears Roebuck employe, was doing his usual shopping at the 19th and Market Sts., Penn Fruit Store when who should turn up at the counter but President Sean T. O'Kelly of the Irish Republic, and what should they do but [illegible] naturally—a hearty handshake. President O'Kelly visited the market as part of his tour of Philadelphia and other major cities in America.

38a Pa

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
[illegible]-59 P. 2

Picnic Canceled By Racial Issue

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Wed. 5-27-59
p 5-B
38a
Pa

PHILADELPHIA (AP) —A racial issue has forced cancellation of a picnic that has for 27 years been a tradition with ninth grade classes in a suburban Upper Darby school.

The 400 ninth graders in the Beverly Hills Junior High School, were given the bad news Monday.

John Tyson, superintendent of schools, said the picnic, had been scheduled as usual for Lemape Park, an amusement center about 20 miles west of Philadelphia. When plans were made for the June 18 event the five Negro students among the 400 were asked to waive their pool privileges.

Tyson said three of the five decided not to go to the picnic. Two said they would go but wouldn't swim.

The Greater Philadelphia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union was told of the arrangements and protested to Tyson and Charles Burke, the school principal.

Spencer Coxe, ACLU executive director, cited the Pennsylvania Public Accommodations Act, forbidding discrimination in amusement parks, pools and other facilities. He also cited the public school code forbidding school officials or teachers from making "any distinction whatever on account of or by reason of the race or color of any pupil or scholar."

The ACLU urged that the picnic be held at Lemape Park and an attempt be made to get the Negro pupils admitted to the pool.

Tyson said he tried unsuccessfully to get the pool opened to the Negro children. As a result, he said, the picnic was cancelled.

John V. Gibney, owner of the park, said that to the best of his knowledge a Negro never has asked permission to swim in the pool.

The ACLU says it has written the State Justice Department. Victor Wright, head of the department's civil rights division, said Tuesday that if he gets a complaint he will investigate.

Tyson says that as of now there probably will be no picnic at all because "there is no place to go."

Philadelphia Racial Issue Kills Picnic

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala
Mon. 6-1-59
p 3
38a
Pa

PHILADELPHIA, May 31 (AP)—A racial issue has forced cancellation of a picnic that has for 27 years been a tradition with ninth grade classes in a suburban Upper Darby school.

The 400 ninth graders in the Beverly Hills Junior High School were given the bad news.

John Tyson, superintendent of schools, said the picnic had been scheduled as usual for Lenape Park, an amusement center about 20 miles west of Philadelphia. When plans were made for the June 18 event the five Negro students among the 400 were asked to waive their pool privileges.

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38a 1959

RHODE ISLAND

Decline Of Discriminatory Practices Seen In Report

38a Rhode Island

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri.
3-27-59
p 1

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (ANP) — The Rhode Island State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) told the state legislature in its annual report that there had been a "real decline in discriminatory practices" in the state.

But, the commission's members pointed out, effective desegregation could not be achieved without fair housing legislation.

"The commission has learned," read the report, "that housing discrimination produces segregation in education, recreation, and community activity."

In fact the commission's work load for the year 1958 was very light.

It acted on 31 complaints, obtained "satisfactory adjustment" in 13 cases, and was dismissed the remaining 18 for lack of evidence.

The report indicated that 26 of the 31 complaints alleged acts of discrimination because of color.

"The early elimination of discriminatory practices in employment," the commissioners revealed in their report, "is indicated by all evidence.

"Refusal of service to members of minority groups in places of public accommodation, resort and amusement is now rare and infrequent."

Particular praise was given to the Province Housing Authority for the cooperation shown in integrating four buildings in its projects which had been totally white, prior to the public housing amendment to the anti-bias law book in 1952.

Human Rights Declaration Anniversary

Be Concerned With The Fate Of Each Fellow Citizen, Mrs. Roosevelt Asks

38a

Atlanta

NEWARK, N. J. — "Americans can help determine the fact of this country and perhaps the world - by concering themselves more with the fate of each of their fellow citizens," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said here Monday night.

World

Atlanta Ga

Mrs. Roosevelt, a former chairman of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, spoke at a dinner held at the Essex House, under the sponsorship of the New Jersey branch of the American Assn. for the United Nations.

38a

10TH ANNIVERSARY

Wed. 2-4-59

The dinner marked the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and others on the program were Mayor Lee P. Carlin, Mrs. Phillip Josephson, chairman and Robert R. Beckwith, president of the N. J. branch. Mrs. Roosevelt further said that the United States must see that "all its citizens enjoy all the rights enumerated in the declaration.

P. 1

"Americans may have assumed in the past that the declaration was intended primarily for other nations, but this complacency is giving way to a realization that 'a good many of the rights and freedoms..... do not exist in some of our own communities."

In noting that the controversy over integration in Little Rock was fully reported in the Russian press, she went on to say that "The whole of the United State is the responsibility of all of us. The outcome of this country's struggle against communism, will depend upon its ability to win the confidence of the world's uncommitted peoples."

The Nation's former first lady for more than a decade of years, received standing ovations from the hundreds attending the dinner, before and after her speech.

"FIRST LADY OF THE WORLD"

Mayor Carlin, who praised the speaker and addressed her as "the first lady of the world" announced that this year's municipal budget would include a $2,000 appreppriation for the observance of United Nations Day in October.

Harry Belafonte, was to have appeared on the program, but was unable to be present, and sent a telegram instead, expressing his regret that due to a virus he was unable to participate.

He was substituted by Malcolm Valentine of Asbury Park, a senior at Mountclair State Teachers' College, who read the preamble to the declaration.

Other telegrams were received including one from the state's Gov, Meyner, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Undersecretary.

COLLGE STUDENTS MARCH

Mrs. Josephson presided at the dinner, which was opened with a procession of college students carrying the flags of the member nations of the U. N. to the accompaniment of the Shoastakevich anthem, (United Nations on the March,") sung by the Masterwork Chorus.

The 150 - voice singing group, was under the direction of David Randolph, and sung excerpts from Bach's "Weihnacht's "Oratorie and the "Ode to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

Madame Pandit Dr. Bunche, Fete Mrs. FDR

38a

Atlanta World

CHICAGO — (ANP — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will have reason to long remember her 75th birthday. Roosevelt university, is sponsoring a dinner in her honor May 27, in the Grand ballroom of the Sherman hotel. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche and Rep. Chester Bowles will head a planning committee for the fete, and Madame Pandit of India will fly from London to be guest speaker.

Atlanta Ga

5-24-59

The birthday dinner will mark the end of a three - day campaign to raise $1,825,000 for the university. Mrs. Roosevelt dedicated the university in 1945 and has served on the board of advisors since 1946.

The dinner will pay tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt "for her contributions to freedom throughout the world."

Defender Chicago Ill Sat. 6-6-59 P. 1

SHORTLY AFTER BEING proclaimed "First Lady of the World" at the Roosevelt University Jubilee dinner, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, second from right, posed with several of her well wishers. They are, left to right, Judge Abraham L. Marovitz, chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Diamond Jubilee dinner; Mme Vijaya L. Pandit, of India and former president of the UN General Assembly; Earl Dickerson, president of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance co., and John H. Sengstacke, publisher, Chicago Defender. The event commemorated rededication of Roosevelt university in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt and the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

38a

MRS. ROOSEVELT AIDS INTEGRATION

New York

Asks Support of Southern Fund, a Target of House and Senate Inquiries

Wed. 5-27-59

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p. 15c

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt appealed yesterday for support of the pro-integrationist Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. Some of the group's leaders have been targets for Congressional investigations.

Mrs. Roosevelt told a fund-raising meeting at the Delmonico Hotel:

"I think it is probably the only organization left in the South where people of different colors can work together, and I hope we can give it the financial as well as the spiritual support it needs.

"What happens on the firing line "affects our leadership in the world against real Communist control—not just the 'communism' which is put on anything you don't like. For instance, in the South, if you happen to be for integration, you're called a 'Communist.'"

One of the fund's field secretaries, Carl Braden, is now appealing a contempt conviction for refusing to answer questions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities last July. In 1955 the Senate Internal Security subcommittee asked the Department of Justice to determine if the group was a "Communist front"—a charge strongly denied by its president, Aubrey W. Williams.

The fund, whose headquarters are in New Orleans, grew out of the defunct So[illegible]n Conference for Human Welfare and has operated independtly since 1946. It is run by sixty-five directors from the seventeen Southern states and the District of Columbia. James A. Dombrowski, executive director, said it had 3,500 contributors.

t yesterday's meeting Hubert T. Delany, former Domestic Relations justice, raised more than $17,260 from the 200 persons present. Mrs. Roosevelt gave $500.

The session also adopted a resolution opposing bill in Congress that would reinstate sedition laws. Mr. Williams, former head of the National Youth Administration, joined with Mrs. Roosevelt in warning that southern states might use such laws against integrationists.

Mr. Williams said the fund enjoyed the complete confidence of southern Negro leaders, but he asserted that a "combination" of the Senate and House committees and southern Governors, Attorneys-general and state courts had "all but wiped out all white southern voices in behalf of integration." Mr. Williams now publishes a quarterly, The Southern Farmer, in Montgomery, Ala.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

'I'm Ashamed of White People'

Sat. 7-23-59

p. 4

NEW YORK — "If you can't play tennis with Negroes, how come you are willing to let them be drafted into your army and die for you?" asked Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in blasting whites for barring Dr. Ralph J. Bunche and his son from membership in the West Side Tennis Club.

Mrs. Roosevelt

"I'm ashamed for my white people. I am one of them, and their stupidity and cruelty make me cringe," said the former first lady of the land.

"How can we in the North ask of the South the sacricifes that we are now asking if we countenance this kind of snobbish discrimination?" she asked.

Mrs. Roosevelt made it clear that she hopes no colored or Jewish champion will play at the club again.

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A YEAR TO EVALUATE.'—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, former First Lady, is shown here being interviewed by Howard L. Jackson, a New York newspaper man. Mrs. Roosevelt told Jackson that the year 1963, when the centennial observance of the Emancipation Proclamation will be held, will be a year for Negroes to evaluate the progress they have made in the last century.

Mrs. Roosevelt On 1963: 'Think Of Catching Up' Her Advice To Negroes

The Call

Kansas City, Missouri

Fri. 10-2-59

By HOWARD L. JACKSON

p. 4

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said in an interview here this week that a chief significance of the Centennial of Negro freedom in the United States in 1963 should be that the group evaluate its progress over a century.

388a

She said they should concentrate on "bridging the gap" in education and security, and plan to "catch up" on health programs, of which they have been denied during the one-hundred-year span.

Regarding minority groups and the world's underprivileged peoples, Mrs. Roosevelt said she was interested in civil rights for all, not as minorities, but as human beings. The former First Lady emphasized that the breach between northern and southern Democrats can hardly be healed "as long as the southern wing thinks that they live in another world," racially speaking.

Concerning the recent successful Russian lunar shot, Mrs. Roosevelt stated that she hoped it would widen the scientific knowledge of all mankind. Khrushchev's visit to this country, she thinks, could be a step in the right direction toward easing world tensions. Mr. Khruscchev visited Hyde Park, home of the late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, as his widow's guest.

A veteran world traveler, Mrs. Roosevelt said that among those who have impressed her most were England's Winston Churchill, and India's Prime Minister Nehru.

Mrs. Roosevelt stated that one of the United Nation's greatest contributions was "giving the small people of the world a sense of security to develop without being devoured by larger neighbors." She also feels that the organization, of which her late husband was one of the chief architect, has made great strides through its specialized agencies for improving living standards, and its spreading the understanding of civil rights.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not plan to take an active part in next year's elections.

"First Lady Of World" Is 75

Journal + ~~Guide~~

Sat, 10-17-59

Mrs. Roosevelt's Diamond Jubilee: She's Still Busy

p. 9

By CLAIRE COX

United Press International

Norfolk Va

38a

NEW YORK — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt ruefully admits that she no longer is able to stand on her head.

But that is about her only concession to old age.

The widow of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, regarded by her admirers as "the first lady of the world" reached 75 on Oct, 11 still going full steam ahead at such a clip that she leaves persons less than half her age gasping for breath.

MRS. ROOSEVELT has flatly refused to have anything to do with observances of her birthday, not even a televised national tribute to her.

She requested that no "fuss" be made just because she was turning 75. She even refused to call it her birthday. As far as she was concerned, it marked the start of her diamond jubilee year and that was all she would say about it.

UP TO THE TIME she left the White House in 1945, Mrs. Roosevelt engaged in daily exercises that included standing on her head. She still exercises but not upside down any more.

She swims and walks. She puts in a marathon day that usually begins at 7:30 a.m. and often ends after 1 a.m. the next morning. She travels so many miles each year that she has lost count. She knows that she makes about 150 speeches each year and answers upwards of 100 letters a day.

OVER BREAKFAST, Mrs. Roosevelt reads the newspapers. She takes vitamin pills and three chocolated coated garlic pills, recommended by her doctor to stimulate her memory, which she says never has been anything to "brag" about.

Instead of leaving menu planning to her servants, she does that herself, and often goes shopping for groceries because she likes to see what is available and how much it costs.

THE REST of her morning is devoted to "My Day",, her perennial newspaper column, or to her McCall's Magazine column, "If You Ask Me," and to a visit to her office at the American Association for the United Nations. She usually goes home for lunch and then devotes afternoons to engagements, errands, visiting friends or relatives, attending meetings of various organizations in which she is interested and answering mail.

Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
As Busy As Ever

At dinner time, she either is invited out or entertains in her home. She says her one big extravagance is entertaining, and her New York and Hyde Park homes are always open to visitors, who sometimes arrive by the busload.

MRS. ROOSEVELT estimates that she spends one or two of every month traveling. For several years, she made so many trips to Europe she began to feel like a commuter. Her travels in 15 years have taken her across Russia by jet, to India and the Far East and at least twice around the world.

Travel tires some people, but Not Mrs. Roosevelt. It relaxes her. She catches up on her pleasure reading during long airplane rides, and even has been known to snooze to the lulling sound of the engines.

HER MAIN goals in life are to be useful, to avoid burdening her children and to keep from becoming an old lady. Globe - trotting has helped her achieve them.

"I did not want to feel old—and I seldom have," she says. "I don't have any specific aim. I've just done things as they came along to do. I guess I will just go on until the end, just doing things that happen to come my way."

MRS. ROOSEVELT believes that as people grow older, the most important thing they can do is to keep alive their love for others.

"At present I look like Methuselah," she says, "but I feel no older than my youngest friends. I am sure that I am no more exhausted at the end of a busy day than many who are half my age."

ALTHOUGH far from a wealthy woman, Mrs. Roosevelt has given away more than a million dollars in 25 years. Much of it has been in small sums to persons who needed it in a pinch. One of her favorite charities is the Wiltwyck School for Underprivileged and Retarded Children near her Hyde Park home.

Mrs. Roosevelt receives an inherited $8,000 annual income, plus the income from a trust fund left by her husband. She is paid $1,000 for each lecture, and has given 25,000 or 30,000 of them. Only recently, she appeared on a television commercial, the proceeds of which she gave away.

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Mrs. Roosevelt maintains two residences, a house on 74th street,, in Manhattan, which she recently purchased with her physician, Dr. A. David Gurewitsch, and her "cottage" at Hyde Park, two miles from the Roosevelt family's ancestral mansion, now a national shrine.

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How does she do it? She gives her sturdy ancestors most of the credit for her good health and stamina. She also has her grandmother to thank for teaching her self-discipline at an early age.

BY KEEPING busy, she feels that she has maintained a youthful outlook. She believes that her friends and family might be shocked at first if she suddenly retired to do only what she pleased, but adds:

"**I THINK** there would be little left that I really enjoyed doing, for I believe that it is giving pleasure to other people that keeps our interest in life alive and makes us look forward to the next day."

Dr. Johnson On Mrs. FDR's Diamond Jubilee

Courier

Pittsburg, Pa

Sat, 10-17-59

38a

P. 15

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Journal + Guide

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'1963 Will Tell!'—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt tells correspondent H. L. Jackson in New York, "The year to evaluate progress will be 1963."

Mrs. Roosevelt on 1963: 'Think About Catching Up'

By HOWARD L. JACKSON

NEW YORK (ANP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said in an interview here that a chief significance of the Centennial of Negro freedom in the United States in 1963 should be that the group evaluate its progress over a century

380

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38a 1959

SENATOR RICHARD B. RUSSELL

Hails Northern Allies

Russell Gloating Over Dixie's Win

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) has charged the NAACP and the AFL-CIO with attempts to force an "extreme gag rule" upon the Senate of the United States and gloated over the defeat of the "majority rule" proposal.

Pittsburgh Pa

• In a statement issued Tuesday, following the defeat of the so-called "Douglas amendment" to the cloture rule, the Georgia solon said this action proved that the members "still recognize the Senate as the forum of the states and as the traditional safeguard for full and free expressions of the view of minorities."

1-24-59

(His reference to minorities meaning the geographic minority in the Senate—the Southerners.)

P. 4

He paid tribute to the courage of Senators, including many new Senators, from section of the country other than the South, for voting to kill the Douglas proposal, and for refusing to be "enticed by the promises or intimidated by the threats of pressure groups."

■

HERE HE REFERRED to officials of the NAACP, to labor leader Walter Reuther, and "other extreme pressure groups" as supporting the "radical proposals to impose a drastic gag rule of the Senate."

• By killing the Douglas-Javits-Humphrey plan for majority rule, and the Morton three-fifths cloture proposals, the Senate "alerted the American people to dangerous and power-seeking moves by either the executive branch or by the many self-serving pressure groups who now operate in our nation's capital," said Russell.

The Southern spokesman boasted that the more liberal proposals were killed by the Johnson resolution, but he even voted against that measure because he is opposed to any proposal which would "weaken in the slightest degree the right of every Senator to speak as fully as he sees fit on any measure."

■

THE CHANGE which was approved by the Senate makes it possible for two-thirds of the Senators present to shut off debate by voting for cloture, whereas the old rules provided that two-thirds of the full membership of the Senate must vote in the affirmative to shut off debate.

• Russell admitted that this was not too greatly different from the old rule because almost every Senator would be present to vote on cloture when the issues arises. This is made possible by modern communication and rapid transportation which exists today.

He pointed out that the purpose of this majority rule was to make it easier "to pass drastic civil rights legislation, including the vicious Section III of the original Civil Rights Act which (the Senate) succeeded in striking in 1957."

The sponsors of the majority rule plan were so bitter, concluded Russell, that Douglas and Javits and seven other enthusiastic supporters voted against the Johnson resolution.

But he made it clear that their votes were for an entirely different reason than that of the Georgia Senator and 12 others from the Southern states who opposed the adoption of the Johnson resolution.

SENATOR RUSSELL

. . . praises Senate's "courage"

38a 1959

SELL SEGREGATION PROPOSAL

✓

Florida Lawmaker Pushes 'Sell Segregation Proposal

Miami

Herald

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — State Rep. W. H. Reedy of Eustis said Tuesday southern governors, congressmen and legislators are lining up behind his proposal for an $11-million-dollar publicity campaign to "sell" segregation to the North.

Miami Fla.

3A

Reedy said Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi, chairman of the Southern Governor's Conference, endorsed the plan and will call a meeting of Dixie governors in Atlanta soon to [illegible] it.

Wed. 3-11-59

The plan calls for each southern state to put up one million dollars over a four-year period to hire a top-flight advertising firm to buy space in northern newspapers and TV and radio stations to tell the "true story" of the progress of the Negro in the South under segregation.

RHH

"If Madison Avenue publicity experts can make a household word of an unknown Hollywood starlet, they can sell to the public an issue that is morally right," Reedy said.

He will introduce a bill in the Legislature here April 9 to appropriate $500,000 as Florida's first two-year share of the gigantic publicity pot.

He has letters from dozens of Florida legislators agreeing to help get it passed.

Reedy said he conferred with Gov. Coleman Sunday in Memphis, Tenn., "and he is 1,000 per cent behind the plan." There are 11 southern states, but Reedy said Coleman recommended getting the project under way as soon as five states have put up a minimum of $250,000 each.

38a 1959 SOUTH CAROLINA **DAVIS LEE**

Negro Tells White Citizens Councils:

'Upper Crust Negro Cares Little About the Masses'

HOMER, S. C.—The Association of Citizens Councils of Louisiana currently is circulating an article written by [redacted] of The Herald, in South Carolina, in which Negro leaders are blasted.

According to the Citizens Councils, Lee is a Negro who has worked, constantly, for the welfare "of his people." His article on the Negroes' fight for integration is one that, apparently, meets the full approval of the group.

In his article, Lee states "someone definitely has sold the Negro leaders a bill of goods on integration to the extent that they are willing to sacrifice economic advantages for the mere priviledge of associating with others on an equal basis."

"The unfortunate thing about this whole issue," he says, "is that the masses of Negroes have had no opportunity to be heard. This integration movement is carried on by the so-called upper-crust Negro, the fortunate few, and they do not have the welfare of the masses of Negroes at heart."

■

MR. LEE states that the Negro leaders who are fighting for desegregation, practice more segregation against their own people than they themselves are victims of at the hands of others.

- **He says "big Negroes" won't help deserving members of their own race; that educated Negroes shun uneducated members of his race; that in some sections of South Carolina, "yellow Negroes" won't have anything to do with darker members of their race, and that Negroes want to ride to the top of the economic world on the coattail of the white man.**

Mr. Lee, in other words, is advocating the same over-all doctrines of the Citizens Councils who are urging that his article be printed by newspaper editors as a "public service."

Courier
P. 3
Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat 2-21-59

(X)

Top Negro Politicians

John McCray Is Key Man In South Carolina Picture

(Courier Press Service)

(Third In Series)

Courier

38a

Pittsburgh Pa.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — "John McCray has done more for Negroes in South Carolina than any man since Reconstruction Days," a 76-year-old educator-minister told the Courier here in December.

The editor, ex-publisher of whom he spoke has been most active in affairs of state as regards Negroes in South Carolina.

Born in Florida 47 years ago, John H. McCray, handsome, personable, alert and aggressive, has been in the Palmetto State since he was 6, spending much of his early time in Charleston where he started publishing his Lighthouse-Informer in 1939.

Sat 1-31-59

IN 1941, HE moved here to the capital of the state and continued his editorial fight for advancement of S. C. Negroes.

P 2

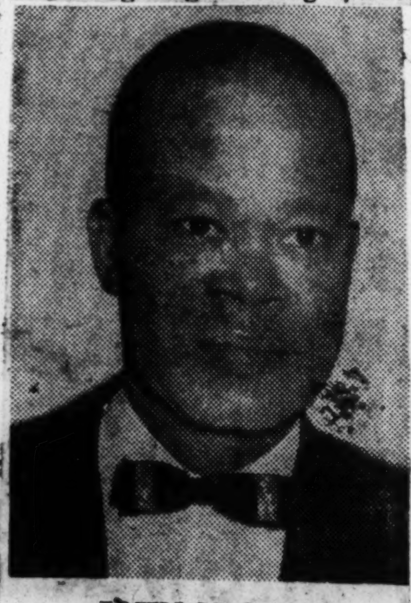
It was he who organized the Progressive Democratic party of S. C. as a rebuff to prejudiced whites who refused to accept Negroes in the Democratic party. Out of this came the 1949 successful Federal suit to get Negroes into the previously all-white Democratic primary.

Negro voting and political activity in South Carolina mushroomed after that feat. The group now is called the Progressive Democratic Clubs of S. C., having been accepted by the regular Democratic party as a part of it. The PDC is now recognized as the chief voice of Negroes in S. C. politics, although there are a few splinter groups which have broken off from it.

■

TOP VOTING strength of S. C. Negroes was 150,000 votes. Now it is down to 58,000 from a 99,000 figure in 1956.

This is because of the state's new law requiring re-registration of voters, a measure aimed at cutting Negro strength, but also killing off a goodly number of white voters.



JOHN McCRAY

. . . for the prejudiced, a rebuff

Since 1944 Mr. McCray has headed contesting delegations of Negroes seeking to be seated at Democratic National Conventions. "These things get the Negro more recognition from the national party," he points out, adding that South Carolina expects to increase Negro registration now through the help of the regular Democratic party, which is concerned over the decrease in Negro voters.

■

THEREIN LIES a unique strategy which Mr. McCray and his group will exploit to the very hilt—the split between whites in South Carolina.

With the Dixiecrat element in the state opposing the regular Democrats the Negro vote—as small as it is—has become the lever which can swing offices either way. "If you can't beat 'em, jine 'em," opined McCray, and the strategy is paying off and will show dividends to the public ere long.

Regarding the re-registration act aimed at cutting Negro voting strength, Mr. McCray feels it was passed in a period of hysteria and that future legislation will be "easing up" legislation, since so many whites will be hurt, even though white registrars will wink at certain shortcomings on the part of white applicants which will be rigidly enforced against Negroes.

Mr. McCray, despite his popularity all over the state, has no political ambitions of his own, nor does he consider himself as being in politics, although he has communication lines to all the top state officials, including the U. S. Senators and Governor-elect Ernest F. Hollings.

■

STRENGTH OF THE Negro wedge was shown in the recent city elections here. Mayor Lester Bates was elected by a 14-vote majority, carrying all the Negro wards. One—Ward 9—gave him 690 votes to 45 for his opponent. The Mayor recognizes his obligation.

Columbia has a new Negro-manned fire station and Negroes are due appointments on several city commissions which help run their affairs. This is the McCray technique—one of getting greater economic advantages for his people.

A Talladega College graduate, Mr. McCray is married and lives at 1628 McFadden St. He is a staunch AME churchman, an Omega and above all, loyal to his race. Despite his vigorous racial battles, he has had only one threat, that in 1942 after an editorial against Eugene Blease, relative of the infamous Cole Blease, who had ridiculed the late Dr. Mary M. Bethune.

■

HE HAS HAD his own troubles, but he still is undaunted. His motto: "My head is bloody but unbowed." He is the bright hope of South Carolina.

How is he regarded nationally? The answer to that can lie in the fact that in 1950 he was called to Chicago to keynote the re-election campaign of Congressman William L. Dawson, Illinois Democrat and vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Need anything more be said,—TWA.

S. C. Legislator Fights For Negro Blood Label

38a

Post Herald

P A13

Washington D.C.

[illegible] 2-13-59

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"The Supreme Court and Eisenhower are going to beat you on integrating the schools," he shouted to the House, "but that is no reason why we should mix the blood in South Carolina."

He first tried to gain unanimous consent to bring the blood bank bill out of the House Military and Public Affairs Committee where it has rested for four weeks.

That failed. He then introduced a resolution which would require that the bill be brought to an immediate vote.

State Rep. Eppes of Greenville objected to bringing the resolutions to a vote. He said several groups have demanded a hearing on the bill, including the Red Cross and the national legislative committee of the South Carolina Medical Association.

Harrell quoted from an article which he said appeared in a Negro magazine (eJt). He said a Negro in Mississippi was quoted in the article as "calling me a S. O. B." because of the blood-bank bill.

"If I could find out where he was in Mississippi, I'd go down and see him," Harrell said.

He told House members that if they believed in mixing Negro blood and white blood, "then you'll vote against my bill. But I believe it should be brought to a vote and not bottled up in committee."

Harrell said an identical bill he introduced in 1956 died because an unidentified Red Cross official wanted to protest but never appeared in the House to do so.

"Why hasn't he come down here?" Harrell asked. "Bring him down here and let him tell us we have to mix the bloods."

Long Urges Resistance To 'Bribery'

News Courier

38a

Charleston S.C.

Wed 2-18-59

P 1A

COLUMBIA (AP) — Sen. Marion Gressette of Calhoun County said Tuesday it is "tommyrot" to think that industry will stay away from South Carolina because of the state's segregated way of life.

"I do not believe there is a business interest that will stay out of the state because we have segregated schools," said Gressette. "They prefer sincerity to hypocrisy."

Gressette, who is chairman of the state's segregation committee, took the Senate floor after Sen. John Long of Union County had urged his colleagues not to sacrifice their racial stand to any form of industrial "bribery."

"We are on the threshold in South Carolina of great industrial expansion," Long said, "but I don't want to see us faced with this alternative, 'Either you moderate or we stay out.' "

When business interests say that, Long declared, "it is a case of bribery, pure and simple."

"I prefer to see the colored progeny and white progeny in Union County living in primitive illiteracy rather than integrate," shouted Long.

"We do not have to cower and fawn before bigoted and fanatical zealots trying to cram down our throats a way of life we abhor," he asserted.

Carolina Urged To Require Label For Negro Blood

Washington D.C.

Fri. 2-13-59

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RED CROSS BANK ISSUE

Negro Blood Mix Bill Boils In South Carolina House

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

2-13-59

p. 6-A

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CALLS FOR VOTE

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RED CROSS OFFICIAL

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"Whey hasen't he come down here?" Harrell asked. "Bring him down here and let him tell us we have to mix the bloods."

Rep. Hart of Union had this to say in favor of Harrell's motion:

"Lots of times, most of us don't take Rep. Harrell too seriously. But I think he has something here.

"If this bill was brought out on a roll call vote I don't believe a member of this House would dare vote against it."

38 S.C.

Dixie editors urged to sift racial news

Birmingham Ala.

5-25-59

p. 16

COLUMBIA, S. S., May 25—(AP)—Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston News and Courier Saturday urged Southern editors to monitor wire service news to be sure that it gives a truthful interpretation of racial occurrences in the South.

Waring told the South Carolina Associated Press News Council meeting here that the wire services are being subjected to "terrific pressure from the big, powerful papers in the North" to play up racial discord in the South.

It is up to Southern editors, he said, to see that at least a truthful version goes to the North and to try to offset this pressure from the North by putting on pressure from the South for racial news happenings up there.

IN REFERENCE to a recent case in Tallahassee, Fla., where a Nergo co-ed charged she was raped by several white men, Waring noted that of the 21,000 cases of rape reported in the United States since 1957 "this is the one that was exploited all over the world as an example of Southern crime."

Waring said "virtual terror" stalks the streets of many Northern cities because of racial antagonisms. He said news of these incidents seldom reaches below the Mason-Dixon line.

THE CHARLESTON newsman said Southern editors should not propagandize but owe it to their readers to give a fair outline of events in the South.

"We should, of course, not incite violence but we must not avoid telling the truth and insisting that the truth be given through the press associations," Waring declared.

He said there is a "paper curtain" which keeps the Southern viewpoint on school integration and other racial matters from being fully aired in national news media.

38 S.C.

Southern Editor Asks Truth Through News Monitoring

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 5-24-59

p. 1

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Court Sustains Offenders

Courier

p. 2

S. C. Cemetery Raided By Ghouls, Bulldozers

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-20-59

BURLINGTON, S. C.—A scandal involving the removing of the bodies of the dead from a "colored" cemetery to make room for a parking lot threatened to blow the lid off a fantastic story.

The incredible tale began unfolding three years ago when a body, encased in an expensive casket, was found strewn across a ditch one mile from its original burial site. The body had been buried 30 years ago and was identified as that of the late Mrs. Irving Murray, who later was buried a second time in "the new colored cemetery."

38a S.C.

■

NEGRO AND WHITE citizens protested the disturbing of the dead when a check of other graves revealed that hundreds of skeletons had been removed from the cemetery, apparently by persons using a bulldozer at night.

Blame was placed on Durham millionaire George V. Griffith, who heads the Piedmont Truck and Auto Corp. He wanted the cemetery for use as a parking lot for shoppers at his giant supermarket nearby.

A cemetery club was formed, headed by Deacon Amos Hall and backed by Negro citizens, and retained C. J. Gates, prominent Durham lawyer, who, in turn, acquired the services of a white Burlington attorney, William R. Dalton, as associate counsel.

When Mr. Griffith and his business associates sued to obtain a clear title to the cemetery property, it was discovered that Dalton was representing not the colored citizens, but the wealthy white man.

■

TO THE AMAZEMENT of Mr. Hall's group, one of the NAACP's key lawyers reportedly showed up to help Mr. Dalton in prosecuting the colored group as defendants.

It was argued that the cemetery had been taken by improper means and that no clear title existed on the record. Witnesses appeared before Judge Henry McKinnon who took the case out of the hands of the jury and ruled in favor of the white trucking firm.

The Negro group immediately filed for an appeal, but since then heavy pressure has been brought on them to settle the case for $5,000 and costs.

Negroes Gain Right To Use Stadium Here

Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Wed. 10-14-59.

P. 1.

Burke and Immaculate Conception High Schools have been granted permission to play a total of three football games at Johnson Hagood Memorial Stadium this season.

The Municipal Stadium Commission met last night to consider requests from the parent teacher organizations of the two schools for use of the facility.

The formal applications from the organizations requested use of the field for all remaining home games of both schools' football teams - or a total of six games.

Following the meeting, Col. D. S. McAlister, chairman, announced that the commission had authorized the use of the field for a game Nov. 20 between the two schools and for their respective homecoming games - Burke's Friday night against Wilson High School of Florence and Immaculate Conception's about Nov. 4 against Colleton High School of Walterboro.

Col. McAlister said the commission still feels that additional use beyond the 20 games originally scheduled would be harmful to the turf of the playing field. However, he said, the commission had taken into consideration the damage to both College Park and Harmon Field by Hurricane Gracie.

He said both fields currently are unusable.

Authority for use of the facility for the three games specified is contingent only upon official requests from the principal of Burke High School and the director of the Immaculate Conception High School and their acceptance of full responsibility for the conduct of the games and the security of the physical property, McAlister said.

Last Thursday two Negroes, J. Arthur Brown and Reginald Barrett, threatened to seek an injunction closing the stadium unless permission were granted immediately for use of the facility by [illegible] High School students for all its remaining home games this season.

The Negroes said a refusal of the commission for such authority recently had been conveyed to them by acting City Schools Superintendent Thomas A. Carrere. McAlister, however, said the commission at that time had received no application for use of the stadium by Negro students. Carrere explained that he had merely made an informal query and had learned that the commission would not favor scheduling of additional games because they would damage the playing field.

38a

The following day, two formal requests—both signed by Brown, Barrett and Christopher Gantt—were mailed to the commission. They sought permission for use of the field by both Burke and Immaculate Conception students.

Brown, who is president of the Charleston chapter, National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and Gantt said they were acting as parents, taxpayers and citizens. Barrett, who has no children in school, said he was acting as a private citizen. All three emphasized that the requests were for all remaining home games and expressed dissatisfaction with Harmon Field as a substitute under any conditions.

Both Harmon Field and College Park have been used for football games by the two schools. However, Harmon Field is unusable because of fallen lights, lack of toilet facilities and seating. College Park has been leased by the Charleston White Sox baseball organization and is available only upon rental fee of $200 a game.

Both Races in South Believe Integration Unwise, Hollings Says

Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 4-15-59
P. 6
38a

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gov. Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina said Tuesday that "thinking leaders of both races in the South realize that integration is unwise, impractical and will never be accomplished."

The southern chief executive and other South Carolina officials were to appear before subcommittees of both the senate and house judiciary committees Tuesday in opposition to civil rights legislation.

In a statement prepared for those appearances, Hollings warned that pending civil rights legislation would "drive deeply the shaft of division into the national body."

"We generally object to these civil right proposals, he said, "as inappropriate and dangerous approvals by the congress of the supreme court's violation of its duty."

Hollings said he specifically objects "to attempts on the part of the federal government to take over the police powers of the states."

"We have law and order in South Carolina and we will maintain law and order in South Carolina," he said. "We don't need further federal authority. We believe not only in states' rights but in states' responsibilities."

Hollings said the southern Negro "knows he is getting the best education and the best opportunity on an individual basis."

"We are denying him nothing on account of his race and we will give him nothing on account of his race," the governor said. ". . . We would like to continue this climate of tolerance and understanding but we cannot if the president and congress insist on attempting to legislate away racial differences."

Daniel R. McLeod, South Carolina attorney general, opposed legislation to make it a federal offense to obstruct or impede any order of a federal court which directs the admission of a child to school, or approves a plan by which a child is to be admitted to school.

He also opposed legislation relating to inspection of election records as a dangerous grant of power which an attorney general could ruthlessly use to interfere in, disrupt and control an election.

Edgar A. Brown of Barnwell, S.C., president pro tempore of the South Carolina state senate and Democratic national committeeman, said: "No further federal civil rights legislation is necessary for freedom, justice, peace and happiness among all the people of South Carolina."

"Both national political parties," he said, "are equally guilty of short-sighted political judgment."

Brown said "stalwart regular Democrats, as I claim to be, cannot be expected in the future to continue to keep our majority together if you pursue further the vicious affronts against our people."

Brown warned that congress should "leave South Carolina's affairs to South Carolinians, or the consequences are apt to be disastrous from several viewpoints."

Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston, S.C., News and Courier daily newspaper, said. "The overwhelming majority of southern people are unalterably opposed to mixing races in public schools. They are opposed to it now or later."

"If integration is wrong, as we believe it is, we do not concede that a little bit of it is right," he said. "The strength of resistance testifies to the depth of this belief. The choice between separate schools and no schools is an agonizing one for people who have spent years developing an education system."

Waring said local self-government is being torn apart for the sake of a sociological experiment.

"Once before, in prohibition, the United States experimented with sociology," he said, "prohibition was a failure. . . This time the experiment is with the lives of children—on the basis of court decrees."

THE NEED FOR CHANGING:

Gov. Fritz Hollings promises us John Calhoun type philosophy

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-31-59
P. 3
38a
S.C.

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — South Carolina got a new governor during the week. He is 37-year-old Ernest F. (Fritz) Hollings of Charleston, who succeeded Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., son of a Federal judge.

Fritz Hollings, whom some of our folk jokingly labeled "Fits" after noting his inaugural address, came into office like the proverbial March Wind.

Fully two - thirds of his inaugural message was devoted to denunciation of the Supreme Court's school integration rulings, states rights, segregation and generally, a promise to keep his state the jackass in segregation.

SOUTH CAROLINA hasn't had, in the scope of memory a governor who propounded any type of program which recognized colored citizens as anything beyond the status of chattel slaves.

Each four years for the last quarter of a century our people have, and vainly so, hoped the next governor would project a program aimed at including all citizens.

This was true at inaugurations of the late Governor Maybank, also of Charleston, Gov. Olin D. Johnston, Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, Gov. James F. Byrnes, and retiring Governor Timmerman.

But they have hoped, in vain, as we've already said.

* * *

FRITZ HOLLINGS, younger and coming in at a time when the state needs crucial decisions, offers nothing more than the KKK and White Citizens Council philosophy.

His primary idea is that of old John C. Calhoun, "Keep the colored man down."

Actually, as one citizen told us Wednesday, "Hollings has out-n......d Byrnes, Thurmond and all the rest (governors) put together."

* * *

COMING UP as I did from Charleston and Charleston County, I cannot but bear in mind that Fritz Hollings' philosophy, as enunciated in his inaugural address, is a bold contradiction to the area which produced him.

For example, city buses in Charleston are integrated, just as they are, by law, in Columbia. Charleston is more experienced in race integrations than any other South Carolina community.

It was Charleston which produced St. Marks Episcopal Church, which gave this area of the South its largest number of racial "hybrids," products of white fathers and colored slave mothers.

* * *

FRITZ GOT into office in spite of the wishes of the colored voters, although they didn't particularly like his run-off opponent either.

Donald Russell, ex-president of the University of South Carolina, figured "He (Russell) couldn't be as bad as Fritz.

Privately, his supporters tell me they and he are shocked and hurt that colored voters didn't want him. They offered several conciliations, which time alone will justify and verify.

But Fritz or "Fits" Hollings doesn't bring any hope to South Carolina. His purpose is to keep the state chained to an area and philosophy which belong to the stone age.

* * *

WHAT FRITZ doesn't know is that he is apt to leave office four years hence a startled, stunned and beaten man.

We think, and predict that, within the next four years South Carolina's colored citizens are going to move at full steam towards completing legal integration of public schools and also, the other areas where public services appear.

* * *

DESPITE assertions to the contrary, the only reason there hasn't been fuller implementation is that colored leaders have preferred to allow white leaders ample time in which to "show their hand" and back up off the record promises.

Fritz Hollings, however, has made his road harder. He's come in declaring he intends this and that on a subject which is no longer in the hands of race supremacists.

In fact, he's let himself in for a bad case of the ' fits", and we're pretty certain it's coming.

At D. C. Rights Hearings:

NEWSPAPERMAN, GOVERNOR DEBATE CAROLINA RELATIONS

John McCray Documents Violence And Pressure

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Rebutting testimony given Tuesday by Governor Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, John H. McCray, a newspaper man, of Columbia, S. C., denied that race relations in the state are good.

Fri

4-17-59

Mr. McCray, chairman of the South Carolina Progressive Democratic organization, documented Wednesday cases of violence and economic pressure exercised against colored people in his state.

Heading a delegate, Mr. McCray testified before the House Judiciary subcommittee, which is considering civil rights legislaton. He was accompanied to Washington by Dr. Frank R. Veal, president of Allen University, Columbia; Dean R. S. Turner of Allen University, the Rev. J. J. Abney, pastor of Morris Street Baptist Church, Charleston; Dr. M. S. Gordon, pastor, First Calvary Baptist Church and a faculty member of the School of Theology at Benedict College, Columbia, and the Rev. E. N. Sitton, pastor, Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, Anderson, S. C.

38a

S.C.

Also with the delegation was Dr. Robert W. Mance of Columbia and Washington D. C., financial secretary of the AME Church.

The delegation was chosen at what Mr. McCray said was a statewide meeting in Columbia Tuesday. He said the expenses were being paid by the delegates themselves and by persons who attended the meeting.

REPRESENTS PEOPLE

Mr. McCray said he was speaking in behalf of the 825,000 colored people in South Carolina. Gov. Hollings told a news conference Tuesday that he did not think McCray was representative of the colored people in his state.

Incidents of violence, about which McCray told the committee, included:

1. Disturbed over crumbled race relations, five white ministers in 1957 compiled the opinions of about 10 or 12 other white citizens on proposals to deal with the situation. Shortly after the moderate views of a woman were published, her home in Gaffney, S. C., was dynamited. No one has been punished for the offense. Several men were arrested but freed by juries.

2. In October, 1957, the home of a colored farmer in Clarendon County was mysteriously burned at night. Shortly before he had reported to the sheriff that he had received by mail threats signed by the Ku Klux Klan and that he would defend his property if it were invaded. The threats came after he had announced his support of the desegregation move in his county.

3. In February, 1958, a young colored man was taken from his home at Salley, S. C., by two white men into a swamp along the Edisto River. He has not been seen or heard from since. Shortly before, he and a white man had engaged in a fight.

BOY SENTENCED

4. In 1958, a 15-year old Barnwell County colored boy was sentenced to one year on the county chaingang for allegedly speaking improperly to an unidentified white woman ove elephone.

5. In August, 1957, a 60-year old Orangeburg County farmhand was beaten with soda-water bottles and cut with a pocketknife by a group of 17 white men at Welles, S. C., who were out merely to beat a colored person. The leader of the mob was fined $50 for his part in the incident. The victim was charged with assault and battery for trying to protect himself.

WW

4-17-59

6. In 1957, in Elleree, S. C., a colored man was sentenced to a year on the chaingang. He had shot a white man who had come into his yard and beaten him with an axe handle because the colored man asked him to stop using profanity in the presence of his wife. No charge was made against the white man.

Mr. McCray also testified that in 1956 or 1957 the South Carolina legislature passed a law which denied jobs to school teachers who held membership in the NAACP. Teachers were required to submit oaths that they held no such membership. Those who were honest about their membership, McCray said, were fired.

SUBSTITUTE LAW

38a

S.C.

Among teachers dismissed were 17 teachers and the principal of the Elloree Training School, who wiled suit in the Federal District Court. McCray said the legislature quickly substituted for the anti-NAACP law, another law which requires applicants for teaching positions to list the organizations in which they hold membership.

A veteran teacher in Charleston County, he said, listed the NAACP. Although her principal had recommended her for reappointment, he said, were fired.

Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, chairman of the subcommittee and of the full House Judiciary Committee, interrupted McCray's testimony to say: "As far as I know, the NAACP is doing an excellent job and I deplore efforts to put obstacles in its path to keep it from aiding the good people of the South, who happen to be colored."

McCray indicated that the NAACP was responsible for South Carolina spending about $181 million to build new schools and remodel old ones.

38a 1959

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

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Faubus Urges 'Liberty' In Race Crisis

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Tues, 10-13-59

Tells Governors 'Individual' Formula Key To Situation

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 12 (UPI)—Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus renewed a plea at the Southern Governors Conference today for an "individual liberty" approach to the nation's pressing racial crisis.

Faubus, who insisted that he had not changed his basic views as a result of the 1957 Little Rock school dispute, acknowledged, however, that he probably would not have closed the public schools in the Arkansas capital if he had the problem to go through with again.

Faubus expressed his views on the first full day of the governor's 25th anniversary conference. In other principal developments of the day:

1—**KENTUCKY GOV. A. B.** (Happy) Chandler informally opened his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination, a not unexpected development but one which left his fellow Southern governors cool.

2—**AT A ROUND TABLE** session on "one of the touchiest problems I have encountered in office" the chief executives showed that means of financing state services presented the No. 1 headache discussed. By gentlemen's agreement, no governor brought up the race question.

3—**HOWARD PYLE,** president of the National Safety Council, told the governors the states must co-operate in finding a solution to the increasing slaughter on the highways.

4—**GOV. J. P. COLEMAN** of Mississippi, retiring chairman of the governors conference, said the job of running a state should not be construed as a "political compliment" but an "awesome responsibility."

Faubus told reporters that limited integration is "proceeding under force" in Little Rock and predicted no change in the situation there for the remainder of the current school term.

He said it will take a long period of "tranquility" to cure the bitterness stirred up what he called "bayonet rule" over schools in Little Rock.

Chandler assembled reporters and told them with no show of embarrassment "how embarrassed" he was to launch his campaign wagon at the Southern Governors Conference.

Coleman, leading the round table problem session, told governors that they must be willing to take a firm stand on what they believe is right and then "take the punishment."

At least two governors — Virginia's Lindsay Almond and Arkansas' Orval Faubus—indicated they were disappointed they would would not be allowed to tell their colleagues about their integration experiences.

Chairman Coleman outlined the rules on integration when he introduced the round table discussion. "We all have one problem in this part of the country that gets more attention than any others," he said.

Almond told the governors he was sorry that "certain questions are ruled out because I wanted to tell you what Virginia faced, what we did and why we did it. I believe that we can control it now," he added in a slow tone that emphasized each word.

(X)

38a 1959

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

✓

DIXIE TURNING POINT

The Afro-American

Southern Governors Embrace Moderation

Baltimore, Md. 10-24-59.

P. 7.

ASHEVILLE, N.C.—You wouldn't have known it was a meeting of the Southern Governors Conference. Gone were the fire and brimstone speeches against the Supreme Court and civil rights.

Gone were the echoes of the Civ—the "War Between the States."

Gone indeed were the threats to get out of the Union—or even out of the Democratic Party.

Instead, the keynotes were "moderation"—"realism."

* * *

TO PROVE that they were in the Union to stay, the governors elected courtly, suave J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia as their chairman.

Gov. Almond, once a racist but now a realist, capitulated completely on the issue of school desegregation in his state and now believes that there will be integration in the South. (Five school districts in Virginia are already desegregated with more coming in January.)

Snubbed almost completely in the consideration for the chairmanship was Arkansas' Orval Faubus—two years ago the darling of the South.

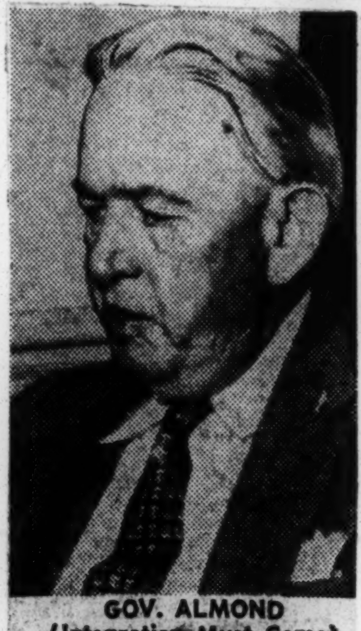
His defiance of federal authority, like Gov. Almond's "massive resistance" program, became a cropper. However, whereas Almond had the wit to give ground gracefully, Faubus has said "I'd do it all over again."

* * *

LITTLE WAS said about school desegregation — once the most pressing issue in the South.

The governors, instead, formulated plans to get more industry to move South, to get a federal highway program working, to get more nuclear plants and to get aid in the South's standing battle—against the boll weevil.

The ghost of the Dixiecrat Party was not summoned to the feast as the governors came the closest to pledging complete loyalty to the Democratic Party that they have come in recent years.



GOV. ALMOND
(Integration Must Come)

Luther Hodges of North Carolina said: "The South would be foolish beyond comprehension to jump out of the Democratic Party with the control it has in Congress."

Florida's Leroy Collins: "The South can strengthen its position in the Party by recognizing it is part of the nation and it should take its part in the affairs of the nation."

Gov. Almond: "It is my belief that the best hope of he South and the people of the country lies with the Democratic Party."

* * *

ALABAMA'S JOHN PATTERSON even went so far as supporting the nomination of Massachusetts' John Kennedy for President in next year's election.

Gov. Faubus, typically, favored Georgia's Richard Russell as Party standard-bearer.

Feeling perhaps they had been too severe in not making Faubus, who had seniority, chairman, the governors voted to meet next year in Arkansas.

They also named the Arkansas governor to head a committee on resolutions.

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2 Governors Hit Banning Racial Talks

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

Tues, 10-13-59

P. 1

ASHEVILLE, N. C.— Southern governors, with Mississippi's James Coleman serving as committee chairman, succeeded in deleting the segregation question from their conference, but not before three state chiefs succeeded in placing their views before the public.

Two governors openly expressed dissatisfaction because the controversial question had been skirted and one of them, Gov. A. B. Chandler, of Kentucky, held a press conference where he expressed his pro-integration views.

The other, Gov. Lindsey Almond, of Virginia, declared he had wanted to talk about the segregation problem, especially in his state where token desegregation has developed.

"I wanted to say what Virginia did," he explained, "and why they did it."

The third governor, the controversial Orval Faubus, of Arkansas, declaring he was not a segregationist and pleading for what he termed an "individual liberty" approach to the racial crisis.

By "gentlemen's agreement" they skirted the question of integration in their discussion of "one of my biggest problems and how I solved it."

At least two governors, Virginia's Lindsey Almond and Arkansas' Orval Faubus, indicated they were disappointed they would not be allowed to tell their colleagues about their integration epxeriences.

The discussion, characterized by references to "business-like government," came as the 25th annual Southern Governors' Conference began at this western North Carolina resort city.

OUTLINE INTEGRATION RULES

Chairman James P. Coleman of Mississippi outlined the rules on integration when he introduced the round table discussion. "We all have one problem in this part of the country that gets more attention than any others," he said.

"About nine-tenths of us would talk about it if it had not been ruled out by the chairman. We'd all get tired of hearing about it if we aren't already."

So effective was the "off limits" sign on the integration issue that the governors who alluded to it, did not once refer to it by name.

Faubus, who insisted that he had not changed his basic views as a result of the 1957 Little Rock school dispute, acknowledged however that he probably would not have closed the public schools in the Arkansas capital if he had the problem to go through with again.

He said it will take a long period of "transquility" to cure the bitterness stirred up what he called "bayonet rule" over chools in Little Rock.

Faubus insited that he is not a segregationist and pointed to the fact that Arkansas has permitted local integration of schools for some years. He said he is willing for any community in the state to turn to integration when it wants to.

'Mental climate clearing' NAACP hits ruling

The Afro-American 10-24-59.

Baltimore, Md.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—"The passing over of Gov. Orval Faubus as chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference" indicates that the "mental climate is clearing in the South," a high NAACP executive said here this week.

Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches added that "the pressure of public and world opinion is causing some of the South's more practical leaders to take a fresh look at the harm done by some of their recent actions."

Mr. Current addressed the Freedom Fund Dinner of the West Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches, last Saturday.

* * *

HIS OBSERVATIONS came on the heels of the Southern Governors' conclave in Asheville, N.C., where the charged atmosphere over racial issues, so common in recent years, was less intense.

Mr. Current pointed out that "Faubusism was rejected as an acceptable tactic to further delay integration of the public schools in the South.

"The realists among the southern Democrats know that to bolt the party, if a liberal is nominated for president, would seal the party's doom in the next election," Mr. Current said.

"It would also reduce the power of southern congressmen over committees as well as insure the election of a Republican president.

"The southern wing of the Democratic party has already done incalculable harm to that party's chances in 1960 by action at the state level in a sorry spectacle to sabotage school integration," Mr. Current said.

Integration Skipped By Governors

Kansas City, Mo.

By JOSEPH C. KOENNEN

Fri, 10-16-59

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — (UPI) — Southern governors, faced with the task of presiding over booming state business, agreed Monday that their biggest problem was money.

By gentleman's agreement they skirted the question of integration in their discussion of "one of my biggest problems and how I solved it."

At least two governors — Virginia's Lindsay Almond and Arkansas' Orval Faubus—indicated they were disappointed they would not be allowed to tell their colleagues about their integration experiences.

The discussion, characterized by references to "business-like government," came as the 25th annual Southern Governors' conference began at this western North Carolina resort city.

Chairman James P. Coleman of Mississippi outlined the rules on integration when he introduced the Round Table discussion. "We all have one problem in this part of the country that gets more attention than any others," he said.

"About nine-tenths of us would talk about it if it had not been ruled out by the chairman. We'd all get tired of hearing about it if we aren't already."

Kansas City, Mo.

So effective was the "Off Limits" sign on the integration issue that the governors who alluded to it, did not once refer to it by name.

Fri, 10-16-59

Dismissing the subject briskly, Faubus conceded the five minutes allotted each governor would "not possibly give me enough time to discuss my particular problem."

Almond told the governors he was sorry that "certain questions are ruled out because I wanted to tell you what Virginia faced, what we did and why we did it. I believe that we can control it now," he added in a slow tone that emphasized each word.

Although most of the chief executives talked about their budget problems, others ranged to different fields. Leroy Collins of Florida explained his unsuccessful fight for reapportionment and Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina discussed his intervention in a bitter textile strike at Henderson, N. C.

West Virginia Gov. Cecil Underwood, one of two Republicans in the conference, listed his difficulties with Democratic-controlled agencies and legislative houses as his major problem. "This diffused and diluted executive power situation makes it virtually impossible to manage a good government operation."

J. Calbe Boggs of Delaware sounded the keynote in the discussion of finance. "We are faced with a fast-growing state where the people are demanding more service," he said.

"We must have modern methods to handle the big business which state government has become. We must have better business methods."

The reference to business-like government came again from Ernest Vandiver of Georgia, J. Millard Tawes of Maryland and Buford Ellington of Tennessee.

"The time has come when it is necessary to instill business-like principles in government," said Vandiver. "In no other way can the people be taken into full partnership with their government."

Faubus aimed his comments at his state's property tax system. "We are faced with a difficult problem in the basic support of local government by the people," he said, in explaining his state's new system to equalize local taxes.

He compared the inequities which existed earlier to similar conditions in all levels of government, especially where welfare is concerned. "We've gotten to the point where we pay people who are bad and penalize those who are good," he added.

Almond Foresees Some Integration

News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

By JIM THOMASSON

Thurs, 10-15-59

ASHEVILLE, N. C. (AP)—The South must make the choice of closing public schools or accepting some integration, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., said here Wednesday as he became chairman of the Southern Governors Conference.

The dignified, white-haired Virginian expressed his views at a news conference following his election.

Speaking as governor of Virginia and as an individual, he described himself as a realist on segregation and declared he has never bolted the Democratic party on the national, state or local level.

As the 26th chairman of the Southern governors, Almond envisioned "unending growth and prosperity for the South."

In electing Almond, whose massive resistance program to segregation crumpled in the face of federal court decisions, his fellow governors passed up Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas, the central figure in the Little Rock school crisis.

But the conference did accept Faubus' invitation to hold the 1960 meeting in Arkansas.

At the executive session which ended the 25th annual meeting here, the conference also adopted resolutions urging President Eisenhower and Congress to restore cuts in federal highway fund allocations to the states; approving a 16-state nuclear energy compact; and authorizing continued study of the impact of foreign imports on domestic economy.

Under traditions of the conference, only Almond and Faubus were considered eligible for the chairmanship to succeed Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi. Whether there was any significance to Almond's election was not immediately apparent.

While Faubus, who has been a dominant figure in recent meetings, played a minor role this year, he was chairman of the important Permanent Committee on Industrial Development, and was chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the conference meeting.

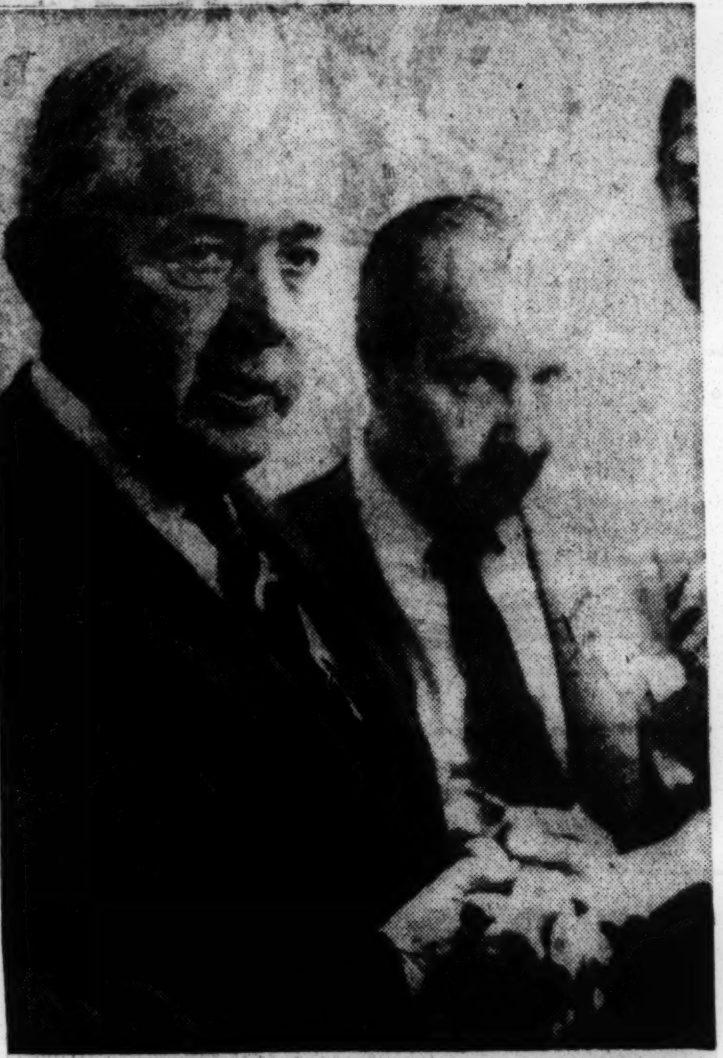
In reply to questions, Almond told his news conference that in closing Virginia schools, he, in good faith, applied the state's laws which were struck down by federal courts.

Then the legislature was called into session to set up the freedom-of-choice plan, Almond related, "since it seemed we must face reality." Under it, a parent can choose whether to send a child to an integrated school or a private school.

No force can compel a legislature to appropriate money, Almond said, and the U.S. Supreme Court has not decreed compulsory integration.

He predicted that public education will grow and expand but that private schools will evolve, since many people will not send their children to integrated schools.

But Almond said in the South, "a choice must be made to close the public schools or acommodate to the situation within the framework of the law."



(AP Wirephoto)

HEADS SOUTHERN GOVERNORS
Gov. Almond Of Virginia With Newsmen

Almond Advises South: 'No Chips On Shoulder'

Daily News
Jackson, Miss

ASHEVILLE, N.C. (UPI)—The 1959 Southern Governors Conference ended here Wednesday with the election of Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond as chairman of the 16-state conference for the next year.

Thurs, 10-15-59

Almond, self-described "conservative realist," succeeds Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi. The conference voted to hold the 1960 session in Arkansas.

P. 1

Other final actions included resolutions asking for stiffer import controls and urging the federal government to reinstate original allocations for the federal interstate highway program.

Almond, champion of Virginia's "massive resistance" to school integration, backed down from his program after the courts voided it. Almond now backs a freedom of choice plan in Virginia's fight to preserve segregation.

He told newsmen he would "certainly give consideration" to having southern Democrats caucus ahead of the national Democratic convention next year. But he emphasized that Virginia would not go to the convention "with a chip on its shoulder or rattling a sword" but in the spirit of "an honest effort to reconcile the differences in the party."

The South's rise as an industrial power was cited in the passage of a resolution asking stiffer import controls. Its effort to get better and more roads, aided by the federal interstate highway program, was a hot subject because of the federal government's reduction in allocations.

Several states said they would suffer because they had alrady committed matching funds to the program and then the federal government backed down.

The governors approved an industrial relations report asking for expansion of industry but rejected a proposal that each state provide $1,000 to finance the program.

Almond To Fight To Stay In Party

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn

Governors Conference Chief Classes Himself As A Straight Loyalist

Thurs, 10-15-59

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 14.—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia, elected chairman of the Southern Governors Conference, said he would fight to keep the South within the Democratic ranks at next year's convention.

The white-maned Virginia exponent of "massive resistance" to school integration was named at the closing session of the conference. Governor Almond abandoned "massive resistance" after it crumbled in court and now backs a freedom of choice school plan.

At a news conference, Governor Almond envisioned "unending growth and prosperity for the South."

Resolutions Adopted

In other final action, the confertnce adopted resolutions asking for stiffer import controls and urging the Federal Government to reinstate original allocations for the Federal interstate highway program.

Governor Almond classified himself as a "conservative realist" and emphasized to reporters that he has never wavered from his stand as a pro-segregation advocate.

He said, however, that as a realist he had to face in Virginia the choice of closing public schools or bowing to court orders.

"Each state must make the choice to close its schools when faced with a situation like Virginia's or live within the framework of the law," Governor Almond said.

The Virginian said he had been subjected to violent criticism for backing down on his massive resistance stand but he feels he did the only right thing.

After the program he had fought for as attorney general and governor was knocked out by the courts, Governor Almond went before the Virginia General Assembly and won passage of a "freedom of choice" law. Under the law more than 70 Negroes are now attending previously all white schools in the state, but in Prince Edward County the state is giving tuition grants in a private school setup.

Party Loyalist

Governor Almond said he will go to the 1960 Democratic Convention as a straight party loyalist and will urge fellow Southerners to follow suit.

"I have never bolted the Democratic Party at the national, state or local level," he told newsmen. "My feeling is that the best hope of the South and the Nation lies in the framework and principles espoused by the Democratic Party."

He said Virginia would not go to the convention "with a chip on its shoulder or rattling a sword" but in the spirit of "an honest effort to reconcile the differences in the party."

CLOSE OR INTEGRATE

Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

Almond Says Dixie Has School Choice

Thurs. 10-15-59

ASHEVILLE, N.C., Oct. 14 (AP) — The South must make the choice of closing public schools or accepting some integration, Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., said here today as he became chairman of the Southern Governors Conference.

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Faubus Passed Up

In electing Almond, whose massive-resistance program to segregation crumpled in the face of federal court decisions, his fellow governors passed up Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, the central figure in the Little Rock school crisis.

But the conference did accept Faubus' invitation to hold the 1960 meeting in Arkansas.

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Top Committee Post

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No force can compel a legislature to appropriate money, Almond said, and the Supreme Court has not decreed compulsory integration.

He predicted that public education will grow and expand but that private schools will evolve, since many people will not send their children to integrated schools.

South Faces Choice

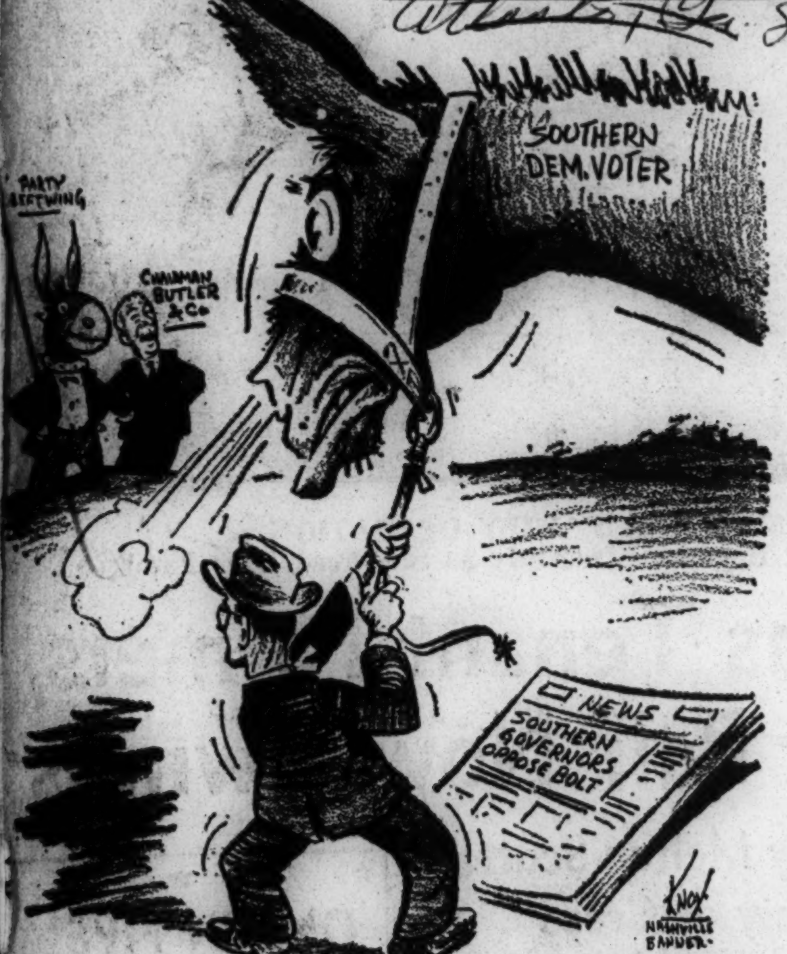
But Almond said in the South, "A choice must be made to close the public schools or accommodate to the situation within the framework of the law."

On politics, he said Virginia will not go to the Democratic national convention "with a chip on our shoulder or to rattle a sword." He expressed hope that out of the convention will come "a candidate and a platform reasonably realistic and acceptable to the South," and added:

"The best hope for the people of the South and of the nation lies in the framework of principles espoused by the Democratic party."

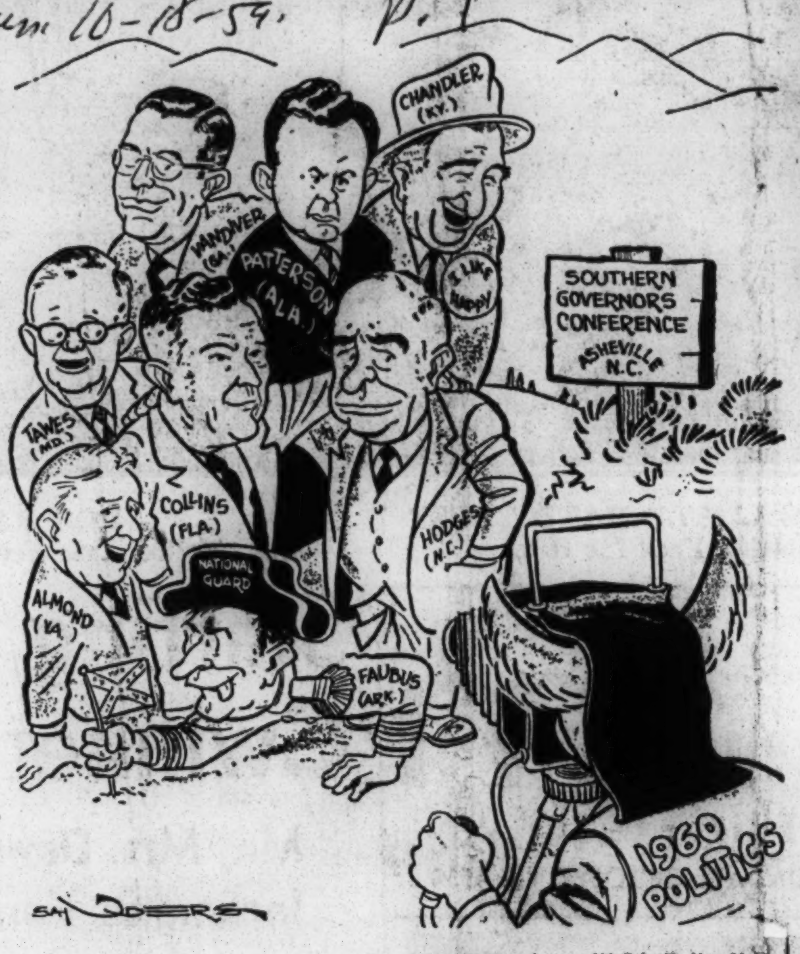
The Atlanta Constitution
~~Feature~~
Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 10-18-59. P. 1

CONFERENCE CARTOONED


PARTY LEFTWING
CHAIRMAN BUTLER & Co
SOUTHERN DEM. VOTER
NEWS
SOUTHERN GOVERNORS OPPOSE BOLT
KNOX NASHVILLE BANNER

—Nashville Banner

But He'll Be Hard to Hold If You Guys "Spook" Him!


CHANDLER (KY.)
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SOUTHERN GOVERNORS CONFERENCE ASHEVILLE N.C.
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COLLINS (FLA.)
HODGES (N.C.)
NATIONAL GUARD
ALMOND (VA.)
FAUBUS (ARK.)
1960 POLITICS
SAM ROBERTS

—Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News

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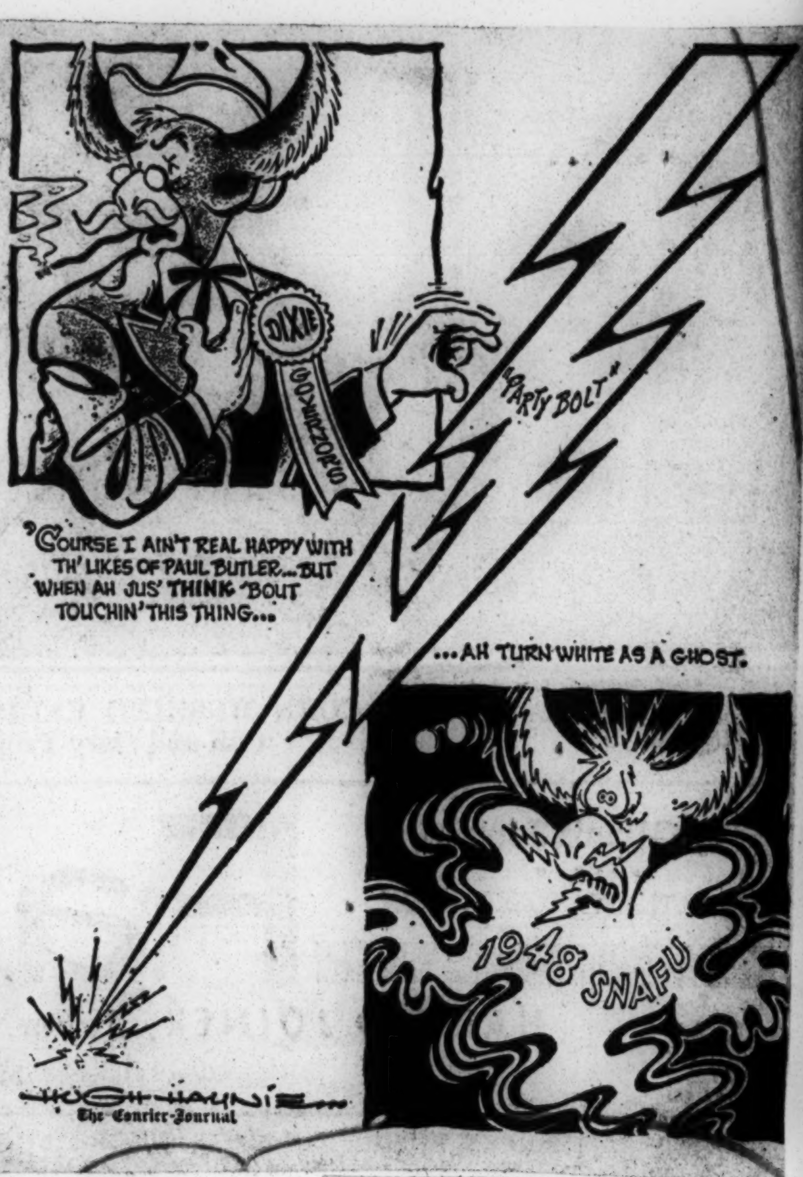
DIXIE GOVERNORS
"PARTY BOLT"
'COURSE I AIN'T REAL HAPPY WITH TH' LIKES OF PAUL BUTLER... BUT WHEN AH JUS' THINK 'BOUT TOUCHIN' THIS THING...
...AH TURN WHITE AS A GHOST.
1948 SNAFU
HUGH HAYNIE
The Courier-Journal

WHEN DIXIE GOVERNORS SKIRT SEGREGATION IT'S BIG NEWS

P. 1 Atlanta Constitution Sun. 10-18-59

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The biggest news made at last week's Southern Governors Conference was the news that WASN'T made.

There was no saber-rattling about segregation, gravely concerned though most of the governors were with the subject.

The governors couldn't or at least didn't settle on any candidate to carry the Southern mandate at the 1960 Democratic National Convention.

And except for some youthful zeal on the part of South Carolina's Gov. "Fritz" Hollings, no one mentioned party-bolting. Several went out of their way to speak up for party loyalty.

* * *

THERE WERE, in short, all the signs of an agreement to create a new image of Southern political leadership.

Despite the tag "Southern," of course, the conference embraces a great deal of political diversity, ranging from the Westernism of Texas to the near-Yankeeism of Maryland.

And many of the states which were once totally segregated have now accepted, however, reluctantly, some integration. Their governors naturally have no desire to fan any passions back home.

* * *

BUT EVEN THE dominance of the "moderates" does not explain the tread-lightly, Sunday school deportment exhibited at the 1959 conference.

In the past, there have been at least a few hell-raising speeches. But even when Gov. Hollings soloed on the third-party talk, he was careful not to soar too high.

There are at least three good explanations for the change:

1. The failure of fist-shaking tactics in the past to stave off integration or to gain much influence in national party councils.

2. The belief that more moderate constitutional agruments, plus the brushes other sections of the country have had with racial problems, have won some sympathy nationwide.

3. A desire to win the presidency for the Democrats in 1960.

* * *

SURELY THE South has the best opportunity in many years to be a decisive influence in the national convention.

With as many candidates in the field as there now appear to be, Dixie's votes—especially as a bloc but also on an individual state level—will loom large.

There were no formal efforts to unify the South on a candidate at the conference. Indeed, talks with individual governors indicated a great variety of opinion.

It reamins to be seen whether a talked-of spring conference—possibly in Atlanta—will solidify efforts.

* * *

BUT THE NOMINEE is not the really important thing to Dixie this year. There is little fear that the most unpalatable candidates, such as Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, have much prospect.

What the South wants is "consideration."

Consideration means a party platform that is not too hateful in its language, and behind-the-scenes assurances that the nominee will not later use the South for a whipping boy, thereby politically embarrassing those who support him.

With a Democratic victory no longer a sure thing but still a chance, the South really has an opportunity to win its long-sought "consideration" this year.

Faubus Asks Individual Liberty in Racial Crisis

Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville Fla.

Tues. 10-13-59

P.1

ASHEVILLE, N.C., Oct. 12 (UPI)—Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus renewed a plea at the Southern Governors Conference today for an "individual liberty" approach to the nation's pressing racial crisis.

Faubus, who insisted that he has not changed his basic views as a result of the 1957 Little Rock school dispute, acknowledged, however, that he probably would not close the public schools in the Arkansas capital if he was again confronted with the problem.

Faubus expressed his views on the first full day of the governor's 25th anniversary conference. In other principal developments of the day:

1. Kentucky Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler informally opened his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, a not unexpected development but one which left his fellow Southern governors cool.

2. At a round table session on "one of the touchiest problems I have encountered in office" the chief executives showed that means of financing state services presented the No. 1 headache discussed. By gentlemen's agreement, no governor brought up the race question.

3. Howard Pyle, president of the National Safety Counoil told the governors the states must cooperate in finding a solution to the increasing slaughter on the highways.

4. Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi, retiring chairman of the governors conference, said the job of running a state should not be construed as a "political compliment" but an "awesome responsibility."

Faubus told reporters that limited integration is "proceeding under force" in Little Rock and predicted no change in the situation there for the remainder of the current school term.

Bayonet Rule

He said it will take a long period of tranquility to cure the bitterness stirred up by what he called bayonet rule over schools in Little Rock.

Faubus insisted that he is not a segregationist and pointed to the fact that Arkansas has permitted local integration of schools for some years. He said he is willing for any community in the state to turn to integration when it wants to.

"My opinion still is that the federal government had no authority under the constitution to exercise controls over the schools," Faubus said.

Chandler assembled reporters and told them with no show of embarrassment "how embarrassed" he was to launch his campaign wagon at the Southern Governors Conference.

Coleman, leading the round table problem session, told governors that they must be willing to take a firm stand on what they believe is right and then "take the punishment."

Faubus Says South Ahead Of Schedule

Daily

Jackson, Miss.

Tue. 10-13-59.

P.1

ASHEVILLE, N.C. (AP) — Despite racial problems, Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas said today, industrial development of the South is nearly a year ahead of a schedule outlined to the Southern governors conference in 1955.

As chairman of the conference committee on industrial development, Faubus presented the annual report of the Southern Assn. of Science and Industry, an organization to promote technical and economic progress of the South.

The first SASI report was requested by the conference in 1953 and has been a regular part of the annual meeting since.

The Arkansas governor cited the Point Clear, Ala., conference of 1955 at which SASI predicted Southern states would add an average of 1,000 important new plants each year in the 1956-1965 period — a total which he said some had considered fantastic at that time.

But, he said, records show 1,059 plants in the first year, 1,314 the next, 1,424 the third, and that at least 1,000 apparently are assured this year, with 651 reported to date.

Governors Plan Jubilee Agenda

Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Group Race Decision Unlikely As Dixie Executives Meet Next Week

Mon. 10-5-59.

By United Press International

ATLANTA, Oct. 4.—Southern governors will hold a silver Jubilee solidarity conference starting Oct. 11 in the Indian summer setting of the Western North Carolina mountain country.

P.17

There is not a controversial subject on the four-day program, although, as usual when such an array of political giants gets together, informal pyrotechnics may be expected.

From pre-convention interviews with governors of the 15 member states, this much is pretty well established:

1. There will be no serious talk of a Southern bolt from the Democratic Party in 1960. There is widespread general disapproval of some party practices and specific dislike for National Chairman Paul Butler, but Dixie governors are not in a walkout mood.

Education Accented

2. Every state is in the midst of a tremendous education expansion program, and sessions that will give the executives the secret of how to get the most for their money in this field will be the best attended of the convention.

3. No policy decisions are expected on the race question. Governors are inclined to feel the problem is different in each state and should be handled as state affairs.

The convention opens with host Gov. Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina presiding over an informal Sunday night buffet in Asheville's swank Grove Park Inn.

The conference gets down to business the next morning with Mississippi Gov. J. P. Coleman, the chairman, presiding if he has recovered by then from surgery for removal of kidney stones. Governor Coleman had an operation Sept. 30, but said he hopes to be on hand for the conference.

Two Keynoters

Keynote of the session will come in two addresses—by Governor Coleman and Hodges. National Governors Conference Chairman J. Caleb Boggs (R., Del.) also is to make a report.

Other features of the conference:

How does a governor solve his toughest problem? Each executive will have five minutes to get the story in the record at a round table.

Former Arizona Gov. Howard Pyle, president of the National Safety Council, will give his views at a round table on highway safety.

Committee reports on effect of imports on domestic economy (likely to go into the Japanese textile situation), freight rates and industrial development.

Banquet address Oct. 13 by Frederick R. Kappel, president of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Report by Chairman Buford Ellington, governor of Tennessee, on progress of the regional advisory council on nuclear energy.

In conjunction with the conference, the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Education Board will be held with Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia presiding.

Dixie Governors Seek To Regain Highway Funds

Appeal

Memphis Tenn.

Thurs. 10-15-59.

Conference Insists That 'Ike' And Congress Restore Recent Cuts

P.1

ALMOND TAKES REINS

Southerners To Give More Study To Faubus' Idea For Regional Agency To Help Locate Industries

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

Staff Writer

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 14.—The Southern Governors Conference urgently insisted Wednesday that President Eisenhower and Congress act to restore last week's cuts in Federal aid interstate highway funds for this fiscal year.

The conference, composed of the governors of 16 states, also elected Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. of Virginia to succeed Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi as chairman.

Closing their 1959 meeting, the Dixie governors adopted a resolution charging the Administration departed from Federal law in reducing interstate highway aid from the 2½ billion dollars authorized by Congress to one billion, 800 million.

Pushed By Ellington

The resolution was offered by Gov. Buford Ellington of Tennessee.

The governors' move appeared to toss the issue to Congress when it reconvenes in January. The Administration has insisted the cuts are necessary because Congress boosted the Federal gasoline tax only one cent a gallon instead of the 1½ cents recommended by President Eisenhower.

The governors rejected a proposed study of the idea of pegging import duties to wage differentials between competing industries in foreign countries. Instead, they approved a continuing study of import problems [illegible] urged Congress and the [illegible] to consider the national security and economy in all tariff decisions.

The governors decided to give further study to a proposal advanced by Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas for a permanent regional agency to assist in location of new industries in the South. Governor Almond was directed to appoint a study group.

Refuting reports that racial integration difficulties have discouraged new industries from locating in Arkansas, Governor Faubus said there has been a four-year gain of about 48,000 new jobs in the state.

Resolutions Adopted

The governors also adopted resolutions:

1. Creating a special committee to study ways of agreeing upon a uniform set of laws covering driver licenses and traffic safety, and a standard formula for enlarging highway patrols as population increases.

2. Authorizing establishment of an interstate compact to promote development and application of atomic energy technology.

3. Urging President Eisenhower, Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson and Congress to approve adequate funds for cotton boll weevil research. Congress recently appropriated funds for a research laboratory in Mississippi.

Dixie's Governors Call For Democratic Loyalty

Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Only South Carolina Sounds A Threat Of Third-Party Action On Civil Rights

By HUGH MORRIS
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

10-11-59

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 11—A majority of Dixie governors [illegible] the South to remain loyal to the Democratic Party in next year's presidential election.

Host Governor Luther H. Hodges keynoted the call for Democratic unity at a press conference. He asserted that the South would be "foolish beyond compare" to bolt the party.

p. 1

Only Governor Ernest F. Hollins of South Carolina, a stanch advocate of segregation and states' rights, sounded a weak threat of possible third-party action.

Opposes Humphrey

If the Democratic candidate were unacceptable, he said, at least eight Southern states would reluctantly leave the party. But he made it clear that he was not urging such action at this time.

Hollins would not say whom he favored as Democratic standard-bearer. But he classed Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams as the type of unacceptable candidates for president and vice-president that would drive the South from the party.

Hollins also crossed off Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus as a possible candidate for president if a third-party movement should develop.

Classed As Moderates

Urging Democratic unity, besides Hodges, were Governors LeRoy Collins of Florida and John Patterson of Alabama. Both Hodges and Collins are classed as moderates. Patterson is a segregationist.

So far none of the governors seem in agreement on a presidential candidate.

Patterson, who last year at Lexington spoke out in favor of Senator John F. Kennedy and brought down a storm of criticism back home, reiterated here his backing for the Massachusetts senator.

But Patterson made it clear that he believes the Alabama delegation to the national convention should have a free hand.

Denounces Butler

Like a number of his counterparts, Governor Hodges was scathing in his denunciation of Paul M. Butler, Democratic national chairman, who is insisting upon a strong civil rights platform.

But Hodges conceded that he sees little chance of ousting Butler until after the Democratic convention next July.

Florida's Governor Collins supported Hodges' views on party unity with conviction. Collins said:

"If any effort is made to put us out, we will stand our ground and strengthen our position within the party, rather than weaken it. The South can strengthen its position within the party by recognizing it is a part of the nation and thinking on that basis."

Lashes 'Radical Elements'

Collins said Senator George Smathers would be Florida's favorite-son-for-strategic-purposes candidate for president. Collins said he has no personal choice for the job, but thinks Governor Hodges would make the best possible Democratic vice-president.

Patterson said "radical elements" in the party are trying "to drive us out" and "that is exactly what we should not do."

Hodges conceded that the Democratic convention in Los Angeles next summer is likely to be a stormy one with civil rights, as usual, provoking the battle.

"But the South would be foolish beyond compare to jump out of the Democratic Party with the control it has in Congress," he said.

Journal
Louisville, Ky.
[illegible]

Title Changed

Monday's session at the 25th annual Southern Conference Governors' Conference features a round table on "One of My Toughest Problems as Governorand How I Have Tried To Solve It."

p. 7

Originally, this panel was billed as a discussion by the governors of "My Most Difficult Problem." But Hodges, the host governor, asked that the title be changed.

It was understood that each of the governors was asked not to include segregation problems among their "toughest problems."

The South Swings Toward Reality

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 11-14-59
p. 10

The Southern Governors who gathered at Asheville, N.C., recently, for their annual conference had very little to say about developments in the process of desegregation of the country's public schools.

Nevertheless, keen students of the Southern attitude since integration became a national issue, seem to think that there is a "swing toward reality" in the Deep South.

There is an unpublicized rejection of "violence and closed schools as answers to the problem." Though the truly Deep South has managed to keep the school struggle from their educational system, there are six other states of the onetime Confederacy which have bowed quietly to the will of the Federal Courts.

True that their acquiescence is only in the form of a minimum compliance with the law, in the aggregate that represents some four thousand Negroes who are attending mixed classes.

Such border states as Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, which were formerly segregated by law, have about completed the change called for by the Supreme Court rulings.

Though progress is being made, but at so slow a pace as to be irritating and discouraging. Almost everywhere in the South integration even in token form came as a result of litigation brought on by Negro parents. Many of the states were virtually engaged in a "sit down strike" against the "all deliberate speed" provision of the Supreme Court order.

Today there is no longer talk of patience or wait and see strategy among Negroes. Realizing that Southern segregationists are determined to resist the Court decisions to the last legal maneuvering, Negro leaders everywhere are equally determined to pursue their constitutional rights to the last judicial possibility. Hence, greater the resistance to integration, greater the militancy of the Negro leadership.

There has developed among liberal whites a conviction that Negroes must not rely too heavily on political action or legislative process to promote their interest and advance their cause in the context of democracy. In other words, American black men must initiate their own aggressive action, must do their own fighting if they expect help from other quarters.

In fact even the courts are helpless if Negro citizens fail to assert themselves through constituted channels when their rights are challenged. Though we must have recourse to the courts of law in the hope of redressing wrong done against us, we must remember that unless the decisions of the courts are obeyed, the law is helpless.

In the final analysis it is informed public opinion that stirs up required moral pressure for obedience to the laws in a democracy such as ours. The point is we must appeal to the conscience of the people, mobilize public sentiment while making our plea before the courts. Right does not always prevail by itself; it must be assisted by positive action. If today we have attained any degree of success in this matter of school integration, it is to be attributed to the fact that Negro children and their parents were fearless in their determination to exercise their constitutional rights. They have gained much solid ground in an area where victory could have been purely academic.

38a 1959 SOUTHERN NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA

Tell It To Old Grandma

Advertiser

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Montgomery, Ala

Most Negroes Want Segregation

Fri. 10-16-59

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—I have read with interest the Associated Press release of Sept. 1, "Negroes Don't Want Forced Integration." The article went on to quote from a 350-word telegram sent to President Eisenhower by the Southern Negro Improvement Association of Alabama, of which Samuel H. Moore of Birmingham is president. Moore's wire stated:

P. 4 38a

"I assure you that both races in the South are unalterably opposed to the integration of races in public schools. Racial hate and racial prejudice that was dead is now reconstructed. Threat of forceful integration has created fear and hate in many of our former white friends."

It is my belief that this expression of opinion from Southern Negroes is shared by many Northern Negroes as well. I say this on the basis of conversations I have had with Negroes in my home town of Lebanon, Pa., as well as in York and Harrisburg and two Negroes from Springfield, Ohio.

None of the Negroes with whom I have discussed the matter of integration feels that enforced legislation is the answer to the problem. The Negro has a burning desire for freedom that is every bit as strong as the white man's yearning for his freedom. The Negro wants to be treated with dignity and respect. He genuinely desires the good will and friendship of the white man. and he knows that enforced legislation will not lead to a compliant heart.

Despite the tremendous pressures which the NAACP is able to bring to bear at the present time in the interest of obtaining coercive legislation in the name of "civil rights," it is my opinion that the NAACP, while very vocal in its expressions and in its demands, does not speak for the majority of Negroes in this country today. The average Negro genuinely desires to see the achievement of the brotherhood of man through true Christian unity.

This Christian expression from Mr. Moore and the Southern Negro Improvement Association is a challenge to the Christian humanity of the white man in the South (as well as the North). While the Negro has made it clear here that he does not desire mixing of the races, nevertheless he does express hope for continuing progress in the construction of all-Negro schools.

The Negro hereby indicates a whole-hearted desire to cooperate with the white man in the achievement of improved relations between the races. It would seem that the white man can respond by showing that he is prepared to do his part in the construction of improved facilities for Negroes, as has already been done in many areas of the South, particularly before integration became a national issue.

WILLIAM H. WORRILOW JR.
400 E. High St., Lebanon, Pa.

Ala. Negro Leader Opposes Integration

Daily News Griffin, Ga.

Tues. 8-25-59

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UPI) — President Eisenhower has been asked by an Alabama group of Negroes to conduct a poll among southern Negroes to see whether they want enforced integration or segregation.

P. 6

The Southern Negro Iprovement Assn. of Alabama, which claims 5,000 members and is neaded by Samuel H. Moore of Birmingham, sent Eisenhower a telegram Tuesday which told him "both races in the South" want segregation and "are unalterably opposed to the integration of races in public schools."

"Since this is free America, why not put your racial policy upon voluntary action of the citizens?" the telegram asked. "Why not have the government take a poll of the majority of the southern Negroes?"

Moore said the poll should be confined to southern Negroes because "our northern Negro brothers do not live in the South and therefore do not understand our southern bi-cultural society."

"Racial hate and racial prejudice that was dead is now reconstructed," the telegram said. "Threat of forceful integration has created fear and hate in many of our white friends."

The telegram urged the President not to "use force to integrate the schools and deny our race a major symbol of our progress—all-Negro schools."

No Negroes Try Capital Schools

Daily Decatur, Al. Thurs 9-3-59

P. 6

MONTGOMERY (AP)— Schools reopened in Montgomery today with no reported attempt to enroll Negroes in white classrooms.

The city-county school board office said 30 minutes after schools started for the fall term that no integration attempts had been reported.

Negro leaders had advised their people to refrain from trying to enter white schools at this time.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said precautions had been taken "for any emergency" in the event Negroes did apply for admittance to all-white schools.

He said officers were stationed at "strategic locations" and police reserves were called to duty and held on alert.

The executive committee of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. has taken the first step toward an integration fight, but said no planned effort to enter white schools would be made now.

Negro Group Says None Want Forced Mixing

Daily Journal Tupelo, Miss. Wed 9-2-59

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 1 -- (UPI) -- The Southern Negro Improvement Assn. of Alabama Tuesday asked President Eisenhower to conduct a poll of southern Negroes to see if they want enforced integration.

P. 9

Samuel H. Moore of Birmingham, president of the group which claims 5,000 members in the state, said he sent Eisenhower a telegram requesting the poll and telling him most southern Negroes prefer segregation.

X

"I assure you that both races in the South are unalterably opposed to the integration of races in public schools," the telegram said. "Racial hate and racial prejudice that was dead is now reconstructed. Threat of forceful integration has created fear and hate in many of our white friends."

The telegram urged Eisenhower "not to use force to integrate the schools and deny our race a major symbol of our progress — all-Negro schools.

"Since this is free America, why not put your racial policy upon voluntary action of the citizens, not forceful compulsion? Why not have the government take a poll of the majority of the southern Negroes?"

The poll should be confined to southern Negroes because "our northern Negro brothers do not live in the South and therefore do not understand our southern bi-cultural society," Moore said.

Patterns Of South's Leaders Set Warning

Daily Jackson, Miss.

Mon. 10-5-59. P. 8

Mississippi Writers Recall Misunderstandings of Past

EDITOR'S NOTE — The following item appeared in the editorial columns of the Wall Street Journal. Both Burger and Bettersworth are Mississippi authors.

By WILLIAM H. FITZPATRICK

The brotherhood of historical book writers will probably want to read Nash K. Burger and John K. Bettersworth right out of the lodge for what these two have done. The war that began with the secession of the southern states still has a couple of years to go before the big centennial, and there is still a great deal of writing that could be done about the battles, the mistakes and the politics.

But brothers Burger and Bettersworth don't bother themselves for a moment with even Sumter or Gettysburg except for necessary flashbacks. In their book "South of Appomattox," they begin at the end of the war and they tell us what happened to some of the Southern leaders after they had stacked their arms.

38a

SERIES OF SKETCHES

This series of 10 sketches of great leaders starts, as it should with Robert E. Lee, the gentle teacher who led his people as long as he lasted through the great difficulties of Reconstruction. And it ends, as it should, with the great unreconstructible, Jefferson Davis, who believed to his dying day that any state that had joined the union had a right to leave the union.

But he could also say, an old man of eighty, to the young generations: "The past is dead; let us bury its dead, its hopes, its aspirations; before you lies the future. . . let me beseech you to lay aside rancor, all bitter sectional feelings, and to take your place in the ranks of those who will bring about. . . a reunited country."

Along with Lee and Davis, the authors take the reader through the post-bellum careers of Matthew Maury, the man who chartered the seas' currents and was father to the Navy's Hydrographic Office, and of Nathan Bedford Forrest, who was Grand Wizard of the original Ku Klux Klan, formed by Confederate veterans to strike back against Parson Brownlow, a Reconstruction governor of Tennessee, who used militia troops to control the state and told the troops whatever they did to the rebels was all right. Forrest used the Klan as a political counterweight against the Loyal Leagues but when the Klan grew too great and too violent Forrest disbanded it.

LAMAR'S ORATORY CITED

Here also are the careers of Kentucky's John Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, Secretary of War to the Confederacy, who fought for the right to secede and accepted the defeat gracefully; of James Longstreet, Lee's right hand after Jackson's death, who became so reconstructed that he could lead the Metropolitan Police in New Orleans against the men who overthrew the carpetbag government in Louisiana; of Wade Hampton and Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar whose oratory in the Senate did much to heal the wounds of Reconstruction and to end it; of Alexander Stephens, the Confederacy's Vice President who was in Congress both before and after the war and was noted for his attempts to pacify and reach always areas of some agreement.

Readable, one may say, but then ask, What's the purpose of all this rehash of post-bellum careers after all this time? Well, there is a timeliness about the way these men conducted themselves and in the present misunderstandings two patterns of the past are worth observing. One is that these men, once defeated, came to realize sooner or later that the South's future lay with the Union, that violence was worse than useless. It is a lesson some prone to violence need to relearn today.

WARNING IN PATTERN

But the other pattern needs learning too, for in it lies a warning. Not one of these men, whether statesman or general, was a demagogue for slavery and not one of them wanted their state to secede. But once the act was done, they gave all their talents and their efforts to destroying the union. In the days before Sumter they were not the rousers, but the moderate voices. It would be too bad for their moderate counterparts today to be driven by events, as they were, to a difficult decision But pressure and force from one side could do it as easily as violence from the other, as these sketches plainly show.

General Joseph E. Johnston, of whom Winfield Scott had warned his generals "Beware of Lee's advances and Johnston's retreats" was an old West Pointer who, like Lee, could not fight against his native state of Virginia. No man fought more valiantly nor more intellignently in defense of his state and against his one-time country.

But he could always say truthfully, as he once did: "I have mixed almost equally with the people of the two sections. . . my observation has brought me to the conclusion that the only well-founded sectional prejudice was that in favor of the Virginia ham."

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Pistol Shot Opened Parks In Knoxville To Negroes

Defender
Chicago
Ill.
Sat.
2-28-59

Ironically, a white man with a pistol is credited with having opened the city parks in Knoxville, Tennessee to Negroes.

According to the story a Negro lad was playing in a park regarded as white. When the boy ignored demands that he leave the park, the white man whipped out a pistol and fired several shots in the air to frighten him.

The boy's parents had the man arrested and he was tried and convicted. Not once during the hearing was the question raised about the boy's presence in the park.

From that time on Negroes assumed they were not barred from the parks and began to visit them. No one objected and so the situation remains today.

There's an indescribable something in the climate of a community by which one can sense whether race relations are strained or good.

ATTITUDES GUIDE

Some of the things one senses rather than knows, but yet, indicate the relation of whites and Negroes. Among them are the attitude of a policeman when you seek directions; the manner of a bus driver; how a clerk reacts to your request for service; how other shoppers react to you in a crowded store and the feeling you get in a crowded elevator.

No one of these is an indicator, but together they create an atmosphere in which you feel either at ease or uncomfortable.

In a community torn by racial strife and suspicion one can see it reflected in the faces of the whites you pass on the street. There's a certain tautness, as compared to the relaxed expression of whites in the company of Negroes.

NORTHERNERS WORSE

If one can put any faith in such sensory judgments, then the differences between east and west Tennessee go beyond the extent of civil rights Negroes enjoy in the two areas.

38a

Contrary to the belief that northern whites in the South bring with them liberal attitudes that benefit the Negro, I am told that invariably they are among the most conservative persons in a southern community.

Tenn

I was first informed of this in a Louisiana city where a former Chicagoan is an important official in the public school system. Negroes say he is more reactionary than were his southern born predecessors.

In Tennessee, especially as officials in private industry and federal agencies, they are timid in matters involving race, have greater fears of violent reaction to Negro advancement or integration than southerners in similar positions.

A university professor who has been observing northern whites in the South attributes their behavior to a feeling of insecurity.

He says a northern white feels he is adjusting to the South, is becoming a part of his new atmosphere when he joins in preserving the status quo.

SHUNS LIBERALS

A white man moving into a southern community especially if accampanied by his family is a better candidate for membership in the White Citizens Council than he is as an ally of the liberal element.

The best ally of the Negro in the South, he says, is a white southerner who is converted to the proposition that Negroes are entitled to enjoy all the rights of human beings and all the privileges of American citizens on moral grounds.

They are few and far between, he acknowledged, but, aside from himself, they are the Negro's only hope. The salvation of the South lies in their hands.

ENOC P. WATERS

Negroes Denied Right To Play Golf At Knoxville

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 10-14-59

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Four Negroes, including two clergymen, were denied permission to play golf Tuesday at Whittle Springs Golf Club.

The Whittle Springs course is owned by the city but has been leased to Lon Mills, who operates it as a private club.

"Well, we're back again," the Negro foursome told club manager Floyd Knott as they requested permission to play golf.

"It's nothing personal against you boys, but I con't sell you a ticket," Knott tolp the Negroes. Knott added that club rules barred Negroes.

38a

The Rev. W. T. Crutcher, a Baptist minister and one of the foursome, said the Negroes would ask the courts to order desegregation of the Whittle Springs couse.

Crutcher and other Negroes have made several unsuccessful attempts to play golf at Whittle Springs.

DILEMMA IN THE SOUTH

Memphis Negroes Fight Race Barriers With Suits

38a Tenn

By ENOC P. WATERS

LT. GEORGE LEE

A half dozen legal suits are being pursued through the state and federal courts to break down racial barriers in a number of different areas in Tennessee.

Memphis Negroes seem to have found the answer to massive resistence. It is massive determination. Segregation forces cannot long withstand the assault coming from every possible angle.

Defender
Chicago
Ill.
Sat.
2-21-59

Memphis can certainly be counted among the fighting communities in the South.

For a population of its size, Memphis has noteworthy cohesion. This is due in large part to quiet yet determined leadership, and a fearless paper, the Tri-State Defender.

147,000 POPULATION

The city's 147,000 Negroes, approximately one-third of a total population of 498,000 has been galvinized into action by such leaders as:

The NAACP's Rev. Cunningham; Rev. James McDaniel of the Urban League; A. Maceo Walker, who has succeeded his father as president of the Universial Life Insurance company and nationally known Elk official, Lt. G. W. Lee; the Tri-State Defender's former editor, Wilson; labor leader James T. Walker; teacher Willa McWilliams; postal employee, O. Z. Evers; NAACP counsel, H. T. Lochard and Tri-State Bank executive, Jesse Turner.

Shelby county in which Memphis is located had 56.000 Negro voters, approximately one quarter of the total registration.

The two-party system which is a traditional part of the political set up of eastern Tennessee, made its first significant bow in Memphis during the last presidential election when the Negro vote went heavily Republican.

Forcing an end to the political domination of reactionary Democrats unwillingto make any concession to the Negro vote, is no easy task, but Negroes in Memphis are well on the way.

If the strategy succeeds, the Negro may emerge with the fulfillment of all his hopes, and a general liberalization of the entire western end of the state, bringing it more in line with the rest of Tennessee.

If the Negro vote continues to mount as it has, there is every reason to believe that the old line Democrats will be forced to make some concessions to the Negro they have denied all these years.

The Negro vote is no more substantial in Nashville or Knoxville, but it has the advantage of the two-party system which makes it necessary for a party to earn the Negro vote, and in earning it some recognition must be given it.

To be sure, all the techniques for nullifying the effect of the Negro vote are used, including the oft-used gerrymander. It was this device that cancelled the effectiveness of the Negro vote in Nashville for a number of years.

But an increasing Negro population and the steady flight of whites to the suburbs combined to give the Negro vote the thrust necessary to get elective representation.

38a 1959

TENNESSEE

The South's Most 'Integrated' City

Nashville Mayor Explains How The City Got That Way

38a Tenn

By ENOC P. WATERS, Jr.

Chicago Defender

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Nashville is the most "integrated" city in the deep South, and it has had less trouble than any that has made an effort to be democratic.

Why is this? How did it happen?

Pint-size, energetic, fast-talking Mayor Ben West told me:

Chicago Ill.

"We just go and do what we know is right and should have been done years ago. Before anyone realizes it, the old order is dead and a new era has been ushered in."

Sat. 1-3-59

He gave an example. "We just took the jim crow signs out of the buses and integration followed. There was [illegible] agitation, no resistance. It just happened quietly."

P. 3

LOOBY MAKES DATE

Ailing Negro Councilman Alexander Looby made the appointment for us to see the mayor. He had made an earlier one for 4 p. m. that day, but he couldn't find me. I was rushing about the city trying to talk with some of its outstanding citizens.

When I learned I had missed my appointment, Looby offered to call the mayor again. It was almost 5 o'clock.

"It's time for me to leave the office," the mayor said, "but I'll see him if he can get here in a few minutes."

I hailed a cab and was ushered into the mayor's office in the Davidson County Courthouse at 5 p. m. on the dot. He had another appointment and his wife and son were waiting for him in the outer office.

I began to apologize for delaying him, but he brushed it aside. "You're a visitor," he said, "and we make exceptions for our guests."

On my way to his office I had boiled all my questions down to one. It was this. "How is Nashville able to integrate its facilities with apparent ease while other cities in the deep South claim it it impossible?"

IT'S NO SECRET

He smiled, adjusted his bow tie, leaned toward me and said. "It's no secret. It could be done anywhere. Sometime ago some people came here from Birmingham and asked me the same question. I told them: 'We don't have a race problem here because we don't have white and colored citizens. We just have citizens. We try to be fair to all of them. After all we're all human beings.'"

Then he swung around in his chair and gazed up at the ceiling. "We have too much else to do here to make an issue of racial differences. I'm trying to get new industry for this city, trying to get rid of the slums, trying to make this a prosperous town that all can be proud of. I wouldn't have time to do all this if I got bogged down with a lot of racial issues."

Counting them off on his fingers, he totaled up the Negroes who are a part of his administration.

There are two Negro elected officials. Veteran Attorney Looby, alderman from a northside district and big, Bob Lillard with a booming voice from a southside district, 35 per cent white.

Then a number of appointees:

- **E. A. Selby, Jr., on the five-man Transit Authority**
- **Coyness L. Ennix on the School Board**
- **W. D. Hawkins, Jr., on the Censor Board**
- **Dr. I. L. Moore on the Housing Authority**
- **Oscar Jackson on the City Beautification Commission**
- **Ed Dawson, one of two taxicab inspectors**
- **Mrs. Ollie Mae Rearden Gunter, deputy tax collector**
- **Richard Gordon, housing code inspector**

The number of Negro firemen and police has been almost doubled since West became mayor eight years ago.

All these appointments, he said, were necessary to keep his administration in balance because Negroes constitute a substantial part of the population and are due representation.

We asked him about the school situation:

"We have made a beginning at complying with the Supreme Court decision," he said. "Some feel that we are not moving fast enough, but we are on our way. We are operating on a federally approved plan of integration one grade per year. Now the first and second grades are integrated. Next year we integrate the third grade.

TELLS OF BOMBING

"And we're not having any trouble NOW. When we integrated the first grade in September 1957, a hoodlum by the name of Kasper came her and stirred up a lot of trouble and somebody bombed one of the schools. I was in Connecticut. I chartered a plane, came back and told my police chief that the integration program was going to go on as scheduled and to arrest every hoodlum who interfered. I say hoodlum," he explained, "because only a hoodlum interferes with the orderly processes of government.

"'Negro leaders here did a magnificent job of keeping some of their hot heads in check. Well, we jammed the jail with troublemakers, then an angry, red-eyed mob descended on me.

"I invited them to the City Council chambers where there was plenty of room and let them talk. They talked for a couple of hours," he said," then one of them asked me point blank what I was going to do.

"I said, 'you've asked me a direct question. You're going to get a direct answer. When I took this job of mayor I swore to uphold the constitution of this country. That's what I'm going to do.'

"Well, that was the end of the trouble. When school opened in September 1958 and we integrated the second grade there was no trouble, and there won't be any.

REPORTS ON LIBRARY

"You know how we integrated our library?" he asked me. Without waiting for me to guess, he replied. "We just gave the order to the responsible people that all libraries were open to all people." He shrugged his shoulders: "That did it."

He picked his wrist watch up from the desk and looked at it. I checked the time. We'd been talking a half hour. Taking it as a hint, I began to pick up my coat.

"Wait a minute," he said, "You in a hurry?"

"I thought you were," I told him.

"No, let's finish this first." Then he told me a story.

There were two little colored boys, he said, passing a hall where a political rally was being held. One asked the other what it was all about.

"O," said one, "they're trying to elect a mayor."

"But we have a mayor," the other said.

"I know," the other agreed, "but the white folks are trying to elect one for themselves."

"There's some people here who feel that way, but that's not the truth. I am the mayor of all the people and whatever I have done I have done for the good of the city. I've just succeeded in getting a new plant to locate here.. Another has promised a $15,000,000 expansion program. That's 2,000 new jobs. You know why we will get these 2,000 new jobs here? Because we treat everybody all right, and the owrers of those plants know they'll have no trouble. That benefits the city."

HAD TO SELL MAYOR

Councilmen Looby and Lillard were elected for the first time eight years ago along with West. "We had a hard time selling West to the Negroes that first time," Lillard said. "He had been a prosecutor and Negroes feared he would be a persecutor. But Looby and I knew the man. We had confidence in him. He has lived up to all that we said he'd do."

Some Negro neighborhoods including Jefferson street, the main Negro thoroughfare, had never had sewers, but they're getting them now.

Some streets and sidewalks in Negro neighborhoods had never

Rather Be Dead Than In Arkansas

Call

Kansas City Missouri

MEMPHIS. — An 18-year-old Memphis youth shot and killed himself here last week when he was ordered to an Army camp in Arkansas.

John Lucas Wright, 2516 Griggs, committed suicide in his home when he shot himself in the head with a .32 caliber pistol.

38a Tenn

His brother, Robert Wright, with whom John lived, said the teenager had received orders to report to Fort Chaffee, Ark. He shot himself, Robert said, because he didn't want to go to Arkansas.

3-27-59

Police tried hard to prevent the suicide. They pleaded with the youth, who had barricaded himself up in the house. In a final effort they tossed a tear gas bomb inside the dwelling.

P. 1

At first the teen-ager had locked his brother's three children in with him. But later released the youngsters unharmed.

Train Leaders For Integration

X 38a

Chicago Defender

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — "The most important contribution Highlander Folk School can make in 1959 is to strengthen Negro leadership concerned with integration and citizenship and to help white people understand that it is to their self-interest to support these efforts to make democracy a reality for all," foreign visitors attending a seminar were told by Myles Horton, the School's director. "Fully integrated in its policy-making body, staff and participants, Highlander demonstrates the democratic way of life for which it educates," Horton said.

Chicago Ill.

Sat 4-18-59

P. 1

been paved. They're being paved now.

Garbage collection in Negro neighborhoods wasn't regular before. It is now.

These are some of the things enthusiastic Nashville citizens pointed out to me that are making this city a better place in which to live. They attribute it all to Mayor West.

And they reason as he does:

Dr. Carl Hill, dean of the college at integrated Tennessee State A&I university said:

"These services are a benefit to the whole city though they are being made in Negro neighborhoods."

PROUD OF CITY

Fisk president, Dr. Stephen J. Wright told us: "I haven't been here too long, but from what I've seen Mayor West is aware of his responsibilities to the whole community. Men such as he is are rare in southern cities."

The mayor is no introvert, no shrinking violet. On the other hand he's not boastful. But he is justifiably proud of his record, and so are Nashville citizens.

He comes up for re-election in May and Lillard told me they're having a hard time trying to find someone to run against him. In one ward in 1954 when he was running for re-election, West got 11,000 votes to 85 for his opponent.

I think the greatest contribution that Mayor West has made is to demonstrate to the world, especially to the South, that here in the deep South peaceful integration is possible and that it will work to the benefit of all.

What about the White Citizen Council and other avid pro segregationists?

Lobby told they made a brief atempt to take over in Nashville, but they found no sympathy or encouragement at City Hall and they have died out. If there's such a group here now, he said, it's very ineffective.

Nashville and Mayor Ben West are setting the pace for the South — maybe the nation.

NEGRO SUIT THROWN OUT

Setback In Effort, To Use Knoxville Golf Course

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 16.—(AP)—Knoxville Negroes suffered a legal setback Friday in their efforts to gain golfing privileges at the city-owned Whittle Springs course.

Chancellor Charles Dawson dismissed as premature a lawsuit filed by seven Negroes seeking to force the city to cancel a lease for private operation of the course.

The Negroes argued that a five-year lease the city signed last May with Lon [illegible] Mills was merely a subterfuge to deprive Negroes of the right to play at Whittle Springs. The lease goes into effect next June 1.

38a

Sat. 1-17-59

Memphis Negroes File U.S. Suit To Use All Parks

38a

MEMPHIS (AP) — A federal court suit was filed Monday seeking use by Negroes of all Memphis parks, the municipal zoo and other recreational facilities on an unrestricted basis.

The suit was filed by H. T. Lockard, counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. It was filed in behalf of Mrs. Earlease Mathews, a Negro who claimed she was denied access to the zoo.

Under city policy, one day each week is set aside for Negroes to visit the zoo. Whites are barred on that day. The city also has parks exclusively for whites and others exclusively for Negroes.

Three other segregation suits are pending in federal court here. They involve admission of Negroes to Memphis State University, use of all public library facilities and unrestricted seating on public buses.

Jan. 16-59

'Cup of Coffee' Order Costs Duo $52

Two U. S. Airmen in Trouble

38a

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—"We just wanted a cup of coffee," two United States airmen explained as to the reason why they were humiliated and thrown into a local jail.

Because of the requests for coffee at a white diner, Airmen Mack C. Owens and Augustus Frierson, both of New York City, who are training here with the 514 New York Police Squadron, had to pay $2 in forfeited bonds.

Sat. 1-31-59

In addition, the two were jailed for eight hours.

"They knew they couldn't be served up front," Assistant Memphis Police Chief Lee Quianthy Jr. said.

Both Owens and Frierson point out that they were arrested and jailed on trumped-up charges.

Owens pointed out that he and his companion, not noticing segregation signs, walked into the diner and asked for coffee.

Owens said that after they were told to go to the back, "we left quietly. While we were standing across the street waiting for the bus to take us back to the airbase, the cops came."

The two said the police searched them, took them to the police station and pushed them into cells in a precinct jail.

"One of the cops called me a n——r as he shoved me into the cell," Owens said.

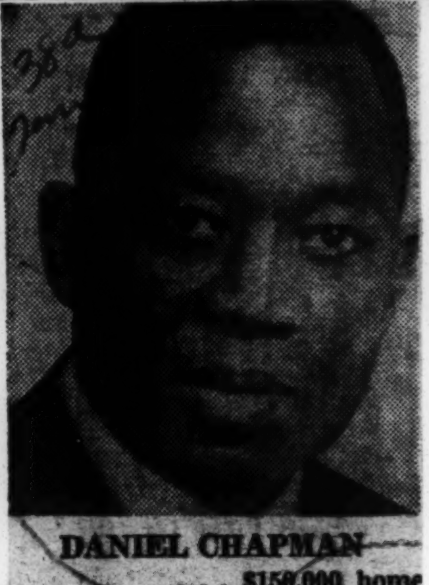
The two airmen later were transferred to Memphis City Jail.

As to why police arrested the reservists, Assistant Memphis Police Chief Lee Quianthy Jr. said both men "got smart" when told by two waitresses that they couldn't be served in the tavern.

Quianthy emphasized that "They were arrogant.

"They demanded service even though they were told they could go around to the back and get their coffee in paper cups.

"They knew they couldn't be served up front."



DANIEL CHAPMAN

. . . $150,000 home

Too Cheap A Price

38a

Down in Fayetteville, Tenn., Dr. L. M. Donaldson, 51, has been elected head of the white county medical society.

That's a fine thing.

It indicates that he is either a good physician or his white associates have a severe guilt complex or both.

Baltimore Md

When asked to comment on public school integration, Dr. Donaldson said that such matters should be left to the preachers to solve.

Further he expressed the opinion that doctors should stay out of politics, adding, "We have no problem in this county at all."

There is no school integration in Fayetteville.

Sat. 3-14-59

If Dr. Donaldson presumes to be a leader of his community, he shouldn't sell it for one job, no matter how precedent - breaking it may be. Even the presidency of the white county medical society is too cheap a price.

Instead of gaining influence by his acceptance of this position, he surely has lost.

For he can no longer presume to speak for the humble people of Fayetteville, who know that as long as their children are not permitted to attend the nearest school, they are being robbed of their constitutional rights.

38a 1959

TENNESSEE

DR. LEE LORCH

Fisk 'unfair' in firing of Lorch

WASHINGTON

The Fisk University board of trustees was "professionally unjust" and "procedurally unfair" to Dr. Lee Lorch, head of the mathematics department, when it summarily terminated his contract in 1955.

That was the finding of an 'academic freedom' committee of the American Association of University Professors, released in the March AAUP bulletin last week.

Sat 4-11-59

After long and careful study of the record, the report was prepared by Dr. Warren Taylor of Oberlin College and Dr. Frank W. Fetter of Northwestern University.

The conclusion of the lengthy document prepared by the committee was that neither Dr. Charles S. Johnson, then president of Fisk or the board of trustees, had just cause to vote Dr. Lorch's release.

* * *

TO REACH this conclusion the AAUP investigating carefully reviewed all the events leading up to the board's action as well as the manner in which the board acted without giving Dr. Lorch a chance to be heard.

P. 1

The difficulty arose, the report said, when Dr. Lorch, described as a "man of uncompromising convictions and challenging actions in the field of civil rights" sought to enroll his daughter in a colored school at Nashville.

Hardly had his daughter's application been rejected on racial grounds before Professor Lorch was subpeoned to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee, sitting 350 miles away in Dayton, O.

DR. LORCH testified that he was not a member of the Communist party, nor had he been at the time he came to Fisk University but refused to answer the committee's queries concerning the period before 1941.

38a

Sat 4-11-59

He was held in contempt of Congress but the charges were thrown out by a federal judge.

The American Association of University Professors, said the report, has consistently held that refusal to divulge information concerning political affiliations to a Congressional investigating committee is not justifiable cause for terminatting appointment.

And the AUUP committee sharply censured the late Dr. Johnson for announcing publicly that any professor who invoked the Fifth Amendment would be released.

Dr. Lorch, the report asserted, did not plead the 5th Amendment, but invoked the First Amendment.

It was this warning and the resultant turmoil on the Fisk campus, rather than his appearance before the House Un-American Activities Committee, which resulted in Dr. Lorch's discharge.

* * *

THE AAUP committee found that President Johnson's warning "was an encroachment on Dr. Lorch's rights as a citizen." It also found that the Trustee Executive Committee "was not correct" in saying that every precaution was taken to preserve Dr. Lorch's rights as a citizen and as a member of the University community."

"The reasons given by the statement of the Executive Committee for terminating Professor Lorch's appointment were too general and too controversial to have warranted the decisive action taken," the AUUP report continues.

"They have the character of untested assumptions and oblique allegations. It is clear to this committee that the Executive Committee was in grave error."

* * *

FISK UNIVERSITY'S administrators were also criticized for their failutre to pay Dr. Lorch a year's salary as required in the case of the dismissal of a teacher for cause before the expiration of a term appointment.

This, the report said, was a violation of principles "generally accepted by the academic profession."

Concluding, the committee of professors found that "the appointment of Professor Lorch at Fisk University was not terminated because of any incompetence as a scholar and teacher of mathematics or because of his activities in behalf of Negro rights.

"From its examination of the record, this committee found that the President of the University at the time, by his statement (threatening dismissal) made the case into one of academic freedom.

* * *

"THIS COMMITTEE found no supportable grounds for the Executive Committee (trustees) and the majority of the board to proceed with the termination of the appointment as they did.

"In its failure to accord him due process, the president of Fisk University and the majority of the Board of Trustees were professionally unjust to a teacher whose competence as scholar and teacher in his field has never been questioned, at Fisk University or elsewhere.

"In the same action they violated the reasonable and fair procedures and principles operative in the dismissal of teachers, accepted and supported by the American Association of University Professors, the Association of American Colleges, a number of other professional organizations, and the overwhelming majority of members of the academic profession.

* * *

"ADMINISTRATIVELY, IN the situation under investigation, President Johnson and a majority of the board were precipituously unwise and the consequences of their action remain with the living.

"In the case of the termination of the appointment of Professor Lorch, the president of the University and the prevailing majority of the board were procedurally unfair."

It was common knowledge on the Fisk campus that strongest opposition to the retention of Dr. Lorch came from Southern white members of the board, while those who most strongly protested his ouster were four colored board members.

After leaving Fisk, Dr. Lorch served until last year as head of the department of mathematics, Philander Smith College, Little Rock.

It was protection of one of the Little Rock Nine, Elizabeth Eckford that projected Mrs. Grace Lorch, the professor's wife into the spotlight in 1957. She came to Elizabeth's rescue when a threatening mob jeered the teen-ager in front of Central High School.

Dr. Lorch presently is visiting professor mathematics at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Sat 4-11-59
38

DR. LEE LORCH
His dismissal termed 'unjust

38a 1959

TEXAS

CASE OF DR.CLIFTON O. DUMMETT
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Court dismisses suit against hotel

B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
9-6-59

DALLAS, Tex. Sept. 5—(AP)—A federal judge Saturday dismissed a suit against a hotel, brought by a Negro dentist after the hotel refused him a room.

Judge T. Whitfield Davidson ruled that Dr. Clifton O. Dummett's civil rights had not been violated since the hotel is a private corporation.

Dummett, an employe of the Veterans Administration at Tuskegee, Ala., alleged that the Statler-Hilton Hotel refused to honor a reservation. He was here to present an exhibit before the American Dental Assn, last November.

The Negro charged that refusing him a room jeopardized his rights because such acts "in effect could result in requiring the government to select only white persons to represent it at professional conventions in Texas." He asked $20,000 damages.

The judge suggested that the suit should be filed as a breach of contract. His attorney said he would do so but would retain the alleagtion of civil rights violation.

38a 1959

TEXAS

Negroes Sue Dallas Hotel

Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
38a
6-5-59

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Two Negro ministers have charged the Statler-Hilton Hotel here with refusing them rooms after first taking their reservations.

The Rev. J. Lowell Ware of Birmingham, Ala., and the Rev. C. H. Williams of Detroit, Mich., asked $15,000 damages each in a suit filed here.

They say the hotel accepted their reservations for the June, 1957, National Baptist Convention here, then refused the rooms when the men appeared.

The ministers charge the hotel with breach of contract and assert they were inconvenienced by having to take rooms at Negro hotels eight miles from the convention site.

Integration Said Legally, Morally Right By Texan

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
10-7-59

JASPER, Texas — (ANP) — Judge Joe J. Fisher of this city, who was recently confirmed as a federal judge by the Senate, said last week that school integration is "right legally and morally."

Texas' newest federal judge made the statement in Washington, and said that the question was a "matter of law," and he added that "I will certainly enforce the law as I understand it to be interpreted by superior courts."

38a

A graduate of the University of Texas, where he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilom social fraternity, the new jurist will move with his family from Jasper to Beaumont.

Dist Court Hears Park Bias Case

Informer
Houston, Tex.
Sat, 10-10-5

Litigants Given 45 Days To File Briefs; Replies

P. 1

38a

HOUSTON—Four Negro dentist testified in Federal District Court Wednesday that they were denied entrance to Harrie County operated Sylan Beach Park last year.

U. S. District Judge Joe Ingraham heard this testimony in a suit brought by the dentists against the county judge and county commissioners.

Attorney Robertson L. King, representing the plaintiffs, and Jack Binion and Tom Alexander the defendants legal counterparts, waved oral arguments. Judge Ingraham gave both sides 30 days to file legal briefs, and 15 days to answer after the briefs have been filed.

The plaintiffs in the suit are: Drs Hugh H. Ford, Lee O. Mosely, D. Farris Barclay, and J.R. Willie. The dentists said they had been repulsed when they tried to enter the park located near La Porte May 25, 1958.

The plaintiffs testified that two of their number were intending to fish, and the other pair were going to take a swim

The crux of the suit is to force the administrators of the park to open the facility on a non-segregated basis.

SECOND CASE

This is the second case that has been filed, attacking the segregation at the county-owned Sylvan Beach. The first case was filed some 2 1-2 or 3 years ago, not only never came to trial, but all the defendants were not served. However, the attorneys in the first case made application to consolidate it with this second case, but the application was denied by the court.

Indeed it was said that the reason the dentists filed the suit was that they were dissatisfied with the delay in prosecuting the original suit. It was estimated by the lawyers that the original suit was filed probably a year and a half before the current suit of the dentists.

Informer
Houston, Tex.
Sat, 10-10-59
P. 10

The dentists testimony shows that they had attended a fraternity dance at the park, but saw only Negroes on that night and there was a sign at the gate at the park's entrance which read: "Colored Only."

U. S. Representative Bob Casey was County Judge at the time the suit was originally filed. Judge Ingraham granted a motion by Attorney King Wednesday that present County Judge Bill Elliot's name be substituted for Casey.

The plaintiffs' Attorney King called County Judge Elliot, and Commissioner W. Kyle Chapman to the stand.

No action had been taken on the park's segregation policy since he became county judge, Elliot testified. However, the judge further testified that to his knowledge, he did not know whether the park is used on a segregated basis or not.

38a

Commissioner Chapman, under questioning by Atty King, said the park was operated on a segregated basis at the time of the refusal toward the plaintiffs, and at this time.

Texa

Attorney King then quickly asked Chapman, "Then the segregation is a situation that the Commissioners' Court has just tolerated?"

Chapman replied that he could not answer for other members of the Commissioners Court.

Defense Attorneys asked each of the plaintiffs if they had requested admission to the park from any of the Commissioners or the Sylvan Beach Park Director.

It was brought out in the testimony that the plaintiffs had not asked the individual members of the County Commission to let them in the grounds. However, Commissioner W. Kyle Chapman testified that the Sylvan Beach park was operated on a segregated basis at the time of the incident, and added that the same policy is continued up to now.

On the day of the incident which resulted in this suit, the dentists testified that they were refused parking space near the gateway to the park, as an attendant would not take their money for parking, and advised them to return on June 19.

Defense Attorneys Binion and Alexander questioned the dentist at length on where they usually fished and swam, and the kind of equipment they used.

Three other members of the County Commissioners Court, all defendants in the suit, were present under court subpeona, but they were not called to testify.

Time gives "special report" on Negro hate groups

Tribune Los Angeles Calif.

N. 8-7-59. p. 3.

38a

(X)

NEW YORK — Time magazine follows up the Mike Wallace television-disclosure of the activities of the nation's first organized Negro hate-group the Moslems, with a "special report" in its Aug. 10 issue, which it says is based on a national survey and alleges "race activities" and ascribes an "anti-white doctrine of black supremacy" to the 70,000-member Negro sect.

Time discloses that Negro leaders, as well as such officials as the Los Angeles police, are worried about the deliberate feeding of the Negro's frustration by the so-called "Messenger of Allah", also known as Elijah Muhammad, who leads the cult which is organized in 29 cities.

Time says Muhammad was born Elijah Poole, son of a Baptist minister, in Sandersville, Ga, in 1897. He claims that on one "momentous day", he met one Fard Muhammad, who revealed himself to be "Allah on earth" and picked Elijah as the "messenger" for his black-supremacy doctrine. Elijah took up the name of Muhammad and founded his first temple in Detroit in 1931.

"MASTERS OF THE U.S."

Time accuses Muhammad of calmly feeding the "rankling frustration of the least-educated, lowest-paid Negroes" . . . by preaching "virulent racism and anti-Americanism."

Last week, Time reports, before 5,500 Negroes packed into Manhattan's St. Nicholas Arena, Muhammad proclaimed that "every white man knows his time is up." He continued: "I am here to teach you how to be free . . . free from the white man's yoke. We want unity of all darker peoples on the earth. Then we will be masters of the United States, and we are going to treat the white man the way he should be treated." For the next two hours, amid shouts and applause, he poured out his scorn upon all "white devils," "satisfied black men," the "poison" Bible, Christianity's "slave-master doctrine," and America's "white for white" justice.

Time says the Moslems are of rising concern to "respectable Negro civic leaders, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to the police departments in half a dozen cities, and to the FBI."

POLICE RECORD

Arrested in Detroit in 1934 on charges of contributing to the delinquency of a minor (six month's probation), Elijah set up permanent headquarters in Chicago, later served four years in federal prison for draft dodging. After the war his cult began to gather new recruits (he claims he has 250,000 followers today).

Elijah demands that his followers give up tobacco, dope and alcohol, bathe often, pray toward Mecca five times a day. Moslem women should dress modestly, use no lipstick, never allow themselves to be alone in a room with any man except their husbands. He founded "Universities of Islam" in Chicago and Detroit (the latter accredited by the local school board through the 9th grade) to teach his dogma to children and teenagers.

Each of Muhammad's congregations has its "Fruit of Islam" force of young men, who take judo training in their temples, and are commanded by Mahammad's burly son-in-law, "Supreme Captain" Raymond Sharrief.

D-DAY IN 1970

Thus far the Moslems have been strictly law-abiding — a fact that worries some cops more than minor outbreaks of violence. "It's getting worse every day," Time quotes a Los Angeles police official as saying, "and I only wish I knew what it's going to take to light the fuse." The Moslems themselves talk of 1970 as their D-Day, expansively predict that before that time the big white nations will have eliminated each other with atomic warfare and Black Africa will stand unchallenged. Says Chicago Urban League's Negro director Edwin C. Berry, according to Time, "A guy like this Moslem leader makes a lot more sense than I do to the man in the street who's getting his teeth kicked out. I have a sinking feeling that Elijah Muhammad is very significant."

38a [illegible] p.1

AP Wirephoto

SCENE FROM U.S. EXHIBIT CRITICIZED BY FASHION EDITORS
Editors Charge Skits In Which Whites, Negroes Minlge Not U.S. Way Of Life

FASHION EDITORS STORM

Moscow Exhibit To Drop Integrated Nuptial Scene

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala

NEW YORK (AP)— A fashion show prepared for the American exhibition in Moscow, with scenes of Negroes and whites together at a wedding and a barbeque, will undergo drastic changes before it gets to Moscow.

Wed. 7-15-59

The changes will be made, in part, because of a petition signed by 41 fashion editors who saw the show Sunday and promptly raised a protest against the race-mixing scenes and others. p. 1

They said the scenes were "not representative of the American way of life."

Fashion editors from all parts of the country signed the petition. In addition to the scenes with Negroes mingling with whites, they opposed a teen-ager scene showing vigorous rock 'n roll dancing with the boys clad in black leather jackets — considered by many Americans a symbol of the wild or delinquent teen-ager.

One scene which definitely will be dropped from the show, according to Executive Director Leonard J. Hankin, is a wedding scene in which the bride and groom are Negroes and the attendants are white.

38a

This was one of three originally planned wedding scenes—a civil ceremony, a garden wedding and a formal cathedral wedding.

A young Negro couple, Norma Jean Johnston, a registered nurse, and Gilbert Noble, office worker-pianist-artist, who actually plan to be married soon—possibly in Moscow—were to be the bride and bridegroom in the street-clothes civil ceremony with a white couple as their witnesses.

The other Negro in the cast of 47, a professional model, Jackie Clay, showed up as a guest in a suburban home barbecue scene.

The producing committee has decided, partly because of the protests and partly because the show runs too long, to include only one big cathedral wedding scene.

Wed. 7-15-59

The three Negro members of the cast will remain with the show, a spokesman for Hankin said, but what roles they will play has not been decided. p. 24

240 FASHION EDITORS

The press week showings of the New York Dress Institute, during which the Moscow show was previewed, are being atended by 240 fashion editors.

38a

The petition signed by the 41 said lack of time prevented circulating the petition to all, but added: "We feel, however, that the above signatures represent a cross section, indicating that the fashion press as a whole feels strongly that some changes should be made before this show is sent to Russia as representative of the American fashion industry, American taste and life."

HANKIN DISTURBED

Hankin said in a reply to all the petition signers that he was disturbed to learn they did not think the show representative. He added that the rehearsal also had suggested changes to the producing committee.

The exhibit, due to open July 25 in Moscow, is sponsored by the U.S. State Department and Hankin is serving as executive director at the department's request. He is an executive of Bergdorf-Goodman, Sank Fifth Avenue specialty shop.

'DOING OUR BEST'

The script of the show was written by Bert Shevelove, a New York television producer. Fashions were chosen under the direction of Eleanor Lambert, director of the dress institute.

Informed of the petition, Miss Lambert commented: "All of us are doing our level best as citizens to make this a show America can be proud of and can feel is a real act of international friendship, good will and understanding."

Hankin said the integrated scenes in the original show did not result from any governmental or other pressure.

He said the show was assembled only in the way its producers thought would "make a good theatrical impression."

Among the fashion editors signing the petition were:

Jane Biggers, Greenwood, Miss., Commonwealth; Mary Alice Bookhart, Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger; and Fanny Richardson, Decatur, Ala., Daily.

Graydon Hertsill, Dallas Times Herald; Virginia McCallon, Hosuton Post; Jean Mooney, Newspaper Enterprise Assn., Cleveland; Laurena Pringle, Detroit Free Press; Mary Morgan, Station KCLW-TV, Detroit; Jane Kehrer, Columbus, Ohio, Citizens; Babs Vierhaus, correspondent, Los Angeles Examiner; Catherine McCune, Tulsa Tribune; Meta Blackwell, San Bernardino, Calif., Sun-Telegram; Evelyn Harmay, San Francisco Chronicle; Marion Stixrood, Seattle Post-Intellingencer; Elizabeth Leonard, Station KING-TV, Seattle; Dorothy Randall, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.

Leonore Brundige, Pittsburgh Press; Ruth Mugglebee, Boston Herald - American; Blanche Krausse, Philadelphia Bulletin; Philomene Eazck, Detroit Times; Ida Clemens, Memphis Commercial-Appeal; Rosalin dBryan, Baltimore News-Post; Julie Mayhew, New Orleans Times-Picayune; Peg Zwecker, Chicaog Daily News and Hazel Cummings, San Francisco Call-Bulletin; Virginia Tracy, Baltimore News-Post; Latimer Watson, Columbus, Ga., Ledger-Enquirer; Marie Adams, Charlotte, N.C., News;

Honor McGrath, Buffalo Courier-Express; Helen Hampden, Glen Falls, N.Y., Times and Post Star, and Katherine Harrington, Albany Knickerbocker News; [illegible] Eleni Sakes, Washington Star.

Ruth Quint, New Haven regist and Alice Connolly, Bridgepo Conn. Post.

Integrated Show for Moscow Revised by U.S After Protest

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. P. 1-

Wed. 7-15-59

NEW YORK (AP)— A fashion show prepared for the American exhibition in Moscow, with scenes of Negroes and whites together at a wedding and a barbecue, will undergo drastic changes before it gets to Moscow.

The changes will be made, in part, because of a petition signed by 41 fashion editors who saw the show Sunday and promptly raised a protest against the race-mixing scenes and others.

They said the scenes were "not representative of the American way of life."

The signers include 12 from the Northwest, 10 from the South, six from the Midwest, three from the Southwest and six from the Far West.

In addition to the scenes with Negroes mingling with whites, the editors opposed a teen-ager scene showing vigorous rock 'n roll dancing with the boys clad in black leather jackets—considered by many Americans a symbol of the wild or delinquent teen-ager.

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Constitution

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P. 10

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Wed. 7-15-59

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Fashion writers pan Russia-bound show—

News P. 16

'Mixed' wedding scenes cut from U. S. exhibtion after editors protest

B'ham, Ala Wed. 7-15-59

NEW YORK, July 15—(AP)—Two wedding scenes involving whites and Negroes have been dropped from a fashion show prepared for the American exhibition in Moscow.

More than 38a ~~40 newspaper~~ fashion editors who attended the dress rehearsal protested the two scenes, saying they were not representative of the American way of life.

THE PROTEST petition, however, made no direct reference to racial mixing.

Originally there were three wedding scenes:

One depicted a civil marriage between Negro principals with white witnesses.

Another depicted the marriage of a white couple with Negro attendants, in a garden.

A third showed a marriage of a white couple, with Negroes among the guests, in a cathedral.

There are three Negroes among the 47 men, women and children modeling the show.

The editors also protested a barbecue scene and a rock 'n' roll scene.

ONLY THE CATHEDRAL wedding will remain, according to Shirley Goodman, liaison director for the Fashion Industries Presentation Committee, which is responsible for the show.

Miss Goodman defended the fact that Negroes appeared in the barbecue scene, which the editors had also attacked as not representative.

"The so-called barbecue at a private home is actually a country picnic," she said. "It is intended to be a business or company picnic—any that might be attended by a large group at which Negroes, as well as other members of an organization, would be represented."

THE FASHION editors signing the petition of protest included 12 from the Northeast, 10 from the South, six from the Midwest, three from the Southwest, and six from the Far West.

The editors protested the use of black leather jackets in the rock 'n' roll sequence. Miss Goodman replied no black leather jackets had been planned for the finished production. The editors felt the jackets put an undue emphasis on a sore subject—juvenile deliquency.

38a 1959 U.S. EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

~~Racial Mixing~~ Assailed in Fashion Show for Moscow

Times New York Wed. 7-15-59 p.1

38a

Associated Press

Performers rehearsing for fashion show to be presented at U. S. exhibition in Moscow

38a

An American fashion presentation scheduled to be shown at the United States exposition in Moscow this month has been attacked by a group of fashion editors as unrepresentative of this country's way of life. Specific complaints involved a rock 'n' roll skit described as suggestive of juvenile delinquency and two wedding scenes. One of the weddings had white models depicting the principals and Negroes depicting the attendants; the other, the reverse. The complaints were made by forty-one of the 250 fashion reporters in town for the thirty-second semi-annual Press Week of the New York Dress Institute's Couture Group. The fashion press had seen a preview of the show on Sunday.

The Fashion Industries Presentation Committee, which is responsible for the show, came back with a rebuttal to most of the charges, but the two wedding scenes have been eliminated. Officials said that the weddings were eliminated because the show ran too long.

The petition was sent to Leonard Hankin, head of the Fashion Industries Presentation Committee and a vice president of Bergdorf Goodman.

Among those who signed the petition were fashion experts from Dallas, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Tulsa, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Boston and Philadelphia.

Among the specific charges listed by one editor were:

"A teen-age fashion skit in which boys and girls performed an exaggerated rock 'n' roll in which the boys were said to wear leather jackets suggestive of juvenile delinquency.

"A wedding with a Negro bride and bridegroom and white attendants.

Times p.23

"A wedding with a white bride and bridegroom and Negro attendants.

"A barbecue at a private home at which some of the guests were Negroes."

The editors protested these scenes as not being typical of the average American family.

Committee Aide Replies

Answering protests point for point, Shirley Goodman, the committee's liaison director, said:

Wed. 7-15-59

"The dance sequence referred to is far from exaggerated. It is, if anything, subdued. Further, there is not a single black leather jacket in the show. The boys wear sweaters or shirts.

"The wedding scenes referred to were changed Sunday night by the committee. It felt that, due to the necessity of cutting the show to thirty minutes, only one wedding could be shown and that should be a big, important event.

"The bride, bridegroom and attendants will be white and the Negro members of the cast will be among the guests."

(There are three Negroes and one Filipino-American among the forty-seven men, women and children modeling in the show.)

"The so-called barbecue at a private home is actually a country picnic," Miss Goodman continued. "It is intended to be a business or company picnic—any that might be attended by a large group at which Negroes, as well as other members of an organization, would be represented.

'Rough Spots' Turn Up

"It should be pointed out for those critical of this rough dress rehearsal, that none of the committee had seen the show before. It was our first look at the clothes, the models and the presentation all put together. Obviously, there were rough spots that had to be gone over. No one was more conscious of this than the committee."

Mr. Hankin, commenting on the petition, said yesterday:

"Any show that varies from the standard fashion parade is bound to elicit criticism."

In answer to one editor's remark that professional models should have been used exclusively, Mr. Hankin said:

"This is not a fashion show as such. We have been asked to show the role apparel plays in contributing to the comfortable, casual American way of life. We do not feel professional models can succeed in doing this as well."

(Although some of the models are professionals, most are not. The models come from all over the United States and were selected to represent a cross-section of typical Americans of various backgrounds.)

Criticism Called Unjust

Another criticism, which committee members believe is unjust, runs to the effect that a sufficient number of inexpensive clothes for working women is not included.

"This is just not valid," Mr. Hankin said. "Thirty per cent of the women's apparel is in the under $25 retail price range."

Miss Goodman also took issue with those who contended that the predominence of fitted pants for women in one scene was in poor taste.

"The girls are supposed to balance them out with skirts," she said. "In the confusion, most of them put on their slacks, but the skirts are there and will be worn."

38a

In the midst of the controversy, two sources sounded a happier note. Russians attending the show were lavish in their praises. Particularly taken with a square dance scene, one Russian asked where the caller was. A caller has since been added.

Jessica Daves, editor-in-chief of Vogue, who also attended the opening, said:

"I consider the clothes reasonably representative and the rest of the show quite well done, considering it was a dress rehearsal. There are a few changes to be made, but I understand they have been done. All in all, it's quite good and you may quote me."

In another controversy marking the preparations for the fashion exhibit, Eleanor Lambert, the fashion publicist who has been directing the scenes, expressed surprise at reports that some of the models had "mutinied" after a rehearsal Saturday night.

Miss Lambert said that "grueling" rehearsals had been held Saturday from 9 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. She said that when the presentation was run through on stage for the first time Saturday night that she had been appalled at the mistakes. She said that hats and dresses had been incorrectly paired and that there had been a wrong balance of colors in the evening-dress finale. She said she had insisted on going through another late rehearsal.

Mr. Hankin also denied that there had been any "mutiny," adding that there might have been distraught feelings caused by the extreme heat and weariness.

After 41 Editors Protest—

Fashion Show Omits Race-Mixing Scenes

Post Herald p. 11

38a

Wed. 7-15-59

Birmingham, Ala.

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—A fashion show prepared for the American exhibition in Moscow, with scenes of Negroes and whites together at a wedding and a barbecue, will undergo drastic changes before it gets to Moscow.

The changes will be made, in part, because of a petition signed by 41 fashion editors who saw the show Sunday and promptly raised a protest against the race-mixing scenes and others.

They said the scenes were "not representative of the American way of life."

Fashion editors from all parts of the country signed the petition. In addition to the scenes with Negroes mingling with whites, they opposed a teen-ager scene showing vigorous rock 'n roll dancing with the boys clad in black leather jackets — considered by many Americans a symbol of the wild or delinquent teen-ager.

One scene which definitely will be dropped from the show, according to executive director Leonard J. Hankin, is a wedding scene in which the bride and groom are Negroes and the attendants are white.

This was one of three originally-planned wedding scenes—a civil ceremony, a garden wedding and a formal cathedral wedding.

A young Negro couple, Norma Jean Johnston, a registered nurse, and Gilbert Noble, office worker-pianist-artist, who actually plan to be married soon—possibly in Moscow—were to be the bride and groom in the street-clothes civil ceremony, with a white couple as their witnesses.

The other Negro in the cast of 47, a professional model, Jackie Clay, showed up as a guest in a suburban home barbecue scene.

The producing committee has decided, partly because of the protests and partly because the show runs too long, to include only one big cathedral wedding scene.

The three Negro members of the cast will remain with the show, a spokesman for Hankin said, but what roles they will play has not been decided.

The press week showings of the New York Dress Institute, during which the Moscow show was previewed, are being attended by 240 fashion editors.

Utah Reports Discrimination

Montgomery Advertiser

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP) — Mexican - Americans, Indians and Negroes get shabby treatment under the "gentlemen's agreement" system in Utah, the state's Civil Rights Advisory Committee [illegible] report on the state's [illegible] dark-skinned minority says that although progress has been made in the areas of public accommodations, transportation and education, real hardships still exist in housing and employment.

The report released Friday by Chairman Adam Mickey Duncan, Utah legislator, says foreign exchange students often get the same treatment as Negroes. Jews, Greeks and Japanese receive almost equal opportunity with majority groups.

Duncan and others presented a bill before the recent legislative session which would have made discrimination in public places unlawful. It failed to pass.

UTAH STUDY FINDS RACIAL BARRIERS

Times

State's 4,000 Negroes Lack Opportunity, Though Other Minorities Do Better

New York

Special to the New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 18 —While residents of Utah "pride themselves on being free from racial prejudice," wholly unjustified inequalities exist, according to the report of the Utah State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

4-19-59

Noting that Utah's 852,000 citizen—98.2 per cent white in the latest census estimates—profess to see no racial problem, the committee found "relief, particularly for the Indian, Mexican and Negro must come from Federal legislation, since real hardships result from discriminatory treatment."

It pointed out that experience had convinced the committee that there appeared to be no chance of any effective civil rights legislation being passed soon by the Utah Legislature.

The report to the United States Commission on Civil Rights made clear Utah's Jewish population, estimated at 1,500 in 1959, "finds percious little of which to complain," and had "highest praise" for attitudes and practices toward it.

Regarding Utah's 8,000 citizens of Greek origin, "the 'No Greeks Served Here' attitude of earlier days" had long since vanished.

A third minority of 5,500 Japanese-American citizens now finds "almost equal treatment and acceptance in Utah" following a period of inequality during and immediately following World War II. The committee nonetheless cited scattered instances of difficulty encountered in purchasing homes in predominantly Caucasion areas." Exclusion of Japanese-American citizens from "the better apartment houses" is now "rapidly becoming a thing of the past," the study indicated.

"Perhaps the most offensive [to Japanese-Americans] is Utah's ancient and tough miscegenation law which he considers a personal affront and indignity," the committee said.

Help for the Negro

Citing major problems still faced by 4,600 Indians, 5,800 Mexican-Americans and 4,000 Negroes in the state, the report expressed committee gratitude "to those leaders of the other, more fortunate minorities, especially the Jewish and Japanese, who have provided support, encouragement, understanding and leadership for the three races accorded the least acceptable treatment."

"The Indian is a real enigma," the committee noted, "still inordinately shy, unprepared for any sort of real assimilation into urban society, unskilled for urban employment."

His great fear is "termination, a word promising him a deed to his share of the reservation, freedom from his status as a ward of the Government and equal status" with white citizens, "none of which does he want."

In several communities, the report noted, police officers, lower courts and jail wardens accord Indians scant justice, although in contrast "the people of Utah basically hope for his full integration and equal treatment and take genuine pride in reports of Indian achievement in athletics or in college pursuits."

Utah's Mexican-Americans or Spanish - speaking Americans were found to experience some of the difficulties of the Indians with whom intermarriage is fairly frequent, "except that with no reservation to which he may return he often lives in the worst slum areas of our cities."

Discussing the situation of the state's Negro, the study labelled him "the minority citizen experiencing the most generally widespread inequality.

38a 1959

VIRGINIA

Dabbs gives push to Jan. 1 March

38a Va

Afro American
Baltimore Md
Sat 1-3-59
p 7

RICHMOND

James McBride Dabbs, author of "Our Southern Heritage," has joined the growing number of ~~southern leaders endorsing the New Year's Day march on Richmond.~~

~~Dabbs, in a statement issued from his plantation in Mayesville, S.C., commented:~~

"It is the obligation of a Christian democracy to educate its children. At the moment that obligation is being disregarded in several sections of Virginia.

"I, therefore, personally commend to Virginians the support of the Pilgrimage of Prayer for Public Schools that is being Planned for New Year's Day.

"May we who are eager at this Christmas season to give good gifts to all children set our minds and our hearts upon giving that abiding gift, an education."

Mr. Dabbs, president of the Southern Regional Council, stressed that his endorsement was as an individual and not on behalf of his organization.

* * *

THE PILGRIMAGE is being called by some 20 religious and civic leaders to focus attention on the serious jeopardy which the entire Virginia public school system faces.

The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, coordinator of the Pilgrimage and state director of CORE, is presently on leave of absence from the Gillfield Baptist Church here, to mobilize the Pilgrimage across the state.

He states that the Pilgrimage Committee is urging Virginians to rise above racial differences in support of free public education in Virginia.

"In a time of crisis such as this all Virginians must work together in order to preserve the American institution of public schools," the Rev Mr. Walker emphasized.

* * *

DISCUSSING further developments, Walker said that a letter had been sent to Governor Almond requesting that a delegation from the Pilgrimage be given an audience.

The Governor was also invited to "join in prayer with those pilgrims coming from all corners of the state," according to Walker. The Pilgrimage is to assemble at the Mosque in Richmond at 2:30 p.m. on New Year's Day.

It is still too early to predict the number of Virginians who would join the Pilgrimage, the Rev. Mr. Walker said. He did say, however, that response from all areas has been very good.

* * *

J. RUPERT PICOTT, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, has added his endorsement and is asking the teachers of Virginia to give their fullest cooperation to the Emancipation Day pilgrimage.

NEGRO'S SUIT REJECTED

Virginia Jury Denies Claim on Dispute in Restaurant

New York Times
Wed 3-18-59
38a Va

RICHMOND, Va., March 17 (AP)—A United States District Court jury found for the defendants today in a $25,000 damage suit brought by a New York Negro school teacher against a bus company and three individuals. The jury was all white.

The plaintiff, Miss Alfreda J. Madison, contended that she was ordered from the Homestead Restaurant, near Ivor, Va., last July 16 during a rest stop on a bus trip between Norfolk and Richmond.

The deendants included Richmond Greyhound Lines, Inc., and L. B. Monoham, owner of the restaurant. An amended charge added Charles A. Smith, a restaurant partner, and Thomas Monoham, an employe, as defendants.

Testimony disclosed that Miss Madison had attempted to enter a rest room reserved for whites, and had been stopped by Thomas Monoham. The restaurant maintains separate facilities for whites and Negroes.

Richmond's New Park Problem

Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri 6-5-59
p. 4-A
38a
Va

RICHMOND'S Chamber of Commerce is studying a proposal for development of suburban parks and recreation areas. Some of the large land owners on the outskirts of the city have expressed willingness to donate acreage to the city for such purposes if the city will develop and maintain them, but city authorities are said to feel that the best way to handle the subject is through a private non-profit corporation.

President Richard S. Reynolds of Reynolds Metals is one of the industrialists expressing interest in the subject. The city of Richmond is glad to cooperate, but feels that there are legal angles involving park regulations that have to be thoroughly studied from all angles.

The importance of the subject is indicated by the offer to donate the necessary land. Suburban lands around Richmond are increasing in value all the time and now is a good time to begin setting aside areas for public use.

But publicly owned parks already have their problems caused of course by the integration agitation everywhere. Thoughtful men seem to be convinced that so long as the courts rule as they have been ruling, it is necessary to have parks and recreation places privately owned so that rules for their use can be made and enforced.

Restaurant's Refusal To Serve Negro Upheld

Evening Star Fri 7-17-59
Washington D.C.
38a
p. 15-A

RICHMOND, Va., July 17 (AP). — The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a lower court decision yesterday holding that an Alexandria restaurant can lawfully refuse service to Negroes.

Charles E. Williams, an attorney in the Internal Revenue Service, brought the suit against a Howard Johnson's restaurant.

He sought a declaratory judgment that his exclusion from the restaurant violated in part his civil rights because he is a Negro. He said he was refused service on April 20, 1958.

Mr. Williams contended in an appeal from the United States District Court that an injunction should be issued restraining the restaurant from denying him and all Negroes service.

On motion of the defendant, the suit was dismissed by District Judge Albert V. Bryan.

In its unanimous decision, the appeals court said the restaurant is at liberty to deal with anybody "as it may select," and is not operating in violation of any constitutional or statutory provisions.

The appellate court, in an opinion written by Judge Morris A. Soper of Baltimore, said:

"Notwithstanding the substantial inconvenience and embarrassment to which persons o fthe Negro race are subject in the denial to them of the right to be served in public restaurants, the dissmisal ar the suit was in accord with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and other Federal courts."

In this connection the appeals court said that Sections 1 and 2 of the Civil Rights Act of 1875, upon which the plaintiff based his case, in part provided that all persons should be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances and places of amusement.

The sections also provided that any person violating these provisions should be subject to forfeiture of $500 to the aggrieved person.

However the appeals court pointed out that the United States Supreme Court had held that these sections of the act were unconstitutional and were not authorized by either the 13th or 14th Amendments of the Constitution.

Cafe's Ban On Negroes Is Upheld

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga
Fri 7-17-59

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Thursday a lower court decision that an Alexandria, Va. restaurant can lawfully refuse service to Negroes.

p. 2

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38a

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Va

The suit was dismissed by U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan.

In its unanimous decision, the Appeals Court said the restaurant is at liberty to deal with anybody "as it may select," and is not operating in violation of any constitutional or statutory provisions.

Alexandria is in northern Virginia just across the Potomac River from Washington.

Court Upholds Restaurant Segregation

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
38a
p 13-A

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The U. S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Thursday a lower court decision that an Alexandria. Va., restaurant can lawfully refuse service to Negroes.

Charles E. Williams, an attorney in the Internal Revenue Service, brought the suit against a Howard Johnson restaurant.

Williams, a Negro, sought a declaratory judgment that his exclusion from the restaurant violated his civil rights. He said he was refused service on April 20, 1958.

Sat 7-18-59

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Alexandria is in northern Virginia just across the Potomac River from Washington.

(X)

The Rule of Law

(From The New York Times)

38a

Va

When the President, at his Wednesday press conference, was confronted with the question of the call for defiance of the law and the courts by the Governor of Virginia, he placed the confused picture of the issues in a ~~clear frame. It~~ was not primarily a question of segregation or discrimination. It was, in his view, a question of whether we were to live under a government of law. He said:

"It would appear that the laws in this matter, then, are clear as interpreted by the courts. . . . . If that is true it would seem to me the question comes down to the United States citizen, be he an official or be he a man that is working in civil life, and outside of government, ready to obey the laws of his state and of his nation? And I think that is the real question that we have all got to meet."

Earlier in that same conference the President made it plain that he did not deny to any man the right to dissent from a court ruling and to express that dissent.

Obedience to law, as it is adopted and interpreted, does not mean a stifled conformity. Laws can be made and they can be changed at the will of the people. The right to dissent is not abridged. But when the law exists, and when it is clear, as interpreted by the coutrs, the question, as the President said, becomes simply whether the citizen is ready to obey.

To such a position there can be no reasonable challenge in law or morals. We live under a government of law, not of men, or of institutions, or taboos, or prejudices, or mass susceptibilities. We can change the law under which we live, but unless and until we do so we are less than good citizens if we refuse to abide by it. The President made that plain.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT REJECTS $25,000 CAFE JIMCROW SUIT

Advocate

Jackson, Miss.

38a Va

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—A United States District Court jury found for the defendants today in a $25,000 damage suit brought by a New York Negro school teacher against a bus company and three individuals. The jury was all white.

The plaintiff, Miss Alfreda J. Madison, contended that she was ordered from the Homestead Restaurant, near Ivo, Va., last July 16 during a rest stop on a bus trip between Norfolk and Richmond.

The defendants included Richmond Greyhound Lines, Inc., and L. P. Monoham, owner of the restaurant. An amended charge added Charles A. Smith, a restaurant partner, and Thomas Monoham, an employe, as defendants.

Testimony disclosed that Miss Madison had atempted to enter a rest room reserved for whites, and had been stopped by Thomas Monoham. The restaurant maintains separate facilities for whites and Negroes.

38a Va

Negro Teacher Loses Suit in Cafe Incident

Evening Star

Washington

D.C.

38a

Wed. 3-18-59

Va

RICHMOND, Mar. 18 (AP).—A Federal District Court jury found for the defendants yesterday in a $25,000 damage suit brought by a New York Negro school teacher against a bus company and three persons.

The all-male, all-white jury debated about 20 minutes before returning its verdict.

Miss Alfreda J. Madison contended she was ordered from the Homestead Restaurant, near Ivor, Va., last July 16 during a rest stop on a bus trip between Norfolk and Richmond.

Defendants included Richmond Greyhound Lines Inc., and L. P. Monoham, owner of the restaurant. An amended charge added to the suit the names of Charles A. Smith, a restaurant partner, and Thomas Monoham, an employe.

Miss Madison included the bus company in the suit on grounds its driver failed to protect her from the order.

Testimony during the two-day trial disclosed that Miss Madison had attempted to gain access to a rest room reserved for whites and had been stopped by Thomas Monoham. The restaurant maintains separate facilities for whites and Negroes.

DOGGONE CRISIS

Piqued Over Pekes, May Sell To Negro

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

38a

Tue. 5-26-59

FALLS CHURCH, Va. (UPI)—An all-white neighborhood in this suburban Washington city was in an uproar today over a homeowner's threat to sell out to a Negro because of a squabble over his four Pekinese dogs.

"I won't give up my dogs," Chester Ellis said.

He advertised in a Washington newspaper that his home was for sale to either "white or colored." Then he announced that a Negro had made the best offer.

Ellis' neighbors in all-white North Greenway Downs called a mass meeting and hired a lawyer. The lawyer advised them to buy the house and then offer it for re-sale to a white family.

"I don't really want to sell to colored." Ellis said. But he said he wanted to move quickly, the Negro had made the best offer, and he was ready to close the deal tonight.

Both the City Counccil and the North Greenway Downs Citizens Assn. invited him to meet with them today.

Ellis said a neighbor had twice taken him to court on charges that his four Pekes were a wandering a howling neighborhood nuisance.

A city zoning ordinance was then discovered which barred kennels from the neighborhood and defined a kennel as any home with more than two dogs. Ellis was ordered to get rid of two of his dogs or depart with all of them.

J.C. rest rooms in Norfolk hit

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 5-9-59

38a

Va

NORFOLK (ANP)—The segregated sanitary facilities in the state courthouse came under fire again Friday.

Lenord Holt, representing three white clients, asked the Judge H. Lawrence Bullock for removal of signs segregating courthouse restrooms by race as well as sex. Holt said the jurors might be swayed by the presence of separate restrooms.

Commonwealth's attorney Linwood contends the signs would raise no such prejudice. Judge Bullock then denied Holt's motion, but he sustained another motion for separate trials for the clients.

A prior attempt to remove the segregated restroom signs was made in U.S. District Court by another E. A. Dawley Jr. Dawley lost his case because he sued the wrong defendants.

Virginia-Maryland Briefs

Negro Students Boycott Game

38a Va

Post
Washington D.C.
Sat.
3-28-59
P. D-2

RICHMOND, March 27 (AP) The cadet corps and bands of two Negro high schools here have withdrawn from a parade scheduled for a Virginians-Yankees exhibition game in a protest over segregated seating arrangements at Parker Field.

Roy N. Puckett, administrative assistant to the city school superintendent, said today principals at Maggie Walker and Armstrong high schools told him many Negro parents refused to allow their children to take part in the parade because Negroes are seated in a separate section at the ball park.

"As I understand it," said Puckett, "this is in no way a protest against the ball team itself, but against the segregated seating arrangements at the ball park."

The parade is scheduled to follow an exhibition game between the Virginians and the New York Yankees on April 8.

Seek access to eating facilities

38a

~~Afr~~
American
Baltimore
Md.
Sat.
4-4-59
P. 7

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—In spite of threats by the manager of Diamond Department Store to have demonstraters for integration in the store restaurant arrested, the eight month campaign continued.

Varying approaches and techniques are used and have met with singular success. The campaigns are being waged by Charleston CORE, a chapter of the national Congress of Racial Equality.

Mrs. Gilmore, secretary of the local CORE group, says that the campaign started early in August with an effort to open the eating facilities of a local chain dime store.

"After attempting negotiations an interracial group entered the store and took seats at the lunch counter. We were refused service but remained seated and waited for nearly an hour.

"Sympathetic persons in the community were asked to with draw patronage from the store until the policy had been changed. On September 23 the lunch counter was opened to all. Two other five - and ten cent stores immediately followed suit, for the first time opening their lunch counters to colored patrons."

By this time CORE was already in negotiations with the management of Diamond Department Store, one of Charleston's largest, and the only such store with eating facilities.

On October 9, negotiations broke down and CORE began a long series of "sit - ins" similar to the one which opened the dime store facilities and which have been widely used by CORE groups across the county in breaking down racial bars.

In the face of threats, rope to prevent easy access to the eating areas, and other devices, the CORE group is continuing its campaign. At present the sit - ins have been called off while negotiations have once again been resumed, but an economic withdrawal is expanding.

The problem of discrimination in Charleston has been brought to the attention of many other civic groups in the city and certain of these groups are joining CORE in the campaign against Diamond's policies.

A civil rights ordinance which would make it a misdemeanor to discriminate n restaurants and other places of public accommodations is now pending in the Charleston City Council.

It is scheduled to be voted on early in April. If the bill fails to pass, the CORE group has announced that sit - ins and other demonstrations would be resumed.

Negro Bands Withdrawn In Protest

Advertiser
38a
Montgomery
Sat.
3-28-59
P. 8-A

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The cadet corps and bands of two Negro high schools here have withdrawn from a parade scheduled for a Virginians-Yankees exhibition game in a protest over segregated seating arrangements at Parker Field.

Roy N. Puckett, administrative assistant to the city school superintendent, said Friday principals at Maggie Walker and Armstrong high schools told him many Negro parents refused to allow their children to take part in the parade because Negroes are seated in a separate section at the ball park.

"As I understand it," said Puckett, "this is in no way a protest against the ball team itself, but against the segregated seating arrangements at the ball park.

The cadet corps and bands of two Richmond white schools — John Marshall and Thomas Jefferson — will take part in the parade, Puckett said. The parade is scheduled to follow an exhibition game between the International League Virginians and their owners, the New York Yankees, April 8.

PRIVATE ASSOCIATION VINDICATED

(Richmond News Leader)

Journal
P. 4-A
38a
Montgomery, Ala.
Va
Thurs. 7-30-59

In one of the most significant judicial pronouncements of the year, the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the right of a Virginia restaurant to limit its customers to white persons only.

Nothing in the Constitution, and nothing in the State or Federal statute, said the court, requires a restaurant to serve anyone who applies. And in a sentence of keenest importance: "The customs of the people of a State do not constitute State action within the prohibition of the Fourteenth Amendment."

The opinion was written by Judge Morris A. Soper, who in the past several years has pursued a consistently liberal line on the Circuit Court. The opinion was concurred in not only by Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., but more significantly by Chief Judge Simon Sobeloff, whose pro-integration role in the school segregation cases (he was then Solicitor General) will not soon be forgotten. When Messrs. Soper and Sobeloff rule against a Negro and in favor of a white defendant, there is cause for amazement indeed.

In the Howard Johnson case, a vigorous effort was made by the plaintiff to stretch that great rubbery blanket of the commerce clause to cover the restaurant's action. This the Circuit Court would not permit. It ruled that the operation of a restaurant is local commerce, not interstate commerce. and hence beyond the reach even of the Congress. And this holding becomes all the more significant in the light of the particular facts here, for the restaurant in question is one in a chain of restaurants operated in several states, along principal highways, serving largely a tourist trade.

The principles laid down by the Circuit Court yesterday may be extended, at least in part, to the operation of bona fide private schools. So long as there is no state law requiring segregation in such schools (and Virginia has no such law), we may infer that the admission policies of private school administrators will not provide a basis for suit by Negro pupils. Similarly, private recreation associations, hotels, theaters, stores, orphanages, and other institutions in the South may now operate with a somewhat easier eye to the future.

This is a most encouraging opinion. Over these past five years it often has seemed, to paraphrase the Dred Scott case, that the white man had no rights the Negro was bound to respect. It is pleasant, at long last, to see a few personal freedoms upheld.

Segregationist defends Virginia pig farmer

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
10-17-59
P. 20
38a
Va

WASHINGTON

Jack Rathbone, Virginia segregationist, said this week that the indictment of a colored pig farmer by a Fairfax grand jury "is a blotch on justice that should not long stand."

The farmer, William H. Baton of Hollin Hills, was indicted recently on a nuisance charge on complaint of neighbors about the pigs. He pleaded not guilty

Mr. Baton has raised livestock on his five acre farm for some 20 years. The community has grown into a suburban area that doesn't go for hog on the hoof.

MR. RATHBONE said in a statement to the AFRO:

"If the Fairfax Farm Agent can spare time from his soil bank subsidy calculations, I'm sure pig farmer William Baton could be found a suitable piece of ground in Prince William or Loudon County where side meat and pork chops are still permitted to wander on the hoof."

He said the Commonwealth Attorney "should move at once to quash the indictment" and recommend that Mr. Baton be given a citation "for his long years of self sufficiency and absence from the relief rolls of Fairfax County."

Color Line Torn In West Virginia

The Montgomery Advertiser
38a
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 10-17-59
P. 6-B

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—A Negro delegate to a labor union convention broke the color line at the Daniel Boone Hotel this week.

Armed with a letter confirming his reservation, George W. Dunn III of White Sulphur Springs went up the the desk to register. After a delay of about 15 minutes, during which the room clerk conferred with hotel executives, Dunn was given a room.

Later in the day, the West Virginia Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, which is holding its convention here, adopted a resolution praising the Daniel Boone management for accommodating Dunn.

"We are sure that other hotels and motels in Charleston will follow this civic-minded example of good American citizenship," the resolution said.

38a 1959 VIRGINIA REV. EUGENE BROWN

Repudiated by Ministers' Conference

Va. Ministers Rebel Against Eugene Brown

38a Va

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP) — A self-styled Negro preacher of Norfolk, who prayed at the Norfolk City Council that the 17 Negor children assigned by Federal court order to six white schools, has been repudiated by the Negro Baptist Ministers Conference of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Vicinity.

P. 10 Courier

He is Eugene Brown.

Mr. Brown, who is a regular visitor at the council meetings each week, claims he is a minister, and a supply pastor. This means, according to Mr. Brown's practice, preaching in any pulpit where he can get an invitation.

Sat 1-17-59

THE SO-CALLED preacher got into hot water earlier in the fall when he wrote a letter to the Norfolk Ledger-Star, afternoon paper, saying he would support Senator Harry F. Byrd because he has done so much for Negroes.

Mr. Brown has attended many weekly sessions of the Baptist Ministers Conference, and has conducted devotionals at some sessions, but the ministers had a committee, headed by the Rev. E. C. Walton, draft a statement to the effect that Mr. Brown was not a member of their conference, and has no affiliation with it except as a visitor.

Pittsburgh

Pa.

Dr. S. L. Scott Jr. of Portsmouth is president of the conference, and Rev. H. L. Long is secretary.

Fight Store Bias In Face Of Threats

Defender

4-11-59

CHARLESTON, W .Va.—In spite of threats by the manager of Diamond Department Store to have participants in direct action for an integrated policy in the store restaurant arrested, the eight-month campaign against exclusion of Negro patrons from Charleston's restaurants continues unabated.

Varying approaches and techniques are used and have met with singular success. The campaigns are being waged by Charleston CORE, a chapter of the national Congress of Racial Equality.

Secretary of the local CORE group says that the campaign started early in August with an effort to open the eating facilities of a local chain dime store.

"After attempting negotiations an interracial group entered the store and took seats at the lunch counter. We were refused service, but remained seated and waited for nearly an hour. Sympathetic persons were asked to withdraw patronage from the store until the policy had been changed.

"On Sept. 23 the lunch counter was opened to all. Two other five-and - ten - cent stores immediately followed suit, for the first time opening their lunch counters to Negroes."

By this time CORE was already in negotiations with the management of Diamond Department Store, one of Charleston's largest, and the only such store with eating facilities.

On Oct. 9 negotiations broke down, and CORE began a long series of "sit-ins" similar to the one which opened the dime store facilities.

Beginning in Mid-November until the end of January, Negro patrons carried on a boycott primarily through the cooperation of churches, and by mass meetings and leaflets. According to a spokesman the economic withdrawal was almost 100 per cent effective in the Negro community. Many white persons protested the unfair practices to William McKim, store manager, and some stopped buying at Diamond.

McKim steadfastly maintains, however, that serving Negroes would ruin his business. Appartntly unaware that Charleston schools have been totally desegregated and that some movie theatres and other facilities are integrated, McKim holds to the idea that "Charleston is not ready for this sort of thing". Diamond is owned by Associated Dry Goods Corporation, with offices in New York City.

Bunche, Baylor Had Been Refused

The Pittsburgh Courier

Unionist Breaks Charleston Hotel Bar

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLESTON, W.Va. — For the first time in Charleston's history, a Negro registered at the Daniel Boone Hotel.

G. William Dunn III, an official of Local 863, Hotel Restaurant and Bartenders Union of White Sulphur Springs, a delegate to the West Virginia Labor Federation Constitutional Convention became the first of his race to stay at any of Charleston's downtown hotels.

Mr. Dunn

When Dunn, the president of the Federation and other officials presented himself to the desk, he was told there were no rooms available.

Dunn produced a letter confirming his reservation and the clerk referred him to an assistant manager who was sitting at a desk in the lobby.

The minor executive took the letter to the manager's office and was gone about 45 minutes. When he returned, he handed Dunn a registration card.

38a

■

DURING THE delay, the house detective—apparently indignant during the proceedings—jostled the television cameraman filming the scene.

W. Va.

An angry union official, Henry Glaser of Huntington, who was among those with Dunn, snapped: "Khrushchev would be very proud of you."

Later in the day, the convention adopted a resolution praising the Daniel Boone management for its action.

"We are sure that other hotels and motels in Charleston will follow this civic minded example of good citizenship," it said in part.

Federation president, Miles Stanley said, "In my judgment there was real progress in the field of human relations in West Virginia and particularly in the capital city . . . "

The Daniel Boone, largest in the city, once refused a room to Ralph Bunche, American Diplomat and Nobel Prize winner. Roger Creel, manager of the hotel would not comment on whether giving a room to Dunn represented a permanent change in policy.

■

IN A PUBLICIZED incident last January, another Charleston hotel refused a room to Elgin Baylor, Negro star of the Minneapolis Lakers basketball team. Baylor subsequently refused to play in an exhibition game here.

In a press interview after he was admitted to the hotel, and asked what type of room he had been assigned, Dunn stated that is was very small, had no closet, no tub, no radio or TV, but he was not complaining, as the important thing was, "I am in."

Glaser also stated at the conference the Federation officers accompanied Dunn because they feared an incident.

"I want to emphasize that this wasn't planned," he said. "We didn't know Mr. Dunn had made a reservation until Wednesday. After learning it, we wanted to give him all the moral support—and spare him all the embarrassment—we could."

Glaser had previously told the hotel management that if there were no rooms available for Dunn, he would personally relinquish his that Dunn might be accommodated.

38a 1959 WISCONSIN ✓

Mixing Gets Blame For Violence

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Feb 13-59

MILWAUKEE (UPI) — Residents of the once-quiet East Side area of this city have blamed the intermingling of races for a recent rash of molestation, drunkenness and prostitution.

This was revealed Friday in a report of a meeting between 40 East Side residents and Police Capt. George Fuhr.

Fuhr said they told him the recent crime wave stemmed from the invasion of different races and nationalities into the neighborhood.

38a

"You're living in paradise compared to what's going on on the other side of the river," Fuhr told the group. He said he referred to the city's north Side where police are battling a flareup of sex crimes.

1959 Clipp

✓

Charge Conspiracy In Bus Bias Case

Courier Pittsburg, Penn. Sat. 9-12-59

P. 4

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Massive blows were struck at bus segregation here in Federal Court, when Atty. Arthur D. Shores, veteran civil rights fighter, told Judge Hobart Grooms: "If ever there was a clear-cut case of conspiracy, then here is one that has been beautifully shown!"

There were indications that Judge Grooms — who ruled years ago that the University of Alabama had to open its doors to qualified Negroes—was inclined to agree with Mr. Shores.

38b

The suit was aimed directly at racist, Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) O'Connor, who was named a defendant, along with his two commissioners, Mayor James W. Morgan and J. T. Waggoner, and the Birmingham Transit Co., Inc.

■

THE SUIT filed by 13 Negroes, including the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, asks the court to declare null and void a bus company ruling giving drivers authority to seat white passengers from the front and Negro passengers from the rear.

The suit charges the city purposely repealed its own segregation laws when it realized they were unconstitutional and gave the bus company authority to make its own seating rules.

The 13 Negroes were arrested on Oct. 20, 1958, when they took seats at the front of a bus and refuled to give them up. They were charged with a breach of the peace. Crux of the suit was that city police were being used to enforce a company rule which was already invalid insofar as the city was concerned.

In addition to asking nullification of the company rule and opening bus seats anywhere available, the plaintiffs also are asking money damages of $100,000.

PLAINTIFFS WHO went in a group to board the bus for the test case, are Mrs. Lillie Boman, James C. Suttles, Joe Hendricks, Jim Hendricks, Mrs. Roberta Brinson, the Rev. J. S. Phifer, Johnny C. Collins, Mrs. Annie Burkley, Mrs. Doris J. Burrell, Alfred Thomas, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Willie Butten and the Rev. C. F. Jackson.

However, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth did not ride the bus. He was arrested two days after the others and accused of being the leader of the move, thus constituting a breach of the peace." The bus company rule says, "a violation of the driver's order shall constitute a breach of the peace."

It looks like "Bull" Connor is going to have to take water on this one. Atty. D. H. Hood Jr. of Bessemer is associated with Mr. Shores in the case.

Birmingham Bus Decision Upheld

38b

Journal P. 1 Sat. 5-30-59 Montgomery Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a federal district judge's action in throwing out the first Birmingham bus seating case.

U. S. District Court Judge H. H. Grooms had ruled that the issue was moot because the Birmingham City Commission had voted to end the bus segregation ordinances the Negroes were fighting.

The case now could be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Another group of Negroes, involved in a more recent bus seating incident have filed a new case in federal court here. It is pending.

Segregated Buses Defended At Mobile

Journal P. 1 Montgomery Ala.

MOBILE, Ala. (AP) — Defendants in a federal court suit seeking integration on Mobile public buses petitioned for dismissal of the case today.

Mon. 5-18-59

The motions were filed by Mobile City Lines, Inc., the City of Mobile, and the three city commissioners.

38b

U. S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas postponed ruling on the motions. He said no hearing date on the petition has been set.

Defense attorneys contended the complainants, two Negro men, failed to state a complaint on which the court could rule and that no federal laws were violated.

Negroes may get new bus case appeal

News P. 1 B'ham Ala. Fri. 5-1-59

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 1—(AP)—Thirteen Birmingham Negroes convicted of disorderly conduct for protesting against city bus segregation will get a chance to appeal to a higher court after all.

38b

The Alabama Court of Appeals which threw out the pending appeal on a technicality last week has reconsidered after receiving word that the Negroes had asked for a new trial in Birmingham.

Dismissing the appeal last week, the Appellate Court said the transcript of the original trial wasn't sent here in the time fixed by law and if a new trial motion were pending, the court wasn't notified of it.

BUT THE COURT of Appeals received word Thursday the Negroes did ask for a new trial which automatically extended the time limit for filing the transcript.

Two of the defendants, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and the Rev J. S. Phifer, were fined and sentenced to jail terms for their part in ths egregation protest.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT CONVICTIONS

Birmingham Negroes' Appeal Denied

Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Fri. 4-24-59

The Alabama Court of Appeals Thursday dismissed appeals by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and 12 others on disorderly conduct convictions in connection with an anti-segregation demonstration on Birmingham's buses.

The Negroes were convicted in City Recorder's Court last October, and appealed to Circuit Court, which upheld the ruling.

The Court of Appeals ruling Thursday upheld jail sentences on two of the Negroes, including Shuttlesworth, and fines ranging up to $100 on all of them.

The convictions were the outgrowth of a court test of segregation on Birmingham buses.

They had contended that while the city's new bus seating law does not mention segregated seating, it adds up to the same thing and violates their constitutional rights.

38b

The Court of Appeals said the appeal was dismissed because the transcript of the trial testimony was not filed in the time allowed by law, and the court had not been notified that any new trial motion was pending.

P. 1

Shuttlesworth and another minister, the Rev. J. S. Phifer, received jail terms.

Shuttlesworth was sentenced to 90 days in jail and fined $100. Phifer was sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $100.

Shuttlesworth and Phifer have 15 days from Thursday to either appeal the ruling or begin their jail terms.

The others were given 180-day suspended sentences and warned by Recorder's Judge William Conway that they had "better stay out of trouble."

All were jailed for five days after the Negroes boarded downtown buses and sat in seats at the front of the bus.

A Birmingham city ordinance formerly directed that whites would seat from the front and Negroes would seat from the rear.

Advertiser

When a Negro group led by Shuttlesworth filed suit contending that the ordinance violated their civil rights, the city wiped the law off the books.

Fri. 4-24-59

In its place the city substituted a law that gives Birmingham Transit Co. authority to direct the seating of passengers on its buses.

38b

The transit company then directed that white passengers should seat from the front and Negroes from the rear.

Ala

The Negro group led by Shuttlesworth then filed suit contending that this amounted to a violation of their civil rights. The suit still is pending.

Negro Pair Will Appeal Court Ruling

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — U. S. District court has dismissed a civil rights suit brought by two Negroes who were arrested in a white waiting room at Birmingham terminal station. The Negroes said Tuesday they would appeal.

Ala.

Wed. 11-25-59

In his ruling Monday, Judge Seybourn H. Lynne described the arrests as "regrettable," but said he found no evidence of a policy of discrimination.

38b P. 1

One of the Negroes, Carl Baldwin of Birmingham, said, "there definitely will be an appeal. As far as I'm concerned we'll keep appealing as long as there is a higher court."

Ala

Baldwin and his wife were arrested in 1956 while they sat in a white waiting room with tickets for a train to Milwaukee. They were charged with disorderly conduct by city police. Later the charges were dropped.

Judge Lynne said no law or custom may compel segregation of the races in public transportation but added, "it is equally clear people of good will of both races are free to observe traditions which for generations have been an intimate part of their way of life."

Defendants in the suit were the Birmingham City Commission, Birmingham Terminal Co., and the Alabama Public Service Commission.

PSC Hails Decision Ousting Racial Suit

Alabama Public Service Commission Tuesday praised the ruling of the federal district court which upheld segregated seating in a railroad terminal at Birmingham.

The suit, brought by a Negro and his wife, attacked an order of the Public Service Commission as well as a law on the subject. The couple were arrested at the terminal Dec. 22, 1956.

The commission said the U. S. court's ruling is a "sound victory for the people of Alabama and leaves us free and unhampered to continue to carry out the mandate of the people in perpetuating their traditions and customs in a manner provided by law.

Defendants rest case—

The B'ham News

Station integration decision due later

B'ham, Ala.

Mon. 11-2-59

BY DAN ROPER
News staff writer

A federal judge has taken Birmingham's Terminal Station waiting room integration case under advisement. P. 1

Defendants in the three-day-old trial rested their case this morning.

A ruling in the case by U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne will be delayed for several weeks. He will be assisting at a federal court in New York State for the next two weeks.

386

Birmingham Police Chief Jamie Moore told the court this morning that police could not arrest Negroes sitting in the white waiting room if they were traveling as inter-state passengers.

Chief Jamie Moore was the first witness for the defendants in the Terminal Station integration case.

The case, which seeks to have separate waiting rooms for Negroes and whites declared unconstitutional, is in its third day.

The trial reconvened this morning after it was recessed last Wednesday because of conflicting non-jury cases already scheduled for trial.

MOORE SAID THAT police were told to check Negroes sitting in a white waiting room for interstate tickets. He said that he knew of no arrests of any Negro since 1956 for sitting in the white waiting room.

The case was brought by a Birmingham Negro couple who were arrested in December, 1956, on charges of disorderly conduct while sitting in the "interstate and white waiting room."

Capt. W. J. Haley, captain of personnel for the police department, testified city police had "refrained" from making arrests of Negroes sitting in the white waiting room since the ICC ruling in 1955. He added, however, that police could arrest persons on charges of disorderly conduct under a city ordinance.

Haley said he had never seen a Negro sitting in the "interstate and white" waiting room except on March 6, 1957. On that date he said he answered a complaint at the Terminal Station of Negroes sitting in the white waiting room.

He said he found the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and his wife sitting in the white waiting room. He said a large crowd had gathered.

Haley said police checked Shuttlesworth's tickets. The Birmingham integration leader had a ticket to Atlanta, Ga., and his wife had a ticket to Anniston, Haley testified. He said he did not ask the Shuttlesworths to leave the interstate and white waiting room.

THE PLAINTIFFS in the integration suit rested their case this morning after the testimony of Birmingham News Reporter Fred Taylor.

Taylor told the court that he had written an article in January of 1958 in which he quoted C. C. (Jack) Owen as saying he would uphold segregation.

Taylor said Owen, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission, said, "Our trains, buses and schools still are segregated. That's the way you want it. That's the way I want it."

Taylor said Owen's statements were made at a Farm Bureau rally in 1958 before he had qualified to run for governor.

Owen denied, in court last week, that the Public Service Commission had issued orders requiring carriers to enforce segregation of passengers who have bought tickets for interstate use.

B'ham Post Herald

Following Taylor's testimony Negro Atty. Oscar W. Adams Jr. succeeded in having admitted a deposition of a New York Negro woman. The deposition was excluded by U. S. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne last Tuesday on the grounds that it had not been properly filed with the clerk of the court.

B'ham, Ala.

Mon. 11-2-59

AFTER THE PLAINTIFF rested their case, defendants filed motions of dismissal. Judge Lynne too the motions under advisement.

P. 7

The waiting room integration suit was filed by a Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baldwin, who were arrested by city police for sitting in the white and inter-state waiting room in 1956.

The charges against them of disorderly conduct were dismissed in City Court on Feb. 25, 1957. 386

The present proceedings are the result of a U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals reversal of Lynne's dismissal of the case last March.

Ala

Defendants in the case are Birmingham City Commission, Birmingham Terminal Co. and the Alabama Public Service Commission.

SEGREGATION CASE GOES INTO COURT

Jackson Daily News P. 1

Jackson, Miss.

BIRMINGHAM (UPI)—A Negro man and his wife today were scheduled to ask a federal judge for the second time to order desegregation of the waiting rooms at the Birmingham railroad terminal. Tue. 10-27-59.

Carl L. Baldwin and his wife, Alexina contend the compulsory racial segregation in waiting rooms at the terminal violates the Constitution.

386

The couple was to appear before Judge Seybourn Lynne under a ruling from the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, ordering the lower court to hear the case under civil rights statutes.

Baldwin and his wife were arrested here Dec. 17. 1956, for disorderly conduct after they were discovered in the white waiting room instead of in the separate Negro waiting room. The charge was later nol prossed in recorder's court.

The arrests, however, resulted in court action asking that the segregation of facilities in the terminal be declared unconstitutional. The suit was filed against the city commissioners, the Birmingham terminal company and the commissioners on the Alabama public service commission.

Lynn ruled then that "no...federal court has a right to adjudicate a difference or dispute of a hypothetical or abstract character" and dismissed the suit.

The appeals court ruled there was nothing about the case "hypothetical or academic."

Terminal case on integration docketed today

The Birmingham News P. 1

Birmingham, Ala.

The Terminal Station waiting room integration case was scheduled to be tried in federal court here today. Tue. 10-27-59

The case grew out of the arrest of a Negro couple in the waiting room marked "interstate and white waiting room" in December, 1956.

386

U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne dismissed the case in March, 1957, saying the issue was hypothetical. The Negro couple, Carl and Alexinia Baldwin, appealed and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals overruled the dismissal.

Birmingham police arrested the couple on a disorderly conduct charge, but the city later dropped the charge.

WHEN JUDGE LYNNE dismissed the case, he said no judge of a federal court has a right to rule on "a difference or a dispute of a hypothetical or abstract character."

The Appeals Court said the Baldwins were "seeking protection of the rights secured to them both by the federal Constitution and the acts of Congress to be free in interstate commerce from the denial of equal rights and privileges.

Defendants in the case are Birmingham City Commission, Alabama Public Service Commission and Birmingham Terminal Co.

Appeals Court Dismisses Bus Suit Of Negro

Alabama Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 12-9-59.

A Negro minister's conviction on charges of urging a Birmingham bus boycott has been thrown out by the Alabama Court of Appeals because the violated law had been repealed. P. 3-A

The Rev. Calvin W. Woods won his appeal yesterday from a six-month jail sentence and $500 fine given him in Jefferson Circuit Court last March. He had been free under $1,000 appeal bond.

386

Woods committed no crime, the appellate court ruled, because he was accused of violating Alabama's anti-boycott law and the statute was wiped off the books seven years before the alleged offense.

The 26-year-old Baptist preacher was arrested in November, 1958. He denied church members' complaints he had urged them to boycott city buses, but admitted speaking on segregation from the pulpit.

A city ordinance provided for segregation of Birmingham buses at that time. With the law declared unconstitutional, bus drivers maintain segregation now under a company rule empowering them to determine seating.

IN BIRMINGHAM CASE

Alabama Journal

Connor Denies Order To Segregate Depot

Montgomery, Ala. P. 1.

Wed. 10-28-59

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Commissioner Eugene Connor told a federal court today he has not instructed city police concerning Negroes sitting in a white waiting room at the Terminal Railroad station here.

P. 7

38b

Connor said that after taking office in 1958 he told the chief of police that police could do nothing if a Negro passenger had an interstate ticket.

Ala

He added that he gave no instructions to police regarding Negroes in intrastate travel.

LAST WITNESS

Connor was the last witness to testify in a suit to outlaw integration practices at the Terminal Station.

U.S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne recessed court until 10 a.m. Monday because of conflicting grand jury dockets.

J. C. Caldwell, station superintendent, told the court Tuesday the Terminal Station has no segregation policy.

He testified on the first day of a waiting-room integration suit. Defendants are the City of Birmingham, the Terminal Station and the Alabama Public Service Commission.

A Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baldwin, are seeking to have separate waiting rooms for Negroes and white persons declared unconstitutional.

Caldwell said that although the station has no segregation policy, most Negroes and all white persons follow a pattern set by signs which direct all interstate and white passengers to one waiting room and intra-state and Negro passengers to another waiting room.
one waiting room and intra-state and Negro passengers to another waiting room.

U.S. District Judge Seybourne Lynne asked Alabama Public Service Commission President C. C. (Jack) Owen about the state's orders concerning waiting rooms and signs. Owen said the order "speaks for itself."

Owen was asked, also, if the PSC has issued orders requiring carriers to enforce segregation of passengers who have bought tickets for interstate use, and he replied that it had not.

Owen also denied that the commission had ordered municipalities to enforce segregation ordinances concerning passengers who have interstate tickets.

The Baldwins said they had purchased tickets for Milwaukee, Wis.

38b

Ida Michael, a Negro from Ft. Pierce, Fla., testified that she had been ordered to leave the white room in the Birmingham station three times—twice last year and once this year.

Ala

LYNNE REVERSED

The trial is the result of a U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals reversal of Judge Seybourne Lynne's dismissal of the case last March. Lynne dismissed the case as a hypothetical question.

Baldwin testified that he was arrested by a Birmingham policeman after he was told that there was a Negro waiting room on the other side of the building.

He said he and his wife were booked on a disorderly conduct charge when they refused to leave. The charge was dismissed in Birmingham City Court Feb. 25, 1957.

Connor Testifies—

B'ham Post-Herald

Terminal Station Trial Recessed

B'ham, Ala.

Thurs. 10-29-59

The Terminal Station waiting room integration case recessed yesterday until Monday after Police Commissioner Eugene Conner, a witness, testified city police have no instruction concerning waiting rooms seating at the station.

P. 2

38b

The trial began Tuesday before U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne, in Federal Court. Carl and Alexinia Baldwin, a Negro couple who were arrested in the interstate white waiting room in December, 1958, brought the suit.

Ala

The asked the court to rule racially separate waiting rooms unconstitutional.

The defendants are Birmingham Terminal Co., Alabama Public Service Commission, and the City of Birmingham.

From testimony given by representatives of the defendants, it is apparent they are building a defense based in the premise that there are no segregated waiting rooms at the Terminal now.

Connor said he told police officials nothing can be done if a Negro has an interstate ticket and sits in the white waiting room.

The waiting room bear signs saying—white and interstate . . . and—and colored and in intrastate.

An attorney for the Negro couple, Oscar Adams Jr., asked Connor if a Negro violated the disorderly conduct law by sitting in the white waiting rooms.

Connor said that depends on what the Negro does and what the Negro says.

And he pointed out that no Negro has been arrested in the white waiting room since he took office in 1958.

Tuesday, however, Ida Mchael, a Negro librarian, testified that police officers ordered her to move to the clored waiting room at two different times in 1958 and once in 1959. She complied and was not arrested.

Terminal Supt. J. C. Caldwell has testified that so far as the terminal station management is concerned, there is no segregation.

The trial resumes Monday morning.

Waiting Room Trial Under Way

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Legal Wrangling Marks Opening

Wed. 10-28-59

BY IVAN SWIFT

The Terminal Station waiting room integration trial got off to a slow start in Federal Court here yesterday, with preliminary legal wrangling.

P. 1

A Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baldwin, 206 10th-av, w, filed the suit after they were arrested in the white and interstate waiting room in December, 1956.

U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne, who dismissed the case once on a motion, is hearing it. After the dismissal, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals sent it back for trial.

38b

Defendants are the City of Birmingham, the Terminal Station, and the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Ala

Has No Policy

The Terminal Station superintendent testified that the station has no segregation policy.

J. C. Caldwell, last witness on the stand, said, there is "no form of segregation at all, so far as the terminal is concerned."

He said that most Negroes and all whites follow the pattern set by the signs, which call for interstate and white in one room and intra-state and colored in the other.

Carl Baldwin, a furniture dealer, took the stand first.

Answering questions from his attorneys, Oscar Adams and Demetrius Newton, Baldwin told about going to the station early on the morning of Dec. 22, and taking a seat with his wife in the white waiting room.

B'ham Post-Herald

He said after they had been sitting for about 20 minutes, a police officer told him there is a waiting room on the other side of the station "for colored people."

B'ham, Ala.

'Quite Comfortable'

"I told him we were quite comfortable where we were," Baldwin told the court.

Wed. 10-28-59

Five more officers arrived, and he was told again he would have to move, he said. Baldwin said he told the police he was going to Wisconsin, and he was sitting in the interstate waiting room, but that the officer "told us he didn't care about the sign . . . this is Birmingham . . . "

P. 2

When he didn't move, he was taken outside, and given one more chance, he said. Then he was arrested.

38b

He and his wife were charged with disorderly conduct, but the charge was dismissed, he said.

Attorneys on the other side of the case are Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Asst. Atty. Gen. Gordon Madison, representing the Public Service Commission, Asa Rountree, representing the Terminal, and J. M. Breckenridge, the city.

Depositions Denied

They won a point on a legal question, when the Negro attorneys submitted two depositions from witnesses whose statements on the case they wanted to get in the record.

The defense attorneys pointed out that the procedure set out in Federal Court rules was not followed, and Judge Lynne did not admit the depositions.

The Negro attorneys then called, as an adverse witness, C. C. (Jack) Owen, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Asked about PSC orders concerning waiting rooms, and signs for waiting rooms, Owen said the order "speaks for itself."

Judge Lynne asked Owen if the PSC has issued orders requiring carriers to enforce segregation of passengers who have bought tickets for interstate use.

"No sir," Owen said.

Then he asked Owen if the commission had ordered munici[illegible] ties to enforce segregation [illegible] concerning passengers who have interstate tickets.

"Not to my knowledge," he said.

Librarian Testifies

The Negro attorneys, next witness, a Negro librarian who works in Ft. Pierce, Fla., but who goes home to Jackson, Miss., regularly, followed Owen to the stand.

Ida Michael, the librarian, told of three incidents involving seating which took place in the white waiting room over a period of time.

They occured on July 26, 1958, Dec. 20, 1958 and Aug. 1, 1959.

The woman said she didn't notice the sign over the waiting room when she went in the first and the second time.

"I rode an integrated coach from Ft. Pierce to Jacksonville, Fla., sat in an integrated station in Jacksonville, rode an integrated coach to Birmingham. Naturally, I followed the crowd in and sat down."

The woman testified, and maintained under cross examination, that a ticket clerk watched her sitting in the white station called the "law" each time.

Each time she was told to move to the intra-state and colored room, and she complied.

The librarian said she was thinking about starting a suit of her own over the waiting room here, but when she found out one was in court, she agreed to testify in it.

Bus Seating OK'd For Birmingham

Alabama Journal Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 11-23-59

Action Delayed Against City By U.S. Court

P. 1

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—U.S. District Court today upheld Birmingham Transit Co.'s right to require segregated seating on city buses.

38b

But Judge Hobart H. Grooms said the city's interference in the arrest of 13 Negroes who broke the rule was a violation of the Negroes' civil rights.

Ala

He dismissed a portion of a suit brought by the Negroes against the transit company but held up on a decision in the portion of the suit against the city, indicating a possible further ruling in the case.

FILED BY 13 NEGROES

The suit against the bus company and the Birmingham City Commission was brought by 13 Negroes after they were arrested and jailed Oct. 21, 1958, for sitting in the front of a city bus.

The incident occurred shortly after the city eliminated its law requiring segregated seating and gave the transit company the power to direct seating. The transit company rules call for whites to seat from the front and Negroes from the rear.

Judge Grooms said the seating arrangement was a matter between the Negroes and the bus company.

WARNS OF ACTION

"Whether segregated seating is secured by custom, policy or usage, so long as it is accomplished by voluntary adherence, divorced from state action, no violation of civil rights is presented," he said.

But, he noted, if the city ordinance giving the bus company the authority to direct seating was enacted as a sham to perpetuate discrimination in bus seating, and is being enforced to that end, the challenge to its constitutionality in application must be sustained.

Judge Grooms ruled that the transit company "did not act in concert with the other defendants or conspire with them to deprive the plaintiffs of rights guaranteed to them under the constitution. . ."

He said action against the City Commission will be held up for a "reasonable time" without specifying when he might add to his ruling.

In their suit, the Negroes sought an injunction to prohibit the city from enforcing the seating law and to prohibit the bus company from enforcing its rule.

Following their arrest last year, 11 of the Negroes received suspended sentences and two were given fines ranging up to $100 and jail sentences up to 60 days.

Court Dismisses Civil Rights Suit

The Commercial Appeal

Negroes Will Appeal Ouster From Waiting Room

Memphis, Tenn.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 24.—(AP)—United States District Court has dismissed a civil rights suit brought by two Negroes who were arrested in a white waiting room at Birmingham Terminal Station. The Negroes said they would appeal.

Wed. 11-25-59

P. 15

In his ruling Judge Seybourn H. Lynne described the arrests as regrettable, but said he found no evidence of a policy of discrimination.

38b

One of the Negroes, Carl Baldwin of Birmingham, said, "There definitely will be an appeal. As far as I'm concerned we'll keep appealing as long as there is a higher court."

Ala

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38b

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Ala

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The commission said the U. S. court's ruling is a "sound victory for the people of Alabama and leaves us free and unhampered to continue to carry out the mandate of the people in perpetuating their traditions and customs in a manner provided by law.

BUS FIRM WINS IN MIXING CASE

The Times-Picayune

But Judge Warns of Police Enforcement

New Orleans, La.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — U.S. District Court upheld Monday Birmingham Transit Co.'s right to require segregated seating on city buses but warned that police enforcement amounts to a violation of civil rights.

11-24-59

P. 20

Judge Hobart H. Grooms ruled that the arrest of 13 Negroes who broke the rule and sat at the front of a bus in October 1958 was a violation of their civil rights.

38b

But he said the one incident of police action did not constitute a policy of police enforcement of the bus company's segregated seating rule.

Ala

Following their arrest, the 13 Negroes brought suit for $100,000 damages against the Birmingham City Commission and Birmingham Transit Co., contending their constitutional rights had been violated.

PORTION DISMISSED

In his ruling, Judge Grooms dismissed a portion of the suit naming the transit company and continued the part naming the commission.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Birmingham integration leader and one of the Negroes arrested, said: "'I can't say what the next step will be, and I can't comment on the judge's ruling until we meet with our attorneys, but I'm sure Negroes in Birmingham will not be satisfied with anything less than desegregation."

Birmingham no longer has a city ordinance requiring segregated seating. The law was wiped off the books shortly after a group of Negroes filed suit attacking it. The city then substituted an ordinance giving Birmingham Transit Co. authority to direct seating.

MATTER TO SETTLE

Judge Grooms said the seating arrangement was a matter to be settled by the Negroes and the bus company.

"Whether segregated seating is secured by custom, policy or usage, so long as it is accomplished by voluntary adherence, divorced from state action, no violation of civil rights is presented," he said.

In federal court—

Bus segregation case coming up

Birmingham's bus segregation fight takes the spotlight in federal court here again this week.

U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms is scheduled to hear motions at 9:30 a.m. Thursday to dismiss a recent suit attacking a city ordinance giving Birmingham Transit Co. authority to direct bus seating.

The motions have been filed by the transit company and Birmingham City Commissioners, who are co-defendants in the suit. They say there is no justifiable controversy and no relief can be granted.

News

P.1

The suit was filed by 13 Birmingham Negroes after they were arrested for disobeying a driver's request.

Birmingham

Group lost suit

THE ORDINANCE, which makes disobeying such a request a breach of the peace, repealed two former city ordinances which called outright for segregated seating on buses operated within the city.

Ala

Jan 1-18-59

A different group of Negroes lost a suit in federal court here last Fall when they attempted to have the two former ordinances declared unconstitutional. Judge Grooms ruled last Oct. 30 that suit was a "moot question" because the ordinances had been repealed. However, the Negroes have appealed his decision to the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

And the transit company and City Commission have offered additional motions that this latest suit be held up until some decision is handed down on Judge Grooms' ruling in the original case.

News

If Judge Grooms should grant the motion to hold the suit until a decision from a higher court on the appeal from the original suit, it would probably delay the final outcome a year or more.

Jan 1-18-59

Would take year

THE COURT of Appeals usually hears Alabama cases in Montgomery each October. It is possible the court would hear this appeal when it convenes in New Oorleans in April, but even so, a decision would not be forthcoming before Summer. And the additional time required to schedule the case for trial here would probably run into more than a year.

This latest suit not only asks for a declaratory judgment declaring that the newest ordinance is unconstitutional and that the defendant is restrained from enforcing it. It also asks for $100,000 in damages.

Just in case Judge Grooms refuses to grant both of the motions mentioned above. the transit company and commissioners have offered motions that the case be tried before a jury.

SUIT DISMISSAL UPHELD

Commercial Appeal

Negro Action Stemmed From Bus Seating

Tue. 6-2-59

P. 9

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—(AP)— The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld dismissal of a Negro suit aimed at ending racial segregation on Birmingham city buses.

Memphis, Tenn.

The appeals court agreed with United States District Judge H. H. Grooms that the suit was pointless because the law it attacks no longer exists.

38b

City officials changed the law after the suit was filed, wiping out legal restrictions against integrated seating and putting the policy-making power in the hands of Birmingham Transit Company.

The Transit company promptly ruled that Negroes must take seats from the rear and whites from the front.

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38b

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Birmingham

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Jan 1-18-59

Dismissal Of Suit Refused By Judge

38b

Birmingham Bus Action Will Be Heard

Commercial Appeal

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 22.—(UPI)—United States District Judge H. H. Grooms Thursday denied a request to dismiss or delay a suit by 13 Negroes seeking to end the city's bus segregation seating law.

Memphis, Tenn.

Judge Grooms also denied temporarily a motion that the case be tried before a jury. The suit was brought jointly against the city and the Birmingham Transit Co.

1-23-59

The suit is aimed at a city ordinance which leaves segregated seating practices up to the bus line. The company has a rule requiring Negroes to sit from the rear to the front.

The Negroes claim the ordinance has the effect of creating segregation laws although no mention of racial seating is made in the statute.

P. 29

The city had requested the dismissal and asked for a delay until an earlier one is disposed of by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The previous suit was filed by 22 Birmingham Negroes against an earlier city ordinance which required segregated seating. The City Commission substituted the statute leaving separate seating up to the bus line.

$500 fine, six months meted—

Negro minister found guilty in bus boycott

Birmingham

News

A Negro minister was found guilty today of urging his congregation to boycott Birmingham buses.

38b

The Rev. Calvin Wallace Wood was fined $500 and sentenced to six months at hard labor by Judge Francis Thompson in County Criminal Court.

Birmingham, Ala.

Wood, who had pleaded innocent to the boycotting charge, has entered an appeal and is free on $1000 bond.

SEVERAL NEGRO members of the East End Baptist Church testified today that during the first or second Sunday in November, the preacher told them not to ride the buses.

It was the second case in two months in which a Negro has been found guilty of boycott activity. In November $1000 and sentenced to six months.

Wed. 1-14-59

P. 18

He also has appealed his case.

Most of today's witnesses were elderly Negro women who said they "had been turned out" of the church by order of the minister since his arrest.

Negro Given Fine, Jail in Boycott Case

Times Union

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 14 (UPI)—The Rev. Calvin Wallace Wood, a Negro minister, today was found guilty of urging a bus boycott. He was fined $500 and sentenced to six months at hard labor.

Jacksonville

38b-h.

Wood, who pleaded innocent to violation of the state anti-boycotting law, appealed the verdict and was freed on $1,000 bond.

Jan 1-15-59

Several members of Wood's East End Baptist Church testified that he had told them not to ride the buses last November. Some of them also said they had been "turned out" of Wood's church by his order since his arrest.

Another Negro, John Harvey Kelley, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months on the same charge last November. He has also appealed.

P. 12

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integrationist, tried to organize a boycott of city buses here after he and some of his followers were arrested for testing a new policy under which the Birmingham Transit Co. is responsible for seating.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT CONVICTIONS

Birmingham Negroes' Appeal Denied

Montgomery
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

The Alabama Court of Appeals Thursday dismissed appeals by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and 12 others on disorderly conduct convictions in connection with an anti-segregation demonstration on Birmingham's buses.

The Negroes were convicted in City Recorder's Court last October and appealed to Circuit Court, which upheld the ruling.

The Court of Appeals ruling Thursday upheld jail sentences on two of the Negroes, including Shuttlesworth, and fines ranging up to $100 on all of them.

P1

The convictions were the outgrowth of a court test of segregation on Birmingham buses.

They had contended that while the city's new bus seating law does not mention segregated seating, it adds up to the same thing and violates their constitutional rights.

Ala

The Court of Appeals said the appeal was dismissed because the transcript of the trial testimony was not filed in the time allowed by law, and the court had not been notified that any new trial motion was pending.

Shuttlesworth and another minister, the Rev. J. S. Phifer, received jail terms.

Shuttlesworth was sentenced to [illegible]0 days in jail and fined $100. Phifer was sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $100.

Shuttlesworth and Phifer have 15 days from Thursday to either appeal the ruling or begin their jail terms.

The others were given 180-day suspended sentences and warned by Recorder's Judge William Conway that they had "better stay out of trouble."

All were jailed for five days after the Negroes boarded downtown buses and sat in seats at the front of the bus.

A Birmingham city ordinance formerly directed that whites would seat from the front and Negroes would seat from the rear.

Advertiser

When a Negro group led by Shuttlesworth filed suit contending that the ordinance violated their civil rights, the city wiped the law off the books.

In its place the city substituted a law that gives Birmingham Transit Co. authority to direct the seating of passengers on its buses.

The transit company then directed that white passengers should seat from the front and Negroes from the rear.

The Negro group led by Shuttlesworth then filed suit contending that this amounted to a violation of their civil rights. The suit still is pending.

Mobile Attacks Bus Mixing Suit; Asks Dismissal

38

Post-Herald Tues. 5-19-57

MOBILE, May 18 (UPI)—The city of Mobile, its three commissioners tand the city bus line today filed motions in Federal Court seeking dismissal of a suit to integrate buses.

P8

The suit was filed April 24 by two Negroes. Acting for their race and seeking an injunction to prevent enforcement of specific laws and "any custom, practice or usage" of separate seating on city buses.

U.S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas said no hearing date had been set.

Birmingham Ala.

City Atty. Fred G. Collins, representing the city as a whole, Mayor Henry R. Lushersand, Commissioners Joseph M. Langan and Charles F. Hackmeyer, filed a motion citing 13 reasons why the case should be dismissed.

Atty. Sam M. Johnston, representing the bus line, a subsidiary of National City Lines, Inc., Chicago, also filed a motion stating the allegations in the suit "fail to state a complaint upon this defendant from which relief can be granted."

The city's answer to the request for an injunction against four sections of the city code on grounds they violate the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, claimed "there are no facts shown that there is any segregation of white and colored."

Collins' motion also stated that no Federal laws were violated, that the matter did not exceed damages valued at more than $10,000 and that the defendants were not served a copy of the complaint.

Negro Atty. Charles F. Wilson of Pensacola, Fla., filed the suit on behalf of Norman Evans and Mathew Boney, both of Mobile. He listed Atty. Clarence E. Moses, a Mobile Negro attorney, as his local agent.

The complaint charged that Boney and Evans were ordered to move to the rear of a bus, Feb. 22 and were told at their request that the reason was that they "were colored."

APPEAL PLEA DENIED

Court Upholds Dismissal Of Birmingham Bus Suit

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues 6-2-59

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld dismissal of a Negro suit aimed at ending racial segregation on Birmingham city buses.

38 Ala
P1

The appeals court agreed with U.S. District Judge H. H. Grooms that the suit was pointless because the law it attacks no longer exists.

City officials changed the law after the suit was filed, wiping out legal restrictions against integrated seating and putting the policy-making power in the hands of Birmingham Transit Co.

The transit company promptly ruled that Negroes must seat from the rear and whites from the front.

The 22 Negroes who filed the suit now may appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. But it seemed more likely they would let their case ride with another bus segregation suit pending in U.S. District Court.

Arthur Shores, attorney for the Negroes, said he did not know yet whether the original suit would be carried to the Supreme Court.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader who was jailed in a bus segregation demonstration last year shortly before the suit was filed, was out of the city and not available for comment.

The second suit took issue with the new law, which empowered Birmingham Transit Co., to direct bus seating.

The 13 Negroes who filed the suit contend that although the law doesn't mention segregation, it adds up to segregation and is violation of their civil rights.

Shuttlesworth and 12 others were arrested when they tested the new law by disobeying a driver's seating directions. Shuttlesworth and one other Negro were given short jail terms and fines ranging up to $100. The others were given suspended sentences and fines up to $100.

All were charged with a breach of the peace.

Two Vets Seek End of Segregation

File Suits to End Bus Bias in Mobile

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat 5-16-59

MOBILE, Ala. — Two young war veterans filed suit in the Federal court here, asking for the end of segregation on city buses.

The plaintiffs, Norman Evans and Matthew Boney, petitioned the U.S. District court for a permanent injunction which would prevent the city of Mobile or the Mobile City Lines, operators of city buses, from imposing separate seating arrangements on the buses because of race or color.

Through their attorneys, Charles F. Wilson of Pensacola, Fla., and Clarence E. Moses of Mobile, they cited four sections of the Mobile city code dealing with bus segregation and also the "customs or usage" of separate seating on the city transit lines, which they contend are unconstitutional.

P8

■

THE MOBILE City Lines Inc., the city of Mobile, and the city commissioners, Mayor Henry R. Luscher and commissioners Joseph N. Langan and Charles F. Hackmeyer, were named as defendants in the suit.

38
Ala

The plaintiffs said they were ordered to move to the rear of a Crichton bus by a police officer on the night of Feb. 22, because of race or color, and that this represented a violation of their rights as citizens under the 14th Amendment.

They asked for a "speedy hearing and a declaratory judgment" in the case. Sections of the city code on the question of bus segregation were said to be unconstitutional because the same are inconsistent with the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America."

City Commission on 'probation'—

The Birmingham News

Transit Co. wins round in seating controversy

Birmingham, Alabama

nm. 11-23-59,

But police said in violation of Negro rights

P. 1

BY DAN ROPER
News staff writer

The first round in the fight over segregated seating on Birmingham buses was won today in Federal Court by the Birmingham Transit Co.

In a decision handed down by U. S. District Judge Hobart H. Grooms, a suit against the transit company brought by 13 Negroes was dismissed.

38b

However, Judge Grooms sustained the action against the city commissioners for a "reasonable time."

Judge Grooms held that "this one act" violated the Negroes' civil rights, but that it did not set a policy.

Grooms continued the case as to the city commissioners for the time being for determination of possible damages as to one of the 13 plaintiffs and for further court orders that may be indicated or deemed necessary.

Judge Grooms held that the Negroes were not entitled to injunctive or declaratory relief in the one case before the court.

GROOMS RULED that the evidence in the one isolated incident had not shown the transit company had entered into a conspiracy with the city to deny Negroes their constitutional rights.

The opinion says the city commissioners have not followed "a fixed policy of discrimination," but that the civil rights of the Negroes had been violated when police arrested and imprisoned them.

Grooms ruled that if the city ordinance giving the bus company authority to direct seating on its buses was "enacted as a sham to perpetuate discrimination in bus seating, and is being enforced to that end, the challenge of its constitutionality in application must be sustained."

JUDGE GROOMS said in the opinion that "the fact that the transit company operates under a franchise from the city of Birmingham does not deprive it of its staus of a private business firm or make it an agency of the city or the state."

Legal sources here said that this, significantly, means that the opinion holds that a private company operating entirely within a state and not operating as interstate commerce does not come within the prohibitions of the 14th Amendment.

THE ISSUE was brought to court by 13 Negroes who were arrested and jailed Oct. 21, 1958, for sitting in the front of a city bus.

The incident was a test of the city ordinance which gives the bus company the right to direct seating on its buses and makes violation of company rules a breach of the peace.

The Negroes asked the court for an injunction forbidding the city from enforcing the seating law and the bus company from enforcing it.

They also asked:

A JUDGMENT DEFINING the legal rights of both sides, a judgment declaring the new law "as applied" unconstitutional, and a final judgment permanently entaking away the state's right of appeal under the "expeditious and economical" procedure act. Rep. Edwards and others had sponsored this law in 1945.

Rep. Edwards, in commenting on the bill vetoed by Patterson, said, "I was trying in this bill to fix it so that the average home owner, who wasn't satisfied with the assessment valuation placed on his property by the Equalization Board, could get a quick and fair adjustment without having to go to the expense of appealing to the Alabama Supreme Court."

B'Ham, Ala.

P. 4

Patterson expressed opposition to the second Jefferson bill, he said, because it took away the right of the state to appeal from rulings such as occurred in Bessemer some two years ago.

In the Bessemer cases, the Circuit Court there lowered the values set by the Board of Equalization.

ARRESTS IN BUS SEATING IN BIRMINGHAM VIOLATED CIVIL RIGHTS, U. S. COURT RULES

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues 11-24-59

Violations May Be Basis Of Further Ruling, Judge Says

P. 1

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The arrest of 13 persons for refusing to obey the Birmingham Transit Company's segregated seating regulation was a violation of their civil rights, and may be the basis of a further ruling in the issue, a U.S. District Court judge ruled Monday.

Judge Hobart H. Grooms said that Birmingham's interference into the matter may be considered as sustaining a "challenge to its constitutionality in application."

The suit against the bus firm and the City Commission was brought by 13 persons after they were arrested and jailed October 21, 1958 for sitting on the front of a city bus. The incident happened shortly after the city eliminated its law requiring segregated seating, and gave the company power to direct seating.

The court, apparently leaving the decision of how buses were to be used to unstated powers to enforce the following of unofficial custom, said law would not be broken if people volunteered to submit to segregation.

"Whether segregated seating is secured by custom, policy or usage, so long as it is accomplished by voluntary adherence, divorced from state action, no violation or civil rights is presented," Judge Grooms said.

However, he dismissed a portion of the suit against the transit company and held up a decision in the section involving the city.

Judge Hobart, in dismissing the portion of the suit against the company, said that the seating arrangement was a matter between the company and Negroes. Transit rules require Negroes to seat from the rear and whites to seat from the front.

He said that if the city ordinance giving the bus firm authority to direct seating was "enacted as a sham to perpetuate discrimination in bus seating, and is being enforced to that end, the challenge to its constitutionality in application must be sustained."

In Washington, the Supreme Court ruled that "suspicion is not enough" to permit FBI and other police agencies to arrest a citizen. The ruling reversed the conviction of John P. Henry of Chicago, who was picked up by FBI agents during a general lookout for whiskey thieves in 1957. They found no liquor but did find three cartons of stolen radios.

The 7-2 vote said that FBI agents did not have the necessary "probable cause" to take Henry and a companion into custody. The two dissenters were Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice Tom C. Clark. The majority opinion was written by Justice William O. Douglas.

The court, which recessed after Monday's rulings, also:

Denied a hearing to three stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad challenging the proxy votes cast for a management slate in an election last year; refused to hear barbers union of Philadelphia case challenging the validity of a state court order forbidding it to picket a one-man barber shop for not joining and dismissed an appeal by supermarket owners of New Orleans challenging the validity of a state milk marketing law.

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues 11-24-59

Birmingham Bus Seating Plan Upheld

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues 11-24-59

Segregation Rights Of Transit Company OKd By U.S. Judge

P. 1

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Judge H. Hobart Grooms ruled that the arrest of 13 Negroes who broke the rule and sat at the front of a bus in October, 1958, was a violation of their civil rights.

But he said the one incident of police action did not constitute a policy of police enforcement of the bus company's segregated seating rule.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Following their arrest, the 13 Negroes brought suit against the Birmingham City Commission and Birmingham Transit Co., contending their constitutional rights had been violated.

In his ruling Monday, Judge Grooms dismissed the portion of the suit naming the transit company and continued the portion naming the city commission, indicating a possible further ruling later.

Judge Grooms said the "fact that the transit company operates under a franchise from the city of Birmingham does not deprive it of its status of a private business firm or make it an agency of the city or the state."

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Birmingham integration leader and one of the Negroes arrested, said:

"I can't say what the next step will be, and I can't comment on the judge's ruling until we meet with our attorneys, but I'm sure Negroes in Birmingham will not be satisfied with anything less than desegregation."

TESTED LAW

Birmingham no longer had a city ordinance requiring segregated seating. The law was wiped off the books shortly after a group of Negroes filed suit attacking the law. The city then substituted an ordinance giving Birmingham Transit Co. authorit to direct seating. The bus company promptly ruled that whites must seat from the front and Negroes from the rear.

The 13 Negroes tested the law by seating themsleves at the front, were arrested, and then filed suit charging that the new law amounts to segregated seating. They contended the bus company and the city conspired to preserve separate seating.

Judge Grooms said the seating arrangement was a matter to be settled by the Negroes and the bus company.

"Whether segregated seating is secured by custom, policy or usage, so long as it is accomplished by voluntary adherence, divorced from state action, no violation of civil rights is presented," he said.

But, he added, if the city ordinance giving the bus company the authoirty to direct seating was "enacted as a sham to perpetuate discrimination in bus seating, and is being enforced to that end, the challenge to its constitutionality in application must be sustained."

OTHER DEFENDANTS

In dismissing the portion of the suit naming the bus company, Judge Grooms said it "did not act in concert with the other defendants or conspire with them to deprive the plaintiffs of rights guaranteed to them under the constitution."

Judge Grooms said action against the city commission will be held up for a "reasonable time" to determine possible damages due the Negroes.

The Negroes sought an injunction to prohibit either the city or the bus company from enforcing the seating rule, and asked $100,000 damages stemming from their arrest.

Following their arrest last year, 11 of the Negroes received suspended sentences and two were given fines ranging up to $100 and jail sentences up to 60 days.

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues 11-24-59
P. 2

Federal Court Drops Bus Suit

The Commercial Appeal
P. 7

Judge Rules Negro Rights Violated By Arrests In Birmingham

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 23.—Federal Judge Hobart H. Grooms Monday dismissed a suit against the Birmingham Transit Co. attacking segregated seating, but continued the action against the City Commission for a "reasonable time."

Tues 11-24-59

Judge Grooms held the transit firm "did not act in concert with the other defendants or conspire with them to deprive the plaintiffs of rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

He said the Birmingham city commissioners had not followed "a fixed policy of discrimination" as contended by 13 Negroes. But he said the civil rights of the Negroes were violated when they were arrested and jailed.

Law Violation Alleged

The Negroes were arrested Oct. 21, 1958, for sitting in the front of a city bus on grounds they violated a new city ordinance giving the bus company the right to set up seating arrangements on buses.

The new ordinance had replaced one declared unconstitutional in an earlier Federal Court ruling.

The Negroes, who were found guilty of the charge, had asked for a Federal injunction to prohibit the city from enforcing the seating law and the bus company from carrying it out.

Injunction Asked

They also asked the law "as applied" be declared unconstitutional and that a final judgment enjoining enforcement of any law requiring segregation be issued.

Judge Grooms said that "whether segregated seating is secured by custom, policy or usage, so long as it is accomplished by voluntary adherence, divorced from state action, no violation of civil rights is presented."

But he added that if the segregation ordinance was "enacted as a sham to perpetuate discrimination in bus seating, and is being enforced to that end, the challenge of its constitutionality in application must be sustained."

38b 1959 ALABAMA BIRMINGHAM BUS SEATING

ARRESTS IN BUS SEATING IN BIRMINGHAM VIOLATED CIVIL RIGHTS, U. S. COURT RULES

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Atlanta, Ga.
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The court, apparently leaving the decision of how buses were to be used to unstated powers to enforce the following of unofficial custom, said law would not be broken if people volunteered to submit to segregation.

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Atlanta, Ga.

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The Montgomery Advertiser

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Montgomery, Ala.

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P. 7
38b

Judge Grooms said action against the city commission will be held up for a "reasonable time" to determine possible damages due the Negroes.

The Negroes sought an injunction to prohibit either the city or the bus company from enforcing the seating rule, and asked $100,000 damages stemming from their arrest.

Following their arrest last year, 11 of the Negroes received suspended sentences and two were given fines ranging up to $100 and jail sentences up to 60 days.

Federal Court Drops Bus Suit

The Commercial Appeal
P. 7

Judge Rules Negro Rights Violated By Arrests In Birmingham

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 23.—Federal Judge Hobart H. Grooms Monday dismissed a suit against the Birmingham Transit Co. attacking segregated seating, but continued the action against the City Commission for a "reasonable time."

Tues 11-24-59

Judge Grooms held the transit firm "did not act in concert with the other defendants or conspire with them to deprive the plaintiffs of rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

He said the Birmingham city commissioners had not followed "a fixed policy of discrimination" as contended by 13 Negroes. But he said the civil rights of the Negroes were violated when they were arrested and jailed.

Law Violation Alleged

The Negroes were arrested Oct. 21, 1958, for sitting in the front of a city bus on grounds they violated a new city ordinance giving the bus company the right to set up seating arrangements on buses.

The new ordinance had replaced one declared unconstitutional in an earlier Federal Court ruling.

The Negroes, who were found guilty of the charge, had asked for a Federal injunction to prohibit the city from enforcing the seating law and the bus company from carrying it out.

Injunction Asked

They also asked the law "as applied" be declared unconstitutional and that a final judgment enjoining enforcement of any law requiring segregation be issued.

Judge Grooms said that "whether segregated seating is secured by custom, policy or usage, so long as it is accomplished by voluntary adherence, divorced from state action, no violation of civil rights is presented."

But he added that if the segregation ordinance was "enacted as a sham to perpetuate discrimination in bus seating, and is being enforced to that end, the challenge of its constitutionality in application must be sustained."

Second setback—

The B'ham News

Negroes lose Terminal suit

B'ham, Ala.

Tues, 11-24-59

Birmingham's waiting-room case was dismissed in Federal Court here yesterday afternoon.

It was the second major decision on segregation handed down in U. S. District Court yesterday.

P. 30

Judge Hobart H. Grooms had filed earlier in the day a decision dismissing a suit against the Birmingham Transit Co. brought by 13 Negroes last year.

Action against the city commissioners, co-defendants with the Transit Co. in the bus suit, was sustained "for a reasonable time," however.

IN DISMISSING the Terminal Station waiting-room case, U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne ruled that none of the defendants were denied equal facilities because of their race.

Judge Lynne tried the case here late last month. He had dismissed the case once before, last March, but the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision.

In ruling that discrimination did not exist, Judge Lynne said, "No one of the defendants, under color of practice, custom, usage or state law, is denying or threatening to deny Negroes equal privileges and immunities by depriving them of their right to use . . . any waiting room at the Terminal Station, because of their color or race."

DEFENDANTS IN the case were the city commissioners, Birmingham Terminal Co. and the Alabama Public Service Commissioners.

The decision also stated that the court believed that the city commissioners had issued no orders during or since 1956 for the arrests of Negroes sitting in the "Interstate and White Passengers" waiting room.

The case was brought by a Birmingham Negro couple, Carl and Alexinia Baldwin, a school teacher and furniture repairman, who were arrested in 1956 while sitting in the white waiting room. They were charged with disorderly conduct by city police, but the charges were dropped.

Judge Lynne called the arrest of the Baldwins in his decision "regrettable."

THE RULING HELD that neither the Birmingham Terminal Co. nor the Public Service Commission had pursued a policy of discrimination.

Judge Lynne added in his opinion that, while no law or custom may compel segregation of the races in public transportation, "it is equally clear that people of good will of both races are free to observe traditions which for generations have been an intimate part of their way of life."

Transit Decision Is Not The End

The B'ham News

B'ham, Ala.

The ruling of Judge Hobart Grooms in the Birmingham Transit Company case brought by a group of Negroes is provocative.

Tues, 11-24-59

Judge Grooms held that the Negroes' civil rights were violated when they were arrested and sentenced for sitting in the front of a bus. But he made it very clear that the action did not show from the evidence that it constituted a policy. There is no evidence of conspiracy as between the company, which requires segregated seating, and the city. The seating arrangement is declared a matter as between the Negroes and the company.

P. 14

The federal court decision clearly will not be the end of the matter. Negroes under the spur of a small group of activists are likely to take further steps in the transit situation, whether that be further action as to this ruling or renewed general efforts to test the separated seating arrangement.

But the ruling, so far as it goes, raises a question whether a company's own set of rules can be allowed to stand to the end of preserving separation of bus riders.

The transit company, of course, operates under a public franchise. It is subject to local and state authority in offering its public service. It is, however, a privately owned company and it is conceivable that, as such, it might have much leeway in determining how its passengers shall be seated. It is more than conceivable that to instruct a company in how it handles such arrangements for patrons might be going very far indeed. In a sense very nearly all business is "public" in that it offers goods or service for sale. The degree to which authority may be allowed to invade such management decisions is a persistent moot question.

Shuttlesworth May Argue Case

Startling New Move May End Bottleneck In B'ham Bias Fight

Courier p. 1
Pittsburgh Pa.

By TREZZYANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

Sat. 7-25-59

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—That legal roadblock which has kept Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights out of the courts in their legal battles against local segregation, may soon be broken by a new and startling move, this reporter has learned.

Stalled now because local attorneys decline to associate with Atty. Ernest D. Jackson Sr. of Jacksonvillle, Fla., acting for the Movement in filing the latest suit against park segregation, the legal action may soon actually get before Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynn by means of Movement leaders acting as their own attorneys.

In Jacksonville last week, Attorney Jackson told this reporter that legal action had ground to a complete standstill because Judge Lynne had denied a Jackson motion that he be allowed to file the parks suit without having local counsel associated with him.

Last February Judge Lynne issued an order to the clerk of U. S. District Court to not accept any suits filed by lawyers who live outside the jurisdiction unless they have local counsel associated with them.

■

THIS BLOCKED Mr. Jackson from filing the suit brought by Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth with 16 petitioners. Local attorneys would not associate in the case with Attorney Jackson and the suit thus could not be filed.

Attorney Jackson then filed a motion to be allowed to file without local counsel. Denial of this motion put a solid block on the filing of the suit, unless the Movement could get a local lawyer to file it. The Movement and local lawyers have not been able to agree on fees, since the Movement leaders say they cannot afford the price the local lawyers are asking.

Mr. Jackson says he has offered to withdraw from the case and let a local lawyer file it and get the fee, if the local lawyer will, after filing, allow him to be associated with him.

It has been pointed out that local Negro lawyers have filed several suits on behalf of the Shuttlesworth Movement but have not secured final adjudication in any of them.

Attorney Jackson was engaged to file a suit against school segregation, filed it and took it all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court where a decision was rendered holding the Alabama pupil placement act valid "on its face," but that it would be held unconstitutional if it is ever used to bar Negroes because of race. Groundwork was laid to test this situation. This was before the local attorneys declined to join Attorney Jackson in filing other suits. They began to resent nis coming in as an outsider, it seemed.

■

ONE ATTORNEY here, Demetrius Newton, accepted $1,500 in fees to associate with Attorney Jackson in filing the parks suit, but after consulting with other local lawyers, Attorney Newton withdrew. The $1,500 has not been refunded as of last week, Attorney Jackson said.

With members of the Movement eager to continue their fight against racial segregation in this city—believed to be the capstone of segregation in Dixie—the new move to have the suits filed by the individual Movement leaders themselves and then let them act as their own attorneys is believed to be the strategy which will now be followed.

This strategy is legal, and Attorney Jackson says he believes that Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth is quite capable of arguing his own case in court. The fiery leader of the Alabama Christian Movement is currently in Austria attending an international meeting.

■

UPON HIS return, it is expected that the new move will be made and the battle against local segregation against Negroes will once again be in the courts. The new tactic may be used in all phases of the segregation fight.

A general feeling among Southern whites is that when segregation fails in Birmingham, it will fail all over the South. This city is pictured as the hub of resistance to integration.

Movement members have been restless over the inactivity of their cases in the courts here, but still they are loyal to Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth and his associates.

38b 1959

ALABAMA

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE R.H. GROOMS
BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham Fights To Keep Its Buses Segregated

Daily Home
Talladega
Ala.
Thurs
1-22-59

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Birmingham's effort to maintain racial segregation on public buses faces another court test today.

U.S. District Judge R. H. Grooms was scheduled to hear motions from the city and the bus company to dismiss or hold in abeyance a suit filed by 13 Birmingham Negroes.

The suit attacks a city ordinance that gives the Birmingham Transit Co. the authority to direct seating on its buses.

The transit company's rule is that Negroes must seat from the rear and white persons must seat from the front.

In the suit, the Negroes contend that the ordinance has the effect of imposing segregation barriers on the buses, although the law makes no mention of seating the races separately.

Together with the dismissal motion, the city and the bus company asked that the suit be held up until an earlier one is settled in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The earlier suit, filed by 22 Birmingham Negroes, attacked the constitutionality of a Birmingham ordinance that speiled out the law's requirements for separate seating.

Soon after the suit was filed the city commission repealed the ordinance and substituted the one handing the authority for seating directions over to the transit company.

P. 1

When the suit came up, Grooms refused to hear it on grounds that the law it attacked no longer existed. He took the judicial pregroative for rejecting the Negroes' efforts to substitute the new law for the old one in their suit.

The Negroes then appealed to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Before the 13 other Negroes filed suit attacking the city's power to back up the company's directions for segregated seating, they tested it by disobeying a driver's seating instructions.

They were arested on charges of a breach of the peace. Two were given short jail sentences and fines ranging up to $100 and the other were given suspended sentences and fines up to $100

Hearing before Fall unlikely—

Grooms refuses to delay or dismiss Negroes' bus suit

News
Birmingham
Ala
Thurs
1-22-59

U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms today refused to dismiss or delay a suit by 13 Negroes attacking Birmingham's new bus seating ordinance. Judge Grooms also temporarily denied a motion that the case be tried before a jury.

The city and the Birmingham Transit Co. are co-defendants in the suit.

Today's action by Judge Grooms leaves the suit in court here for hearing which is unlikely before next Fall.

THE SUIT attacks a city ordinance that gives Birmingham Transit Co. the authority to direct seating on its buses.

The transit company's rule is that Negroes must seat from the rear and whites must seat from the front.

In the suit, the Negroes contend that the ordinance has the effect of imposing segregation barriers on the buses, although the law makes no mention of seating races separately.

ALONG WITH the dismissal motion, the city and the bus company asked that the suit be held up until an earlier one is settled in the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

The earlier suit, filed by 22 Birmingham Negroes, attacked the constitutionality of a Birmingham ordinance that spelled out the law's requirements for separate seating.

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P. 1

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14 Plaintiffs To Face Judge In Bus Segregated Seating Case

World
Bham Ala
Wed 8-19-59

By EMORY JACKSON

38b
Ala

Fourteen plaintiffs are scheduled to go before U. S. Judge H. H. Grooms at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, Aug. 19 to ask him to strike down as a violation of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the to free the local buses of seating practices on Birmingham transit buses.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, local civil rights lawyer, is representing the complainants in the second of two different class-action suits seeking to free the local buses of seasing practices which allegedly offend the constitutional guarantee of equality under law, as plaintiffs relate it to seating arrangements on local public carriers.

This non-jury case will be heard in the Federal Court room located in the Birmingham Post Office Building. Judge Grooms whose adverse ruling in an earlier constitutional attack on the local bus-seating practices was upheld by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals is slated to preside.

Defendants in the case include the Board of Commissioners of Birmingham (Mayor James W. Morgan, Public Improvement Commissioner J. T. Waggoner, Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor) and the Birmingham Transit Company.

The case grew out of the arrest on or about Oct. 21 of 13 open-seat bus riders whom the city arrested and charged with violating a revised ordinance which empowers the bus operator to seat passenger so that they will "obey' Birmingham's policed-enforced racial seating practices. The complaint was filed Nov. 12, 1958 by Atty. Shores on behalf of 13 arrested open-seat bus riders and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, pastor of Bethel (North) Baptist Church and president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

The open-seat bus riders were found guilty in Recorder's Court of violating Ordinance 1487-F. They lost an appeal in Circuit Court. The convictions are currently before the State Court of Appeal for Review.

In Mobile, a suit is pending in Federal Court which is designed to lift racial seating practices from Mobile transit buses. The Federal Courts have kicked out dual seating laws in Montgomery, Ala. in the Tri-Cities (Sheffield, Tuscumbia Florence) sign-style seating was voluntarily dropped.

Birmingham is the remaining large Southern city with double-class seating regulations. Civic leaders in this industrial metropolis claim that the Negro segment represents a terrific chunk of the traffic on the local buses.

Judge Outrules Motions Seeking To Delay, Dismiss Transit Case

World

p. 1

Jan 24-59

U. S. Judge H. H. Grooms, outruled three motions Thursday morning Jan. 22 seeking to delay, dismiss or provide a jury trial in a case seeking to strike down racial seating practices on Birmingham transit buses.

Attorney for the City of Birmingham urged that hearing of the case involving Bowman versus Morgan be stayed until the Cherry versus Morgan case is disposed of by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Mrs. Lillie Bowman and 12 other open-seat bus riders who were arrested filed this latest legal attack on the bus segregation practices Nov. 12, 1958.

The suit, filed on behalf of the plaintiffs by Atty. Arthur D. Shores, attacks the application of the revised section [illegible] of the Birmingham City Code which confers upon bus operators the duty of enforcing racial seating on buses.

In kicking out the three defendant motions, Judge Grooms indicated that it would be about May before the case can be heard on Appeal. He gave defendant lawyers 30 days in which to file their answers and suggested that the jury trial motion could be renewed at that time.

City Attorney Willis argued vigorously for delaying the hearing. He contended that the "Bowman Group" and the "Cherry Group" purported to represent the same class of citizens seeking the same type of relief, although they were a different set of individual plaintiffs.

"Both groups can't represent the same class," Mr. Willis argued.

Atty. Shores told the court that the same racial practices in bus seating exist now as did before the city repealed Section 1413 of the City Code. He charged the city was getting the operators to enforce the racial seating practices, customs and usages that were under attack in the "Cherry versus Morgan Case."

The court observed after listening to the argument from Atty. Willis that the revised law tended to empower the bus operator to request a passenger to move, and if he did not, then push a button for the police to come and arrest him under the "breach of peace" clause.

Atty. Shores is expected to come up with a maneuver by which he can get a hearing earlier than May.

There are approximately six different sets of cases in federal and state courts here on the issue of open-seat bus riding. Two of them involved alleged violation of the anti-boycott law. Others are arrests made for attempting to ride buses on a sit-where-you please basis.

Court delays hearing in bus seating suit

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Wed. 8-19-59

p. 1

Suit of 13 Birmingham Negroes against city commissioners and Birmingham Transit Co. was continued until Sept. 2 today because of a death in the family of U. S. District H. H. Grooms.

Judge Grooms said Mrs. Grooms' brother, William E. McCrocklin of Louisville, Ky., died this morning in Louisville, after a heart attack. McCrocklin, 59, worked for Western Union Telegraph Co.

The judge said funeral arrangements were incomplete. He and Mrs. Grooms left early this afternoon to drive to Louisville.

Sept. 2 was the earliest date the case could be set.

386

IT INVOLVES a complaint by the Negroes that their constitutional rights have been violated by a transit company rule which requires Negroes to take seats from the rear of buses and whites from the front.

The Negroes, all of whom were arrested after they disobeyed the rule, contend that a Birmingham city ordinance giving the transit company authority to direct seating on its buses, provides for segregation in effect, even though it does not specifically provide for it.

They are also asking $100,000 damages. Two of them were given short jail sentences and fines up to $100. The other 11 were given suspended sentences and fines up to $100, after their arrests.

A GROUP OF 22 Negroes earlier lost a suit in federal court here against the city commissioners and the transit company when they sought to attack a former ordinance which specifically called for segregated bus seating.

The ordinance was repealed before the trial and Judge Grooms ruled that the suit was invalid since the ordinance no longer existed.

The ordinance now under attack was passed after repeal of the first ordinance.

A large group of spectators, mostly Negro, had gathered for today's hearings.

Judge Wants Briefs Filed In Bus Case

Journal

Mont. Alabama

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — A suit by Negroes seeking to end racial segregation on city buses in Birmingham will be at least another month in the settling.

Thurs. 9-3-59

p. 5-A

U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms listened to about two hours of testimony and arguments at the start of a hearing Wednesday, then directed the bus company and the city to submit their side in writing within 30 days.

After that, he said, attorneys for the 13 Negroes in the suit will have 10 days to file an answer if they like.

385

The Negroes contend their constitutional rights are violated by a Birmingham Transit Co. rule that requires Negroes to seat from the rear and white persons to seat from the front.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED

They contend the city conspired with the bus company in an effort to maintain segregated seating through the rule.

Before filing suit, the Negroes tested the rule by ignoring a driver's directions and seating themselves at the front of a bus. They were arrested, convicted of breach of the peace, and drew fines up to $100 and jail sentences up to 60 days.

In addition to asking federal court to overthrow the seating rule as unconstitutional, they are asking for $100,000 damages.

Much of the testimony was given by the Rev. J. S. Phifer, one of the 13 Negroes who brought the suit.

DON'T PERSONALIZE

Phifer declined to say whether he and the other Negroes had attempted to ask the transit company to rescind its rules before then was canceled after the demonstration last fall.

"I don't want to personalize (sic) the wrong ones," he said.

Later it was brought out that a meeting of the Negroes and bus company officials was set up, but then was cnaceled after the demonstration.

Other witnesses included I. M. Daniel, driver of the bus which the 13 Negroes boarded, W. H. Webb, assistant superintendent of the transit company, and police Capt. W. J. Haley. They told of incidents the day of the demonstration.

Bus company denies charges in seating suit

Birmingham Ala

Birmingham Transit Co. has denied allegations of a suit filed by 13 Negroes, attacking a city ordinance which authorizes company drivers to tell passengers where to sit.

The transit company filed its answer in federal court here today denying that it "has acted in concert with the other defendants in the suit (Birmingham City Commissioners) conspired and continues to conspire to deny these plaintiffs and other Negroes similarly situated rights guaranteed to these plaintiffs by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

2-20-59

U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms gave the transit company and the city 30 days to answer the suit after a hearing Jan. 22 at which he denied motions by the defendants that the suit be dismissed.

p 20

Saturday is the deadline for the city to file its answer.

The suit filed Nov. 12, 1958, asked for $100,000 in damages and an order restraining enforcement of a Birmingham City ordinance which gives the transit company authority to direct seating on its buses operating within the city.

Birmingham Wins Round In Bus Suit

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld dismissal of a Negro suit aimed at ending racial segregation on Birmingham city buses.

The appeals court agreed with U.S. District Judge H. H. Grooms that the suit was pointless because the law it attacked no longer exists.

38b

City officials changed the law after the suit was filed, wiping out legal restrictions against integrated seating and putting the policy-making power in the hands of Birmingham Transit Co.

The transit company promptly ruled that Negroes must seat from the rear and whites from the front.

A second suit takes issue with the new law.

Bus Seat Suit Dismissal Plea Denied

38b

Grooms Clears Way For Trial Testing Application Of Law

Birmingham

The way was cleared in Federal Court here yesterday for a second trial testing Birmingham bus segregation.

U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms overruled motions by Birmingham Transit Co. and the City of Birmingham asking that a suit by 13 Negroes be dismissed or not tried until an appeal of the old bus case is ruled on.

Birmingham

A group of Negroes lost the first bus seating suit in Federal Court last October and they appealed the decision by Judge Grooms in that case to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The appeal is pending.

The city and the transit company asked the court to delay action on the new suit, filed last November, until the old suit is ruled on.

1-23-59

The new case, the one the motions were heard on yesterday, doesn't attack the city's bus seating law itself, but does attack its application.

P 2

The law doesn't mention segregation. It gives common carriers the right to make seating rules. The bus company rule is: Negroes fill seats from rear to front, whites from front to rear.

A motion for a jury trial was temporarily overruled, along with the other motions.

The case probably will be tried this Fall.

Birmingham Minister Fined, Sentenced In Bus Boycott Case

Informer

Houston

Texas

38b

Sat 4-4-59

p 3

BIRMINGHAM (ANP) - The Rev Calvin Wood, pastor of East End Baptist church, last week was sentenced to serve a six-month jail sentence, and was fined $500 for urging the members of his congregation to boycott the city's segregated buses. Two elderly Negro women testified that the minister urged the church to stop riding buses "and to make the white people for whom they worked to provide transportation in their own cars". Following
their own cars Followi
Wood's arrest, the women said they have been barred from the church.

TO APPEAL

Circuit Court Judge Alta L King who fixed the sentence said Wood "talked in general" about segregation from his pulpit. The minister testified that he had not urged his congregation to stop riding buses until they were integrated. He was sentenced under the state's boycott law. Attorney's for Wood, Orzell Billingsley and Oscar Adams, said they would appeal his conviction.

The lawyers contend that Wood was guaranteed the right of free speech under the Constitution and that this would permit Wood to urge the boycott. The minister's appeal bond was set at $1000.

Connor denies waiting room discrimination

The Birmingham News P. 2

B'ham, Ala.

By DAN ROPER
News staff writer

Commissioner Eugene Connor told a Federal Court today he had given no instructions to Birmingham police concerning Negroes sitting in a white waiting room at Terminal Station.

38b

Connor was the last witness heard during the second day of the Terminal Station waiting room integration trial.

U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne recessed court until 10 a.m. Monday, because of conflicting Grand Jury dockets.

Connor testified that shortly after taking office in 1958 he told the Birmingham chief of police that police could do nothing if a Negro passenger had an interstate ticket.

CONNOR TOLD the court he did not recall making any official statement about maintaining segregation in the terminal: He added that police had authority to arrest persons on disorderly conduct charges.

He was asked by Negro Atty. Oscar W. Adams Jr. if he considered a Negro what sat in the white waiting room has violated the disorderly conduct law of the city.

"It depends on what he's doing," Connor said.

Adams asked what would Connor do if the Negro was doing nothing while sitting in the terminal.

"Then it depends on what he says," Connor replied.

Connor also said he had never had any Negroes arrested for sitting in the "interstate and white waiting room."

A terminal spokesman testified that Negroes could sit anywhere in the terminal as far as the Birmingham Terminal Co. was concerned.

He added, however, the terminal maintained two waiting rooms.

J. C. CALDWELL, superintendent in charge of operation of the terminal, said he knew of no employe who asked a Negro to leave the white waiting room. He said he saw Negroes in the white waiting room this week.

The Rev. Edward Gardner, 6207 Third-av, n, said he visited the terminal about twice a year and on each occasion had seen no Negroes in the waiting room marked "interstate."

W. E. Shortridge, 1430 19th-st, Ensley, a Negro funeral director, said he paid frequent visits to the terminal and had never seen Negroes in the white waiting room.

THE CASE WAS BROUGHT by a Birmingham Negro couple, Carl and Alexinia Baldwin, of 206 10th-av, w. They filed their complaint, which asks Federal Court to declare the state waiting room law null and void, on Jan. 25, 1957.

Defendants are Birmingham City Commission, Alabama Public Service Commission and Birmingham Terminal Co.

The case was first heard by Judge Lynne in March, 1957, when he dismissed it as a "hypothetical" question. The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision.

The couple, a furniture repairman and school teacher, were the first of five witnesses at the opening session yesterday.

Baldwin testified that on Dec 22, 1956, he and his wife took seats in the waiting room marked "interstate and white passengers."

Baldwin said that two policemen told him to move to a Negro waiting room.

He said he replied that he and his wife were "quite comfortable where we are."

Baldwin said five other policemen arrived and asked him to move. He said he told the officers he had tickets for Milwaukee and according to the sign marked "interstate" he was sitting in the correct waiating room.

He said he and his wife were then taken to City Hall and later to jail.

The cases on charges of disorderly conduct was tried in City Court on Feb. 25, 1957, and dismissed.

C. C. (Jack) Owen, president of Alabama Public Service Commission, told the court he knew of no oral or written orders to carriers requiring them to enforce segregation of passengers in waiting rooms.

A Negro librarian of a Florida high school, Ira G. Michaels, testified she had been asked to move from the "interstate and white waiting room" on three occasions by police.

She made train connections here in traveling from Fort Pierce, Fla., where she teaches, to her home in Jackson, Miss., she testified.

The librarian, under cross-examination, testified she had not read the sign above the waiting room before entering the first time. She added that she had filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission and had planned to file a suit herself before learning of the Baldwin's action.

Caldwell testified he was directed by the chairman of the board of control of the Terminal Co. to put up the signs designating "interstate and white" and "intrastate and Negro" waiting rooms.

Earlier, before an all-Negro audience in the courtroom, Baldwin's attorney, Demetrious C. Newton, asked him if he belonged to the NAACP. Baldwin declined to answer, saying only, "I didn't have time to attend meetings."

INTEGRATION SOUGHT

The Commercial Appeal p 13

Negroes Want Waiting Room Rule Changed

Memphis, Tenn.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 27. — (UP)—A Birmingham Negro furniture maker and his wife asked United States District Judge Seybourn Lynn Tuesday to abolish segregation in the waiting rooms at the Birmingham railroad terminal.

Carl and Alexina Baldwin claimed they were discriminated against when arrested in a white waiting room at the terminal in 1956.

38b

Baldwin said he and his wife had been in the waiting room some 20 minutes when two policemen told them to move to the colored section. Baldwin said he told the police he was perfectly comfortable where he was but denied he was disorderly and resisted arrest.

The Baldwins were arrested Dec. 17. 1956.

In rights case—

News

Bus seating to be settled

B'Ham, Ala. Tue. 10-13-59.

Tue. 10-13-59.

p. 29

The fate of segregated seating in Birmingham buses is expected to be decided within two to three weeks in U. S. District Court here.

Birmingham Transit Co., co-defendants with Birmingham City commissioners, in a suit over the issue, filed its final written arguments in the case yesterday.

The 13 Negroes, who filed the suit, have 10 days in which to file their answer.

Then Judge H. H. Grooms, who tried the case in early September, is expected to hand down his decision.

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The suit filed last year claims that the Transit Co. and city commissioners conspired in passing a city ordinance which gives the company authority to direct seating on its buses and makes disobedience of company rules a breach of the peace.

Ala

THE NEGROES filed the suit after they were arrested by Birmingham police for disobeying a driver's request to move to the rear of the bus. They claim their constitutional rights were violated and ask for $100,000 damages which they claim they suffered as a result. Eleven of them were given suspended sentences and two were given fines and sentences. The convictions were upheld in Circuit Court, but now is in the State Court of Appeals.

In its argument filed yesterday, the Transit Co. maintains that the city ordinance in question "does nothing more than recognize the common law right of the Birmingham Transit Co. to do what it was doing before its enactment and is now doing."

It further states that "in the exercise of that right, the company, as a private entity, is not, has not, and does not intend to call upon 'state action' for the enforcement of its rule, published and privately enforced pursuant to this common law right."

Another group of Negroes lost a similar suit in Federal Court earlier last year when they sought to have a former city ordinance specifically calling for segregated seating, declared unconstitutional.

Judge Grooms ruled in that case, that since the ordinance in question had been repealed before the case came to trial, it was a moot question and there was no basis for action.

Birmingham Official Denies Terminal Retains Race Policy

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — J. C. Caldwell, superintendent at Birmingham's terminal station, testified in U.S. District Court Tuesday that the station has no segregation policy.

Wed. 10-28-59

Caldwell testified during the first day of a waiting-room integration suit in which a Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baldwin are seeking to have separate waiting rooms for Negro and white persons declared unconstitutional.

p. 1

Caldwell said there is "no form of segregation at all, so far as the terminal is concerned."

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But he added that most Negroes and all white persons follow a pattern set by signs which direct all interstate and white persons to one waiting room and intrastate and Negro passengers to another waiting room.

Baldwin testified that he was arrested by a Birmingham policeman after he was told that there was a Negro waiting room on the other side of the building.

He said he and his wife were booked on disorderly conduct charges when they refused to move.

Ala

The charges were dismissed in Birmingham City Court Feb. 25, 1957. Tuesday's proceedings were the result of a U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals reversal of U.S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne's dismissal of the case last March.

At that time, Lynne dismissed the case as a hypothetical question.

Defendants are the City of Birmingham, the terminal station and the Alabama Public Service Commission.

The Montgomery Advertiser

Negro attorneys Tuesday called Alabama Public Service Commission President C. C. (Jack) Owen, who was asked about the state's order concerning waiting rooms and signs for waiting rooms.

Owen said the order "speaks for itself."

Montgomery, Ala.

Lynne asked Owen if the PSC has issued orders requiring carriers to enforce segregation of passengers who have bought tickets for interstate use.

Wed. 10-28-59

Owen said "No, sir."

p. 2

He also denied that the commission had ordered municipalities to enforce segregation ordinances concerning passengers who have interstate tickets.

The Baldwins testified they had purchased a ticket for Milwaukee, Wis.

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Ida Michael, a Negro librarian who works in Ft. Pierce, Fla., testified that she had been ordered to leave the white waiting room in the Birmingham station three times—twice last year and once this year.

Ala

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13 Negroes' Bus Case Appeals Are Dismissed

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

Fri. 4-3-59

The Alabama Court of Appeals yesterday dismissed appeals by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and 12 other Negroes on disorderly conduct convictions in connection with an anti-segregation demonstration on Birmingham's buses.

The Negroes were convicted in Recorder's Court here last October, and appealed to Circuit Court, which upheld the ruling.

The Court of Appeals ruling upheld jail sentences on two of the Negroes, including Shuttlesworth, and fines ranging up to $100 on all of them.

p. 1

The convictions were the outgrowth of a court test of segregation on Birmingham buses.

The Negroes had contended that while the city's new bus seating law does not mention segregated seating, it added up to the same thing and violated their constitutional rights.

The Court of Appeals said the appeal was dismissed because the transcript of the trial testimony was not filed in the time allowed by law, and the court had not been notified that any new trial motion was pending.

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Shuttlesworth and another minister, the Rev. J. S. Phifer, received jail terms.

Ala

Shuttlesworth was sentenced to 90 days in jail and fined $100. Phifer was sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $100.

Shuttlesworth and Phifer have 15 days either to appeal the ruling or begin their jail terms.

The others were given 180-day suspended sentences and warned by Recorder's Judge William Conway that they had "better stay out of trouble."

All were jailed for five days after the Negroes boarded downtown buses and sat in front seats.

SUIT WAS FILED BY CARL BALDWIN, WIFE

Birmingham World p. 1.

B'Ham, Ala.

At least two big-name figures were expected to be summoned as witnesses in the two-year old "Waiting Room Case" scheduled for trial at 9:30, Tuesday, Oct. 27 before U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne.

Wed. 10-28-59.

The suit, filed January 25, 1957 by Carl L. Baldwin and his, Mrs. Alexinia Baldwin, seeks to have the court declare dual waiting rooms at the Birmingham Terminal Station unconstitutional.

Judge Lynne in March, 1957 dismissed the suit. January 14, the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the lower court ruling.

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The Baldwins were arrested Dec. 22, 1956 for allegedly using the general waiting room. They had purchased tickets to Milwaukee, Wis. They were charged with "disorderly conduct." The late Ralph E. Parker, Chief Recorder, nol prossed the cases Feb. 12, 1957.

Ala

Attys. Demetrius C. Newton and Oscar W. Adams, Jr. are representing the Baldwins.

Named as defendants are the Birmingham Board of Commissioners, the Birmingham Terminal Co., and the Alabama Public Service Commission.

38b 1959

ALABAMA

Seperate Seats Upheld, But Not Enforcement

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 24 (AP).—United States District Court has upheld Birmingham Transit Co.'s right to require separate racial seating on city buses, but warned that police enforcement amounts to a violation of civil rights.

Judge H. Hobart Grooms ruled yesterday that the arrest of 13 Negroes who broke the rule and sat at the front of a bus in October, 1958, was a violation of their civil rights.

But, he said, the one incident of police action did not constitute a policy of police enforcement of the bus company's seating rule.

38b

After their arrest, the 13 Negroes brought suit for $100,000 damages against the Birmingham City Commission and Birmingham Transit Co., contending their constitutional rights had been violated.

In his ruling yesterday, Judge Grooms dismissed a portion of the suit naming the transit company and continued the part naming the city commission.

No City Ordinance

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Birmingham integration leade rand one of the Negroes arrested, said:

"I can't say what the next step will be, and I can't comment on the judge's ruling until we meet with our attorneys, but I'm sure Negroes in Birmingham will not be satisfied with anything less than desegregation."

Birmingham no longer has a city ordinance requiring separate seating. The law was wiped off the books shortly after a group of Negroes filed suit attacking it. The city then substituted an ordinance giving Birmingham Transit Co. authority to direct seating.

Judge Grooms said the seating arrangement was a matter to be settled by the Negroes and the bus company.

Voluntary Action Upheld

"Whether segregated seating is secured by custom, policy or usage, so long as it is accomplished by voluntary adherence, divorced from State action, no violation of civil rights is presented," he said.

But, he added, if the city ordinance giving the bus company the authority to direct seating was "enacted as a sham to perpetuate discrimination in bus seating, and is being enforced to that end, the challenge to its constitutionality in application must be sustained.

Judge Grooms said action against the City Commission will be held up for a "reasonable time" to determine possible damages due the Negroes.

Bus riders free to sit anywhere

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

(SPECIAL TO AFRO)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—City policemen here can no longer interefere if colored passengers sit anywhere they wish on a city bus or in train or bus stations.

12-5-59

The first ruling came from District Judge Hobart Grooms. He ruled that the arrest last October of 13 colored persons for sitting in the front of a city bus was unconstitutional.

P. 1

Judge Grooms also ruled, however, that the single incident of the arrest of the 13 riders last year did not constitute a policy of police enforcement of bus segregation.

SEGREGATION on Birmingham buses has been maintaintained even though there has been a federal court ruling against it.

The city passed an ordinance allowing the bus company to seat its passengers as it wished.

The bus company said colored riders must seat themselves in the back. The arrest of the 13 last year established that city police were enforcing segregation.

JUDGE GROOMS reserved judgment on the issue of whether the city of Birmingham conspired with the bus company to keep segregation.

He did rule, however, that the question of seating was one to be settled by the bus company and its colored patrons.

He opined: "Whether segregated seating is secured by custom, policy or usage, so long as it is accomplished by voluntary adherence, divorced from state action, no violation of civil rights is presented."

He added that if the city regulation allowing the bus company to seat passengers was "enacted as a sham to perpetuate discrimination in bus seating and is being enforced to that end, the challenge to its constitutionality in application must be sustained."

Also last week, District Judge Seybourn Lynn said it was "regrettable" that colored persons were arrested while seated in a train station waiting room occupied by white persons.

However, he said, he found no evidence of a policy of discrimination. He explained by saying that no law or custom could compel segregation in public transportation but:

"It is equally clear that people of good will or both races are free to observe traditions which for generations have been an intimate part of their way of life."

The "tradition" in question was segregation. He indicated, then, that the station management was "free to observe" it.

CARL BALDWIN, who filed suit after he and his wife were arrested, said he would appeal the case.

"As far as I'm concerned, we'll keep appealing as long as there is a higher court."

The Baldwins were arrested in 1956 and charged with disorderly conduct.

The charges were dropped after they filed suit in federal court against the Birmingham Terminal Co., the Birmingham City Commission and the Alabama Public Service Company.

The latter agency hailed Judge Lynne's ruling as a "Sound victory for the people of Alabama and leaves us free and unhampered to continue their traditions and customs in a manner provided by law."

THE TWO FEDERAL court decisions, on similar issues, were similar. According to the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth in his statement to the AFRO:

"These two rulings, in the light of today's ideals of freedom and justice, are worse than the Dred Scott Decision."

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth is a leader in the Alabama Christian Movement and was one of the 13 persons arrested last year.

He explained that the ruling that police could not enforce bus segergation was really not a strong one.

He pointed out that the bus company can still segregate passengers, that protesting colored persons can still be arrested and charged with disorderly conduct, and that colored riders have no protection against white segregationists who might cause disturbances on buses.

"Here in Birmingham," he pointed out, "there's always a possibility of violence. Segregationists here have a long history of aggression against colored citizens.

"In the absence of a clearcut federal court ruling making police responsible for maintaining order, these white elements might create disorder.

38b

"Then, if we try to protect ourselves, although we can't be arrested for sitting in a seat, we can be arrested for disorderly conduct."

THE REV. MR. Shuttlesworth said that local colored citizens might wait until Judge Grooms rules on whether the city was a party to segregation.

After that ruling, he said, the case would be appealed to Circuit Court.

"If the Circuit Court upholds this ruling," he said, "we may have to take concerted action."

(In Montgomery, "concerted action" took the form of a boycott which brought the transit company to its knees and ended segregation.)

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said that it was possible that no arrests at all would be made if colored persons seated themselves where they wanted to on city buses.

* * *

THIS ABSENCE of police action, he said, would indicate to Judge Grooms that the city was not conspiring with the bus company to keep segregation.

The judge might then be inclined to rule that the city was not involved, he said. After that ruling, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth predicted, the city would then engage in mass "disorderly conduct" arrests against colored persons in the front of buses.

"Judge Grooms' decision will definitely be appealed," he said. "We are having our regular Monday mass meeting at my (Bethel Baptist) church to explain the situation to the people.

"One of the local papers said that the ruling is not the end of the bus matter.

"To that, we say 'Amen.'"

News Birmingham, Ala

Wed. 9-2-59

38b Ala

COUNSEL FOR THE 13 NEGROES . . . Atty. Arthur Shores and daughter, Helen

ATTORNEYS FOR THE CITY . . . J. M. Breckenridge, and J. H. Willis

TRANSIT COMPANY ATTORNEYS . . . Donald L. Collins and Jim Barton

Puts off ruling 40 days—

Judge delays decision in bus seating case

News Birmingham, Ala P. 1

Wed. 9-2-59

BY DANE HARRIS
News staff writer

Attorneys for Birmingham Transit Co., and the City Commission were given 30 days in Federal Court here today to present final written arguments against a suit filed by 13 Negroes.

Arthur Shores, attorney for the Negores, will then have 10 days in which to answer the briefs.

U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms will render a decision based on the documents and testimony heard in Federal Court today.

The 13 Negroes charged the city and transit company have conspired to enforce a transit company rule which they claim denied their constitutional rights.

Shores charged in court today that although a Birmingham city ordinance which gives the transit company authority to require Negroes to seat from the rear of the buses and whites from the front, may not be unconstitutional on its face, it is unconstitutional as applied to the group he repersents.

THE 13 NEGROES were arrested last Oct. 20 when they boarded a bus and refused to obey requests from the driver to move to the rear. Two of the Negroes, the Rev. J. S. Phifer and the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, were given fines and jail sentences. The other 11 were given suspended jail sentences. Phifer was given 60 days in jail and a $100 fine, and Shuttlesworth was given $100 fine and 90 days in jail in City Recorder's Court.

The sentences, which were upheld in Circuit Court here, have been carried to the Alabama Court of Appeals.

City Atty. J. H. Willis told the court that the transit company, which owns its buses outright is in the same position as a property owner who may exclude anyone he desires.

When the judge asked if this would hold true even though an individual had paid to ride the bus, Assistant City Atty. J. M. Breckenridge asked if it would not be a breach of the peace for a white person to enter a restaurant for Negroes against the wishes of the proprietor.

Judge Grooms is expected to hand down a decision in the case shortly after the 40 days required for both sides to file their final arguments.

IN ADDITION to requesting that the city ordinance as applied to the Negroes be declared unconstitutional, the suit also requests $100,000 damages.

J. P. Hodges, city clerk, also was a witness called by the plaintiffs. He testified the city ordinance in question was passed at the same meeting at which a previous city ordinance, which specifially called for segregated seating on city buses, was repealed.

Birmingham News Reporter Bud Gordon, was called as a witness by the city and transit company. He said he received a call from an unidentified person on the morning of Oct. 20, 1958. He said the caller told him to go to Quinn Finance Co., if he wanted a good story.

He said when he arrived there, he found about 25 or 30 Negroes. He said Shuttlesworth came forward and told him they were going out to ride buses and sit where they wanted to.

W. W. Gamel, a former city policeman, testified he saw about 50 Negroes marching across Fifth-av at 17th-st, n, and saw them enter Quinn Finance Co., on the morning of the bus incident.

Phifer testified that he and several of the other Negroes who filed the suit were present at Quinn Finance Co. on the morning of Oct. 20 before they boarded the Transit Co. bus.

PHIFER SAID THAT the plan to board the buses was not necessarily discussed by the group.

Under cross examination by Transit Co. Atty. Jim Barton, Phifer said that the group planned to board a bus to determine whether or not the city was maintaining segregation on the buses.

After repeated objections to this line of questioning by Shores, Judge Grooms instructed defense attorneys the motive for exercising a constiutional right is inmaterial but that he would allow the testimony in regard to the Negroes' claims for damages.

When Barton asked Phifer if he or any group of which he is a member had requested the Transit Co. to abandon a rule requiring Negroes to seat from the rear and whites from the front before deciding to test the rule last Oct. 20, Phifer answered, "No comment."

WHEN HE WAS INSTRUCTED that he would be required to answer the question, he answered, "I don't want to personalize the wrong ones."

It was later brought out that a group had requested a meeting with the Transit Co. prior to Oct. 20 and that a meeting had been scheduled. However, after the Oct. 20 incident, in which the 13 Negroes were arrested and charged with breach of the peace, the Transit Co. canceled the meeting.

Other witnesses called by Shores were I. M. Daniel, driver of the bus which the 13 Negroes boarded; Transit Co. Assistant Superintendent W. H. Webb and Birmingham Police Capt. W. J. Haley.

DANIEL SAID A large group of Negroes boarded his bus at 19th-st and 2nd-av, n, and sat near the front of the bus. He said that all but two or three refused to obey his requests to move to the rear of the bus.

Webb said he was called to the scene and asked the operator to again request the Negroes to move to the rear. When they didn't comply with the request, he said, he was instructed by the police to send the bus to the car barn.

Capt. Haley said the operator requested the Negroes individually to move to the rear of the bus after it reached the barn and that all but three or four refused to obey. Haley said the Negroes were "chanting or singing" but not using any abusive language.

He testified that he did not recall for sure whether or not the Negroes were charged with disorderly conduct or breach of the peace. Haley said several hundred people had congregated around the bus blocking traffic in the street as well as on the sidewalk.

He said he asked Webb to have the bus sent to the car barn so the investigation could be completed.

Further Legal Action On "Waiting Room, Bus Seating" Case Certain

Birmingham World Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 11-28-59.

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Further legal action in the "Waiting Room Suit" and in the "Bus Seating Case" appears certain"

P. 1

However, the ruling by U. S. Judge H. H. Grooms is involved.

First, Judge Grooms retained jurisdiction of the "Bus Seating Case' 'in which he announced his decision Nov. 23. He dismissed the action against the Birmingham Transit Company.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores who represented the open-seat bus riders in the case, said Nov. 25 that he is weighing the decision. It also denied the requested injunctive relief. However, Judge Grooms found that the police overstepped its bounds in making the arrests.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, one of the 11 plaintiffs in the case and president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights said the decision will be definitely appealed.

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Judge Grooms said flatly in his opinion that "the officers (who made the arrests) violated the civil rights" of the open-seat Negro bus riders.

Ala

It was this part of the opinion which seemed to offer some relief, but without the injunctive protection sought.

Judge Grooms "that this action be retained and remain pending for a reasonable time awaiting further and appropriate orders of this courts.

His formal opinion said, in part:

"A charge of "a breach of the peace" is one of broad import and may cover many kinds of misconduct. However, the court is of the opinion that the mere refusal to obey a request to move from the front to the rear of a bus, unaccompanied by other acts constituting a breach of the peace, is not a breach of the peace. In as far as the defendants, other than the Transit Company are concerned plaintiffs were in the exercise of the right secured to them by law."

"The word 'willful' in the context of a criminal stature of ordinance has been variously defined, but generally means an act ne voluntarily and purposely h the specific intent to do that ch the law forbids. The pur- or intent motivating a per- in the attempted exercise in wful manner of a right guar- by law does not deny to him the enjoyment of that right. It is, therefore, of no consequence that the plaintiffs were "willful' in their refusal to obey the request to move from the rear of the bus."

"Under the undisputed evidence, plaintiffs acted in a peaceful manner at all times and were in peaceful possession of the seats which they had taken on boarding the bus. Such being the case, the police officers were without legal right to direct where they should sit because of their color. The seating arrangement was a matter between the Negroes and the Transit Company. It is evident that the arrests at the bar were based on the refusal of the plaintiffs to comply with, the request to move since those who did move, though equally involved except as to compliance, were not arrested."

"Under the facts in this case, the officers violated the civil rights of the plaintiffs in arresting and imprisoning them. Ordinance 1487-F, and their "willful' 'refusal to move when directed to do so, did not authorize or justify their conduct."

"From the foregoing conclusion, it does not necessarily follow that the Commissioners are pursuing a fixed policy of discrimination."

"There is a very strong presumption that public officers will in good faith discharge their duties and observe the law. The Commissioners are required to 'be bound by Oath and Affirmation" to support the Constitution. The presumption of compliance will prevail until overcome by clear and convincing evidence to the contrary."

"If Ordinance 1487-F is simply a projection of Sections 1002 and 1413, enacted as a sham to perpetuate discrimination in bus seating, and is being enforced to that end, the challenge to its constitutionality in application must be sustained."

"If the Count was reviewing the constitutionality of Sections 1002 and 1413, it would need only follow a line already drawn and apparently recognized by the Commissioners in their action in repealing those sections. The line here is not so well drawn."

"A single discriminatory act, supported by other evidence of intention and purpose to discriminate because of race, may well establish a pattern that must be condemned as illegal."

Meantime, the Rev. Shuttlesworth, who criticized both the ruling by Judge Grooms in the "Bus Seating Case" and Judge Seybourn H. Lynne in the "Waiting Room Suit," issued the following statement, Nov. 24:

"Negroes are duty bound to seek quick reversal of the decisions in both the bus and terminal station cases. The cause of democracy is not served when city police power can be used to arrest and imprison innocent Negroes, and then be absolved of guilt or unrestrained from further errors by federal court decisions which appear to be armed more at requiring or permitting segregation than in declaring the fundamental rights of American citizens.'

"Negroes will never acept and be satisfied with segregation under any guise or arrangement; and we believe that there is bound to be justice somewhere higher in the federal judicial system."

Atty Demetrius C. Newton, who along with Atty. Oscar W. Adams Jr., represented Mr. and Mrs Carl L. Baldwin in the "Waiting Room Case" said that Judge Lynne's decision will be appealed Judge Lynne, for the second time, dismissed the suit. However he ruled that the Birmingha Terminal Waiting Room was opened to all.

Violations May Be Basis Of Further Ruling, Judge Says

Birmingham World

Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The arrest of 13 persons for refusing to obey the Birmingham Transit Company's segregated seating regulation was a violation of their civil rights, and may be the basis of a further ruling in the issue, a U.S. District Court judge ruled Monday.

Sat. 11-28-59

Judge Hobart H. Grooms said that Birmingham's interference into the matter may be considered as sustaining a "challenge to its constitutionality in application."

P. 6

The suit against the bus firm and the City Commission was brought by 13 persons after they were arrested and jailed October 21, 1958 for sitting on the front of a city bus. The incident happened shortly after the city eliminated its law requiring segregated seating, and gave the company power to direct seating.

386

Ala

The court, apparently leaving the decision of how buses were to be used to unstated powers to enforce the following of unofficial custom, said law would not be broken if people volunteered to submit to segregation.

"Whether segregated seating is secured by custom, policy or usage, so long as it is accomplished by voluntary adherence, divorced from state action, no violation or civil rights is presented," Judge Grooms said.

Both Sides Rest Waiting Room Case

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Attorneys for both sides in the Terminal Station waiting room segregation dispute rested their cases yesterday following three days of testimony.

Tues. 11-3-59

Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne took the case under advisement.

P. 3

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The plaintiffs rested their case following the testimony of Fred Taylor, a Birmingham News reporter, yesterday morning.

Police Chief Jamie Moore was the first defense witness.

Chief Moore told the court that city police had been instructed not to arrest Negroes who have interstate tickets and are sitting in the "white" interstate waiting room.

Ala

Moore said, however, that police were instructed to check Negroes in the white waiting room for interstate tickets.

Following Chief Moore's testimony, Police Capt. W. J. Haley and Officer William Shafner Jr., testified. The defense also called back J. C. Caldwell, terminal superintendent who had testified earlier, for a brief questioning.

The waiting room integration case was filed by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baldwin, a Negro couple arrested in December, 1956, for sitting in the intersate waiting room.

Charges against them later were dismissed in city court.

Defendants in the case are the Birmingham Terminal Co., City Commission, and the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Bare White Cleric's Role In Birmingham Bias Fight

Black Dispatch
38b
Okla.
Okla. City, Okla.
Jan 1-3-59

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor said a white minister from Nyack, N. Y., representing the "Fellowship of Reconciliation," had been working with local Negro integration groups.

Connor said the Rev. Glenn E. Smiley, a field secretary of the "fellowship," had also attempted "to get white denominational leaders to come out publicly for integration."

He said Smiley had been questioned by police before he left Birmingham early last week and had told officers that two Negro integration leaders, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and J. L. Ware, had attended a retreat at Nyack for a week of "intensive training in organizational procedure."

Smiley, receiving bitter criticism from Connor, also told police before leaving that he had spoken before Negro mass meetings with a total audience of some 3,200.

Connors said "it is deplorable that men will clothe themselves in the ministry and attempt to engage the cooperation of unsuspecting and bona fide ministers in the workings of unholy political ends and destructive organizations as the fellowship."

Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Association for Human Rights, is presently under bond pending an appeal of his conviction on charges growing out of his attempt to force integration of city transit buses.

His home and church have been bombed several times and he was badly beaten by a mob of white men when he tried to enroll some Negro children in an all-white school in 1957.

Connor said he could not call Smiley's organization a communist-front group, but said its name "fits perfectly with 'co-existence,' 'human welfare' and other communist terminology.

Together Again

Rosa Parks, Ethel Watkins, Seamstresses, Join Hands in Detroit in New Set-up

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
38b
Ala.
1-31-59

By CHESTER HIGGINS
(Courier Staff Writer)

DETROIT—Mrs. Rosa Parks, the [illegible]-year-old seamstress whose refusal to budge from a seat in the "white section" of a Montgomery, Ala. bus, and whose subsequent arrest triggered the famous Montgomery bus boycott movement, is back in the city again.

And this time, according to Mrs. Parks, a rather gentle woman, she's here to stay.

She has gone to work with another famous seamstress, Mrs. Ethel Watkins, who withstood the Cherrylawn bigots so courageously when they challenged her right to live in that lily-white neighborhood.

MRS. PARKS lives with her husband, Raymond A., 55, and her mother, Mrs. Lena McCauley, 70, 449 E. Euclid.

She and her family came to Detroit in 1957 following increased economic pressures by whites in Montgomery who were angry over her stubbon refusal to bow to custom, and to the shying away from her on the part of a number of Negroes for whom she did occasional work.

Her husband a barber, went to work with the Michigan Barber College headed by William Green, and Mrs. Parks, for a time worked briefly with Mrs. Watkins. She accepted an offer to Hampton Institute, (Va.) and went to work in the cafeteria there.

■

"I liked the work—I was there for 13 months—but I felt I should be here with my family, so I came back," Mrs. Parks told the Courier.

Now she is working again with Mrs. Watkins, this time not in a small basement shop as before, but in a large, modern establishment, the Les Modele Shop, owned by Mrs. Watkins at Linwood and Monterey.

"I'm certainly glad she's back," Mrs. Watkins beamed. "I always wanted to have a shop large enough to have her with me. Now I have."

MRS. ETHEL WATKINS AND MRS. ROSA PARKS
. . . together again

NEGROES MAY APPEAL

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
5-2-59
38b
Ala.

Bus Segregation Defendants Will Go To High Court

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 1. —(AP) — Thirteen Birmingham Negroes convicted of disorderly conduct for protesting against city bus segregation will have an opportunity to appeal to a higher court.

The Alabama Court of Appeals which threw out the pending appeal on a technicality last week has reconsidered after receiving word that the Negroes had asked for a new trial in Birmingham.

Dismissing the appeal last week, the appellate court said the transcript of the original trial was not sent here in the time fixed by law and if a new trial motion were pending, the court wasn't notified of it.

But the Court of Appeals received word Thursday that the Negroes did ask for a new trial which automatically extended the time limit for filing the transcript.

Two of the defendants, Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and Rev. J. S. Phifer, were fined and sentenced to jail terms for their part in the segregation protest. The other 11 were only fined.

Mobile Suit Hits Bus Seating Law

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Feb 4-25-59
38b
Ala.

MOBILE (AP) — A suit charging racial discrimination on Mobile city buses [illegible] District Court by two Negroes Friday. The suit asked that Mobile's bus segregation laws be declared invalid and that the city be enjoined from enforcing them.

The action requested declaratory judgment against Mobile City Lines, Inc. the City of Mobile and the Mobile City Commission.

It was filed on behalf of Norman Evans and Matthew Boney, Mobile Negroes. No damages were asked.

The complaint said they were ordered by a police patrolman to move to the rear of a bus on which they were riding the evening of Feb. 22.

It was the first action of its type filed in federal court here.

BUS DECISION SIGNED HERE BY U. S. JUDGE

Daily World
3-28-59
Atlanta Ga.

The official judgement declaring void and unconstitutional the city and state ordinances requiring segregated seating on Atlanta's trolleys was signed by U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper on February 19th.

The official document merely put into writing the decision made by Judge Hooper at the conclusion of the January 9 trial where Rev. Samuel Williams and Rev. John T. Porter asked the court for that judgment against the Georgia Public Service Commission.

The judgement rendered null and void and unconstitutional those city and state ordinances that would allow the placement of passengers on public trolleys, and also the ordinance giving trolley operators and "conductors" virtual police power to enforce the segregation law.

Sat
3-28-59

As Judge Hooper stated orally at the trial, the injunction relief sought by the plaintiffs was denied, however, he said the court retained jurisdiction in the case "to permit plaintiffs to apply to this court for injunctive relief should there be a change in circumstances or should any incidents arise because of the breach of the peace or out of any attempts to enforce the ordinances and statutes just declared unconstitutional."

P 1

Judge Hooper ordered that the plaintiffs be allowed to recover the costs incurred in the presentation of the suit.

MIXING IN BUSES SOUGHT IN SUIT

38 b - Ala -

Negroes Are Plaintiffs in Mobile Action

Times Picayune
New Orleans

MOBILE, Ala. (UPI)—Two Mobile Negroes filed suit in federal court Friday demanding integration of city buses.

Norman Evans and Mathew Boney asked in the U.S. district court suit for a permanent injunction to end racial discrimination by declaring four sections of the Mobile City Code and any "customs or usage" unconstitutional.

Mobile City Lines, Inc., the city of Mobile and the city commission, Mayor Henry R. Lusher and commissioners Joseph N. Langan and Charles F. Hackmeyer were named as defendants in the suit.

Evans and Boney claimed that they were ordered to move to the rear of a bus Feb. 22.

The suit said the plaintiffs "inquired if the demand to move was because they were colored and were told that that was the reason and were told they would either have to move or go with the officer."

P 33

They identified the officer as Ptn. Charles Shelton.

They asked for a "speedy hearing and a declaratory judgment" in the case.

The suit attacks both the four sections of the Mobile City Code dealing with bus segregation and also the "customs or usage" of separate seating on the city transit lines.

The suit said the sections of the code were "unconstitutional because the same are inconsistent with the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America."

The suit also said they had no other course to follow than the federal court suit because "any other remedy sought by them would be attended by such uncertainties and delays as to deny substantial relief and would involve a multiplicity of suits."

They claimed injury throgh the practice of bus segregation but did not ask for monetary damages.

Negro Minister Given Term, Fine For Urging Bus Boycott

Montgomery Advertiser

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—A Negro minister, convicted Thursday under the state's boycott law, has appealed his conviction and six-month jail sentence and a $500 fine.

Montgomery
Ala.

The Rev. Calvin Wood had been charged with urging his congregation at East End Baptist Church to boycott Birmingham city buses until they were integrated.

Fri
3-27-59

Circuit Court Judge Alta L. King heard the case without a jury since Wood did not ask for one.

King fixed the sentence and set Wood's appeal bond at $1,000.

P 1

Wood, 25, testified Thursday that he had not urged his congregation to stop riding buses until they were integrated.

But King said the minister did say he talked in general about segregation from the pulpit.

A group of elderly Negro women testified that Wood urged his congregation to stop riding b. and to make the white people for whom they worked to provide transportation in their own cars. The women said they have been barred from the church since Wood's arrest.

38 b
Ala

After the closing arguments King asked Negro attorneys Orzell Billingsley and Oscar Adams who represented Wood, if their client would have been justified in advocating a boycott.

Both replied that Wood was guaranteed the right to free speech under the Constitution and that this would permit Wood to urge the boycott. King said he disagreed.

To File Legal Remedy In Bus-Seating Case

Birmingham

Atty. Arthur D. Shores and Atty. Orzell Billingsley, Jr. said Saturday with reference to the dismissal April 23 by the State Appeals Court of the bus-seat case appeals that an appropriate legal remedy will be filed with the court to correct the defect in the appeal.

The Alabama Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction of 12 open-seat bus riders together with a conviction of 12 open-seat bus riders together with a conviction against the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church (North) and president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights on technical grounds. The court said no transcript of the case had been filed and there was no record of a pending motion for a new trial.

38 b
Ala

Rev. Shuttlesworth and the Rev. J. S. Phifer, pastor of Zion Star Baptist Church, were given in addition to fines of $100, six-month jail terms.

4-29-59

Atty. Shores explained the situation this way: Notice of appeal in the cases were facilitated. The Appeals Court put the appeals on the docket, calling the cases up before the transcript was sent. He indicated that at the time of the appeal, the defendants had 90 days to perfect the appeal. In the intervening time, a motion was filed with the trial court for a new trial. The motion was later denied. He says that the defendants under court procedure have 90 days from the time a new trial motion is denied to get the transcript on appeal in.

P 1

Meantime, Mr. Shores explained, under court procedure when a situation like this one develops, the appeal parties may file a legal remedy to correct the defect.

R. R. Apologizes For Mobile Bias

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

MOBILE, Ala.—A complaint, filed with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, charging a white woman ticket clerk at Mobile with imposing waiting room segregation on Negro passengers, brought an apology from an official of the carrier, also, assurance that steps had been taken to prevent a recurrence of the insult.

Sat 11-28-59

P 8
38 b

The incident, which occurred on the night of Oct. 29, to Ray D. LeFlore New York City, was protested by his brother, J. L. LeFlore, Mobile, former NAACP official, and, presently, civil rights case work director of the Citizens Committee and the Alabama Civic Affairs Association.

Ala

THE COMPLAINT was filed with I. W. Newman, superintendent of the Montgomery, New Orleans and Pensacola Division of the L&N, with office in Mobile.

Newman, who did not reply until LeFlore indicated that continued silence by the railroad with regard to the matter might result in its being placed before "proper Federal authorities," said in his letter, dated Nov. 11:

"The matter has been handled with the woman ticket clerk, and I am confident that you will experience no such unpleasantness in the future, should you have occasion to contact her as a patron or prospective patron of the railroad."

Also, he said:

"The incident should not have occurred, and we are sorry that it did."

Also, LeFlore disclosed that he filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, last June, through the Department of Justice, complaint charging the use of police power at Flomaton, Ala., and Gulfport and Jackson Miss., to compel Negroes by "coercion and intimidation" to occupy only the so-called colored waiting rooms of railroad and bus passenger stations or depots.

In addition, charges that bus lines were imposing waiting-room segregation at Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., and Meridian and Hattiesburg, Miss., were included in the complaint.

The commission advised several weeks ago, that the complaints were being investigated.

Negro, Wife Get Damages In Bus Fight

Advertiser
Fri. 6-26-59
Montgomery, Ala.

38b
p. 14-C

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — Federal Judge Dozier Devane, bowing to a Federal Court of Appeals order, Thursday awarded $10,442 damages to a Negro clergyman and his white wife from Jamaica who were attacked by a white man while riding in the front of a Tamiami trail tours bus at Perry, Fla.

The bus line was ordered to pay the damages to the Rev. Grover C. Bullock and his wife because of a white man's assault upon the couple.

Bullock blamed the attack partly on the fact that his wife was white and partly on the fact that he was sitting at the front of the bus.

He testified that he was making his first visit to this country and was not advised that it was customary for Negroes to ride in the backs of busses in the South. He said, however, that the driver had asked him to move to the back of the bus. He said he declined and got no answer when he asked why he should move.

He and his wife asked $505,000 damages from the bus line on grounds that the company should have warned him of the possible consequences of his riding in the front seat.

Bullock's face was skinned and his glasses and watch were broken in the altercation with the white man, Milton Poppell.

Devane had refused to award the Bullock's any damages after trial of the case last year. The District Court of Appeals in New Orleans reversed his ruling and ordered him to award damages to the Bullocks.

$10,442 Damages In Bus Incident

Call Fri. 7-10-59
Kansas City, Mo.

p. 1
38b

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (ANP) — A federal court judge last Thursday, bowing to a federal court of appeals order, awarded $10,422 damages to a Negro minister and his white wife from Jamaica. The clergyman and his wife were attacked by a white man while riding in the front section of a Tamiami Trail tours bus at Perry, Fla. The bus was ordered to pay damages to the visiting couple who were attacked while riding the bus.

Judge Dozier Devane had refused to award the couple, the Rev. Grover C. Bullock and Mrs. Bullock, any damages after trial of the case last year. However, the ~~circuit~~ court of appeal, sitting in New Orleans, reversed the ruling and ordered award of damages to the Bullocks.

When Rev. Bullock's face was skinned and glasses and watch broken in the altercation with Milton Poppell, Mrs. Bullock sued for $505,000 damages from the bus line on grounds that the company should have warned them of the "possible consequences" of his riding with her in the front seat section.

Bullock testified he was making his first visit to this country and was not advised that it was customary for Negroes to ride in the back seats of buses in the South.

Negro Minister, White Wife Awarded Damages For Assault

Daily News
Jackson
Miss.
p. 14
Thurs.
6-25-59

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (UPI)—A Jamaica Negro minister and his white wife have been awarded $11,442 in damages for being assaulted when they refused to move to the rear of an interstate bus.

The damages were assessed against Tamiami Trail Tours, Inc. of Tampa.

The Rev. Grover C. Bullock and his wife, Helen, had sued for $505,000 in damages, claiming the bus company knew the racial situation in Florida and should have protected its passengers.

Federal Judge Dozier A. Devane refused the damages more than a year ago, but was reversed by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and ordered to assess "reasonable" damages.

The couple said they did not know segregation was still practiced in the southern United States when they boarded a bus at Miami in August, 1956 and took a seat near the front. The Bullocks rode unmolested for nearly 400 miles until Milton Poppell of Perry, Fla., boarded the bus.

38b

Poppell admitted from the witness stand that he struck Bullock and slapped his wife when they refused to move to the rear. He said he was motivated partially by the fact the Negro clergyman was "out of his place" and partly because the man had a white wife.

Minister attacked by passenger

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-4-59

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — A Jamaica clergyman and his white wife were awarded $10,442 damages in Federal Court last week as a result of an attack on them by a white passenger on a bus at Perry, Fla., after the minister refused to move to the rear of the bus.

p. 3
38b

The Rev. Grover C. Bullock and Mrs. Bullock were riding on the front seat of the interstate bus when the white passenger, Milton Poppell, boarded the vehicle.

Poppell attacked him, the minister said, and in the altercation his face was skinned and his eyeglasses and watch were broken.

* * *

FEDERAL JUDGE Dozier Devane, who made the award, acted in response to an order from the Federal Court of Appeals at New Orleans. At a trial early last year he had refused to award damges.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bullock had sued the Tamiami Trail Tours Bus Line for $505,000 damages, contending that he was unaware of the segregated seating custom in the South and that it should have been the responsibility of the bus line to protect him.

The Rev. Mr. Bullock blamed the attack partially on the fact that he was sitting at the front of the bus and partially on the fact that his wife was white.

Prior to the attack, he said, the bus driver had asked him to move to the rear of the bus, but he had declined when the bus driver failed to give him any reason for the request.

Couple Attacked For Not Moving On Florida Bus

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (UPI)— Federal District Judge Dozier A. Devane was ordered Wednesday to award damages to a Negro clergyman and his wife who were assaulted by a white passenger on a bus at Perry, Fla., a year ago.

The U. S. Court of Appeals at New Orleans reversed Judge Devane's decision that Tamiami Trail Tours, Inc., of Tampa, was not responsible for the attack on the Rev. Grover C. Bullock and his wife, during a visit from the West Indies.

4-23-59

The Appeals Court ruled that a bus line must exercise care to avoid danger to passengers in segregated areas.

Bullock, who claimed he and his wife were slapped and beaten when they refused to move to the rear of the bus, asked $505,000 damages. The West Indies couple claimed they had ridden unmolested from Miami to Perry, and were not familiar with segregation practices in Florida. The New Orleans court ordered Judge Devane to award the couple "reasonable damages."

38b

"We think the District Court was clearly erroneous in holding that Taimiami Trail Tours could not have reasonably anticipated or forseen the danger to the Bullocks in time to have at least warned them of its imminence," the Appeal Court ruled.

The Court added that Mrs. Bullock appeared to be white and "a reasonable man familiar with local customs" could have anticipated the violence that might result from a Negro man and a seemingly white woman riding together on a bus.

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38a

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4-25-59

The Court added that Mrs. Bullock appeared to be white and "a reasonable man familiar with local customs" could have anticipated the violence that might result from a Negro man and a seemingly white woman riding together on a bus.

Negroes Beaten On Bus Upheld In Court Case

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Under a decision by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, a bus line must exercise care to avoid danger to passengers in segregated areas.

The appellate court yesterday ruled in favor of a Negro man and his wife who were assaulted while traveling on a bus in Florida.

4-23-59

The couple, Grover C. Bullock and his wife, natives of Jamaica, British West Indies, had asked $505,000 in damages from Tamiami Trail Tours, Inc., claiming he was beaten and his wife slapped by a white man after they had seated themselves in the forward section of the bus.

The appellate court, reversing federal district court of northern Florida, which had denied damages, ordered the Florida court to enter a judgment in favor of the couple along with reasonable damages.

P 4

The incident occurred at Perry, Fla.

38b

The suit claimed the plaintiffs were not familiar with segregation practices.

In his opinion, Judge Richard T. Rives wrote, "we think the district court was clearly erroneous in holding that Tamiami could not have reasonably anticipated or foreseen the danger to the Bullocks in time to have at least warned them of its imminence."

The opinion added that Bullock's wife, although a Negro, appeared to be white and, "a reasonable man familiar with local customs," could have anticipated the violence that might result from a Negro man and a seemingly white woman riding together.

Federal Court Rules In Bus Mixing Case

News-Courier

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Under a decison by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, a bus line must exercise care to avoid danger to passengers in segregated areas.

Charleston, S.C.

The court Tuesday ruled in favor of a Negro man and his wife who were assaulted while traveling on a bus in Florida.

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P 3-A

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The suit said the plaintiffs were not familiar with segregation practices.

Judge Richard T. Rives wrote, "We think the District Court was clearly erroneous in holding that Tamiami could not have reasonably anticipated or foreseen the danger to the Bullocks in time to have at least warned them of its imminence."

BUS ASSAULT VERDICT UPSET

Negroes Beaten on Tour Win on Appeal

Times-Picayune

New Orleans, La.

The United States fifth circuit court of appeals Tuesday ruled in favor of a Negro man and his wife who allegedly were assaulted while traveling on a bus in Florida.

A verdict in favor of the bus line handed down by the federal court for the northern district of Florida was reversed and the matter remanded to that court with directions for it to enter a judgement in favor of the man and wife along with reasonable damages.

Wed 4-22-59

The suit was filed by Grover C. and Helen H. Bullock, natives of Jamaica against Tamiami Trail Tours, Inc., for damages of $505,000.

FIRST TOUR IN U. S.

According to an opinion by Judge Richard T. Rives of the court of appeals, the Negroes had prior to 1956 left the island on only one occasion and that was to European and South American countries where segregation was not practiced but in August, 1956, they began a tour of the United States.

P 15

They were sitting together in the forward portion of a bus usually occupied by white passengers when the bus arrived in Perry, Fla., when a white man, identified in the court's opinion as Miltin Poppell, entered the bus and violently beat the husband and slapped the wife.

In his opinion, Judge Rives stated ". . . we think that the district court was clearly erroneous in holding that Tamiami could not have reasonably anticipated or forseen the danger to the Bullocks in time to have at least warned them of its imminence."

VIOLENCE DANGER

The opinion points out that the woman, though a Negress, appeared to be a white woman, and Judge Rives wrote: "Furthermore, this court will take judicial notice (as the district court should have done) of the commonly and generally known fact that the folkways prevelant in Taylor, County, Fla., the county seat being Perry, would cause a reasonable man, familiar with local customs, to anticipate that violence might result if a Negro man and a seemingly white woman should ride into the county seated together toward the front of an interurban bus."

It was held that the bus line failed to exercise due care with respect to the duty of forseeing to its passengers and taking proper precautions to avoid such danger.

Bullock has been a minister of the Anglican church for over 20 years and his wife a musician and teacher, the opinion states.

Army Absolves Negro Officer In Race Incident

News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Sat 9-5-59

ATLANTA (AP) — The 3rd Army announced Friday that a lengthy investigation has absolved a young Negro commanding officer in the Army Reserves of blame in a racial incident at a Tallahassee, Fla., bus station.

P 7-A

Lt. James Hammond of St. Petersburg, Fla., had called the Tallahassee leader of the NAACP when a Greyhound bus station restaurant declined to give integrated service to a mixed unit under his command Aug. 3.

38b

Led by the Rev. David H. Brooks, the Tallahassee NAACP president, the Tampa Artillery Reserve Unit of some eight white and 40 Negro members finally went for lunch to the Cafeteria at Florida A. & M. University for Negroes.

Fla

Florida's Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes of Crestview said a 3rd

Army spokesman, questioned whether Hammond should not have taken any complaint he had to Army authorities rather than to the NAACP official.

A question was raised, the spokesman added, of whether there had been collusion in provoking the incident.

But, the spokesman reported, an extended inquiry established that the young officer acted in good faith in telephoning "the minister, an old friend of his family, who happened to be an NAACP official."

"We are dropping the matter," the Army spokesman said. "Whether Lt. Hammond's immediate superiors may think that he embarrassed the Army by his conduct is a decision they must make; it is entirely up to them."

Grill Boycott Leaders About Income Taxes

Courier p. 2
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-6-59

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — While racial tensions in Tallahassee have appeared on the surface to be calm and going along smoothly, it seems that such has not actually been the case, mainly as a result of the local bus boycott two years ago.

• Incidentally, that boycott was triggered by the arrest of two Florida A&M students who sat in the white section of a local bus. The "big case" here now also involves a Florida A&M co-ed, who was kidnaped and raped by four whites, allegedly, last May 2.

Dr. M. C. Williams, prominent local dentist, and one of the leaders in the boycott, disclosed that he, the Rev. Dr. C. K. Steele, boycott leader, and several others who figured in the boycott have been called before Internal Revenue Service officials and quizzed about their income taxes.

■

THIS FOLLOWS the pattern in Montgomery, Ala., where Dr. M. L. King Jr., and several others active in the bus boycott there were also taken before the IRS and grilled about income taxes.

• Dr. Williams also disclosed that other intimidation efforts have been made toward Negroes who were prominent in the boycott. A local taxicab operator has had rough sledding.

Loans from banks have not been as easy to get as before, and credit restrictions and limitations have seemingly been imposed.

■

BUT THERE is one thing local Negroes can boast about: out of the boycott they secured four Negro bus operators, who have been on duty for over two years.

This is one of the few cities anywhere in Dixie that can make that claim, and it seems that some Negro money being spent with the bus company is flowing back into Negro pockets. That is progress which can hardly be duplicated — though it ought to be—elsewhere.

There has been some criticism here about the unresponsiveness of FAMU officials in such matters. They didn't cooperate, some Negroes say—TWA.

2

Most Without Incident

At Least 33 Dixie Cities Have Desegregated Buses

Atlanta

At least 33 Southern cities besides Atlanta have desegregated their city bus systems with only Montgomery experiencing any noteworthy incidents.

In most of these cases, desegregation took place without court action — usually by a change of policy on the part of the transit company. In only three — Montgomery, Ala., Columbia, S. C., and New Orleans, La. — did the action come by court order.

The number 33 represents a gain of 12 cities which have desegregated their bus systems since the Southern Regional Council conducted a spot survey in January, 1957. At that time, the survey revealed at least 21 Southern cities with desegregated seating on buses.

Jan 1-13-59

SRC found at that time that most of the cases of desegregation on Southern city buses dated back to April, 1956, when the Supreme Court dismissed an appeal from the U. S 4th Circuit Court of Appeals holding the Columbia, S. C., bus segregation ordinance unconstitutional (S. C. Electric & Gas Co. vs. Sarah Mae Flemming). Although this ruling applied only to Columbia, a number of city transit companies voluntarily desegregated buses.

As in the 1957 survey, SRC found that in most of the cities checked many passengers continued to follow the customary pattern of separate seating. However, passengers are free to sit where they wish, and some degree of desegregated seating is found in each of the cities reported.

The cities are:

Montgomery, Alabama; Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and Hot Springs, Arkansas; Miami, Miami Beach, Daytona Beach, and Tampa, Florida; New Orleans, Louisiana; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, Winston-Salem, and Raleigh, North Carolina; Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston, Sout hCarolina; Knoxville, Nashville, and Chattanooga, Tennessee; San Antonio, Corpus Christi, and Dallas, Texas; Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Roanoke Virginia.

DESEGREGATED BUSES INCREASE

38b

Lines in 33 Cities Are Listed by SRC

ATLANTA (AP)—The Southern Regional Council reported that at least 33 Southern cities have desegregated their city bus systems, with only Montgomery experiencing any noteworthy incidents.

38b-

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New Orleans

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Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Hot Springs, Ark.; Miami, Miami Beach, Daytona Beach and Tampa, Fla.; New Orleans, Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, Winston-Salem and Raleigh, N. C.; Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston, S.C.; Knoxville, Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas, Tex.; Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Roanoke, Va.; and Montgomery.

Buses Mixed In 33 Dixie Cities

38b General

Defender Chicago Ill 1-24-59

ATLANTA, Ga. — At least 33 Southern cities besides Atlanta have desegregated their city bus systems with only Montgomery experiencing any noteworthy incidents.

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MONTGOMERY TROUBLE SPOT

33 Southern Cities Ended Segregation Of City Buses

Montgomery Advertiser

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38b General Montgomery Ala

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Jan 1-13-59 P 3A

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Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Hot Springs, Ark.; Miami, Miami Beach, Daytona Beach and Tampa, Fla.; New Orleans; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, Winston-Salem and Raleigh, N.C.; Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston, S.C.; Knoxville, Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas, Tex.; Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Roanoke, Va.; and Montgomery.

Include cities

38 Cities In The South Have Desegregated Buses-Quietly

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans
38 C.
Sept. 21, 57

ATLANTA, GA, (ANP) -- At least Southern cities besides Atlanta have desegregated their city bus system with only Montgomery experiencing any noteworthy incidents.

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38 b
Ga

Atlanta World

Sat. 1-10-59

p. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

BUS SEGREGATION SUIT WINNERS — The Rev. Samuel W. Williams, left, shakes the hand of the Rev. John T. Porter, following their successful suit against Georgia's bus segregation laws, decided Friday by U. S. District Court Judge Frank Hooper. The plaintiffs against outlawed bus segregation practices had just come from a prayer meeting of ministers at Wheat Street Baptist Church, shortly after the court decision.—(Perry's Photo)

Kicking A Young Lady From Trolley A Brutal And Contemptible Act

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Fri. 8-7-59
p. 4
38b
Ga

The kicking of an 18-year-old girl from an Adamsville trolley by a white man on last Wednesday is generally deplored; the ruthless brutality visited upon the person of any individual without provocation is a criminal act and decency demands that one guilty of such an act be apprehended and punished.

No male should take pride in the kicking of a helpless young woman as she attempted to orderly alight from a trolley. The law is therefore duty-bound to sift this allegation to the bottom and never let up until the guilty party is brought to justice.

Apparently the young lady was not sitting in a zone according to the notion of the man who would decide for himself who is proper and legal.

Any person who sinks to the depth to exercise this sort of contempt to a decision handed down by the court in conformance of a regulation of a civil society through a system of laws, should be hunted down and given the extreme penalty of the law. To point out that the young lady was not bodily hurt would in nowise remove that most damaging factor after all, the mental agony, the soul injury and the violent humiliation which can never be erased.

The man in question was kicking more than a young woman; he was kicking at a race and emitting an innate contempt for the courts of this land.

Let the officers of the law hunt down and bring this man to justice as a nexample to others whose intolerance is warping their minds to the extent they are ignoring the rights of others.

VICTIM'S SISTER FINED

Judge Says Man Wrong In Bus Incident Here

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga

By JOHN BRITTON

With a renewed promise to "crack down" on participants in racial conflicts, Recorders Court Judge Luke Arnold levied a [illegible] fine, or 15-day jail term each against a white man and a Negro girl, but noted that the white defendant was "clearly in the wrong."

P. 1

38 b

The hearing Thursday was the apparent climax of a case where two Negro teenagers and one white man were charged with disorderly conduct in connection with a disturbance last Friday night on a "River" trolley. The sentences were levied against Robert F. Garner, 36, of 134[illegible] [illegible]more Ave., N. W., and Miss Marian Anderson, 19, of 2338 Stephens St., N. W. Another girl held in connection with the same incident, identified as Miss Doris Stovall, 17, of 1079 Sherin Ave., S. E., was exonerated of similar charges against her.

Ga

Judge Arnold gave a stiff reprimand to Garner before passing sentence on the pair. The judge reckoned that Garner "apparently wasn't aware of the law that says anybody can sit anywhere on a trolley and doesn't have to move."

ANYWHERE "THEY" WISH

Arnold continued, "I thought I had expressed myself on these matters. I'm not going to have these things in this city. Some innocent person could get killed. Garner had no right to put his hands on her (Miss Stovall). Judge Luke Arnold is not going to have any bloodshed over racial matters in this town if I can help it."

Turning to Garner, Judge Arnold said, "the federal government has fixed it so they can sit anywhere they want to on a bus, and they don't have to move back."

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga

"Garner, you were wrong, you were just wrong," the judge added.

Arnold then asked Garner if he knew of the law that outlawed enforced segregated seating on Atlanta's trolleys. Garner replied that he had "read" of it, but insisted he felt the teenage girl should have moved back. "since white people where still standing and there were seats to the rear of where the girls were seated."

[illegible] 9/1 59

P. 6

Judge Arnold interjected, saying, "I know they can sit where they want to on a bus. They didn't sit where Garner wanted them to sit and he didn't want to sit behind them. She was agressed by him. When he put his hands on her he was guilty of assault and battery."

Garner insisted that he asked the girl as "politely as I could" to move back. "After she ignored my requests," Garner said, "I lifted her from the seat."

STILL AN INSULT

Attorney E. E. Moore, who represented both of the Negro girls, said "no matter how kindly the tone of voice, when a Negro is asked to move to a back seat, it's still an insult."

Garner finally admitted, under questioning by Judge Arnold, that the girl did not have to move back. "But," Garner added, "I have moved up for them and other white people have moved up so they could have seats."

The specific charges were that Garner told Miss Stovall to move from her position about four seats from the front of the bus to a seat further back on the trolley.

Garner reportedly made his demand several times and each time encountered a silence and an ignoring attitude from the girl he addressed.

PUSHED HER

After what Garner estimated as about "six times," the white man allegedly jerked Miss Stovall from her seat and pushed her onto another passenger. It was then that Miss Anderson, Miss Stovall's sister, reportedly entered into the melee to assist her younger sister.

Attorney Moore quoted to Judge Arnold a section of the Georgia Code that has reference to a "Mutual Protection" statute that apparently grants a sister the right to defend another sister who is in danger of bodily harm.

Arnold said the "Mutual Protection" statute was not exactly applicable in the Thursday case. Arnold insisted that Miss Anderson should have appealed to the trolley operator instead of taking up the struggle herself.

38 b

Ga

At the Thursday hearing, there was apparently no conflicting evidence regarding Garner's participation in the conflict. One white woman, a passenger on the trolley, said she clearly saw Garner grab Miss Stovall "by the arm and jerk her from her seat."

Garner himself admitted "lifting" the youngster from her seat after his demands met with a flat, silent refusal.

Judge Arnold said "this type of stuff has to be stopped and I'm the judge who intends to stop it."

It was only last month that Judge Arnold voiced his first warning to racial offenders during the trial of a white man and a Negro man, both charged with participating in a free - swinging, rock-throwing melee in downtown Atlanta.

Airport Cafe Race Ruling Set by Jan. 11

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga

U.S. District Judge Boyd Sloan indicated Tuesday he will hand down a decision by Jan. 11 on a suit attacking segregation in a restaurant at the Atlanta Municipal Airport.

Wed. 12-9-59

P. 7

H. D. Coke, a Birmingham Negro who is vice president of the Protective Industrial Insurance Company of Alabama, filed the suit here Dec. 23, 1958, and named the City of Atlanta, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Jack Gray, airport manager, Dobbs Houses, Inc., and B. F. Buttrey, manager of the airport restaurant as defendants.

38 b

The suit said Coke was not allowed to chose a table of his own selection in the restaurant, but was asked by the hostess to sit at a table in a screened-off section of the room.

Ga

The basic factor in the case, according to legal arguments Tuesday, is how much control the City of Atlanta and city officials have over the policies of the restaurant.

The plaintiffs maintain the land is owned by the city and the policies are controlled by a lease between the city and the restaurant.

City attorneys said no evidence was brought out to show that the exercised any control over the restaurant's policies.

The Atlanta Constitution

Coke testified Tuesday he stopped Aug. 4, 1958, at the Atlanta Municipal Airport en route to an insurance convention in Columbus, Ohio. His plane was late, and airline officials gave him a meal ticket to substitute for the dinner he would have received on the delayed plane.

Atlanta, Ga

"I took the meal ticket and walked into the Dobbs House Restaurant with two companions," he said. "We selected a table and started to sit down when the hostess approached us and said we could not sit there, but there was a table reserved for us."

Wed 12-9-59

P. 6

Coke asked why he could not sit at the table and he said the hostess replied that it was against city law and policy and also against management policy. She asked them to sit behind a screen at a table reserved for "your people," Coke said.

Coke refused to sit behind the screen.

Special City Attorney Newell Edenfield asked Coke if the screen had a sign proclaiming the section for Negroes only.

"The screen was the sign," Coke replied.

Mrs. J. Hilma Medlin, hostess at Dobbs House, denied having made a statement involving city law or policy. She said the policy was one of local management.

Restaurant manager Buttrey said the policy of segregation was made by local management (himself) and for two reasons: (1) because of segregation in this section of the country (he could not jeopardize the restaurant's patronage by allowing people of both races to eat together) and (2) for the protection of the Negroes and to forestall any embarrassing situations.

Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church and father of the Montgomery, Ala., minister, was a plaintiff's witness. He testified he had encountered situations similar to Coke's on two occasions at the airport, in July and September, 1959.

B. D. (Buck) Murphy, attorney for Buttrey and Dobbs Houses, Inc., asked the minister why he returned in September after the incident in July.

"Did you think it had changed?" Murphy asked.

"I believe anybody can change," King said. "I must believe that as a Gospel minister."

Attorney Edenfield moved the case be dismissed against the City of Atlanta and city officials at the conclusion of the hearing.

"There is not one scintilla of evidence that the City of Atlanta or city officials had any control over the policies of the restaurant," he said.

Judge Sloan gave the attorneys 20 days to submit written arguments concluding the case. He said he would decide the case before he returned to the bench for the next session of court, Jan. 11.

Woman Interstate Passenger Given Brutal Beating

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga

Sat. 8-15-59

A woman interstate passenger on a bus was brutally beaten on the bus when it reached Warrenton, Ga., about midnight August 6 according to a report given the Atlanta Daily World Monday by an Atlanta citizen and a written statement by an Augusta Negro minister.

P. 1

38 b

The alleged victim, Mrs. Florence Blaze Ephrain, charges that she was struck by a black jack over her left eye which bled profusely. She also said she received a blow on her leg.

Ga

According to Mrs. Ephrain she was travelling by bus from Brooklyn New York to Montgomery, Ala., and when the bus reached Warrenton she was seated asleep about three seats from the rear when a white man awakened her and told her to move. She refused, stating she had been in that seat since the bus left Raleigh, N. C., whereupon the man reportedly made a disparaging remark about the Supreme Court. Mrs. Ephrain states, at this point, she got up to confer with bus driver and "I was shoved and hit over the left eye with a black jack. I was dazed and I must have passed out. I was bleeding. When I remembered anything I was stretched out on a bench by the bus."

Mrs. Ephrain says the sheriff carried her to a hospital at Thompson, about 12 miles away. She was released from the hospital Saturday and made her way to Augusta where she reported her harrowing experience. She went on to Montgomery by plane according to an Atlantan who saw her injuries Saturday while he was in Augusta.

Mrs. Ephrain's treatment at the Thompson Hospital was confirmed by the World Monday. The Augusta

citizens who aided her, states the victim plans legal action after returning to her Brooklyn home.

F. 1

Review Decision Tonight At Wheat Street

ATLANTANS TAKING BUS BIAS DECISION CALMLY

Atlanta Daily World

By JOHN BRITTON

Atlanta, Ga.

Three days after the federal court mandate declaring bus seating segregation on Atlanta trolleys and buses unconstitutional, Negro leaders and "the man on the street" are apparently taking the decision in stride without any unusual show of emotions or any special plans for a mass "test."

Jan. 13-59

27

The majority of Negroes in the Atlanta community seemed to have felt that the "mass test" of the segregation ordinances came at the outset of the crucial court action. To most Negroes who were asked the court decision merely confirmed their belief in the principle that "right will always win."

Very few Negroes who have overtly expressed any opinion at all regarding the recent District Court ruling agree that any "test" of the decision should be staged by individuals acting on their own initiative and beliefs and not by any organized group.

The Negro leaders who were interviewed regarding their feelings about the outcome of the hurdling of the major bus desegregation barrier almost unanimously agreed that the question of integration on busses has been legally settled and there is no need for anything more than individual action.

REV. WILLIAMS

Rev. Samuel Williams, one of the two Negro ministers who initiated the bus integration suit approximately two years ago, declared in a statement during the weekend that "the implementation of the decision is now an individual matter." Rev. Williams further said that "the issue has been settled by the court and now people should use their own judgement regarding how they want to react to the decision."

World

In a Sunday morning sermon at Ebenezer Baptist Church, Rev. M. L. King, Sr., leading Atlanta minister and father of internationally famous Montgomery bus boycott leader, Rev. M. L. King, Jr., advised his congregation that the court ruling Friday made buses legally integrated.

Jan. 13-59

Rev. King, Sr., cited and commended the progress of the Negro race in the elimination of segregation laws. He cited the Supreme Court's one time "separate but equal" ruling and then explained that the 1954 Supreme Court ruling outlawing school segregation invalidated the previous "separate" decision.

He advised his membership that the recent District Court decision outlawing segregated seating on Atlanta buses meant there is no legal barrier in the way that should prevent any Negro from using public transportation on a free and unrestricted basis.

"CONSIDERATION"

Rev. King stressed, however, that "consideration for others" is his major advice to people he has contacted. The Baptist minister urged that individual good judgement be exercised in reactions to the desegregation ruling.

Rev. King's son, Rev. A. D. Williams King, who is assistant pastor of Ebenezer, concurred with his well-known father as he declared that he thought the bus integration movement would proceed on an individual basis.

Meanwhile, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, also took the position that the bus question has been legally settled, and it is now a matter of individual action.

Below is a brief statement from a letter Dr. Mays wrote the editor of the Atlanta Daily World commending the editorial comment regarding the bus decision:

EDITORIAL PRAISED

"Your editorial Saturday morning on the bus situation was timely, appropriate and constructive. This is the kind of leadership that we can admire. Thank you very much."

Many of the average citizens walking along the Auburn Avenue business district agreed with the leaders' statements advising each citizen to implement the bus decision on an individual basis.

Just for an example, an Auburn Ave. barber, in a conversation with a Daily World reporter, stated that he felt no need to become a part of any mass organized action in order to exercise his guaranteed and confirmd rights. He said when he rides the buses, he will board the vehicle alone and then sit where he chooses without any previous instructions from any source.

A 16-year-old Washington High School junior said he needed no coaxing or previous briefing before boarding a bus and exercising his newly confirmed right to sit whereever a vacant seat is available.

Still on schedule, however, is a mass meeting at 8 p.m. tonight at the Wheat Street Baptist Church where Rev. William Holmes Borders has announced his intention to brief the attending audience on the procedures and steps he and his committee advises on the implementation of the bus decision.

Meanwhile, police department officials continue to report they have investigated no complaints arising out of any unusual incidents connected with the Friday bus desegregation decision. The same message reached The Daily World office from top Atlanta Transit Co. officials. According to both sources, there have been, nor are they expecting there to be any abnormal reactions on the buses as a result of the court mandate.

Stay Quiet, Negroes Are Advised

Atlanta

A group of Atlanta Negro leaders Friday advised Negroes here to remain "quiet" for the time being until they are notified "when we wish you to begin helping to desegregate the buses and trolleys."

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

The Negro leaders convened at Wheat Street Baptist Church shortly after a federal court declared segregated seating on Atlanta trolleys is invalid.

Sat. 1-10-59

The group issued a statement late Friday telling Negroes here "that the Love, Law and Liberation Movement will advise as to how to proceed in this matter at a mass meeting at Wheat Street Baptist Church," at 8 p.m. Tuesday.

URGED TO WAIT

Asserting that the federal court's ruling "means that we, as individuals, will ride the buses unsegregated," the statement advised to "await our instructions before taking any individual steps."

Earlier Friday, another Negro leader closely associated with the federal court case said he knew of "no plans to make any concerted effort to utilize the buses on a non-segregated basis."

"Rather," he said, "it would be expected that each individual would seek to sit where he pleases since riding the buses is an individual matter."

STATEMENT ISSUED

A formal statement on the court decision was issued by all five Negro attorneys and said they "felt that the court might well have issued the injunction prayed for, but there are many cases supporting the principle of abstention as regards injunctions in situations similar to this."

"We sincerely hope that all of the people in Atlanta will demonstrate that they are law-abiding citizens," the attorneys said.

Constitution

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, opened the meeting there with a prayer and a song and told the Negro leaders: "We are grateful to the Montgomery decision—and grateful to the Rev. King (the Rev. Martin Luther King)."

Sat. 1-10-59

ADVOCATE LOVE

Borders identified himself as president of the "Triple L (Love, Law and Liberation) Movement" and said, "We are not mad at anybody. We believe in Christian love."

The statement of advice to Negroes here was drafted by the Triple L's resolutions committee and signed by Borders, the Rev. B. J. Johnson, chairman; the Rev. A. Franklin Fisher, secretary; the Rev. Nathaniel Ellis, the Rev. S. W. Williams, the Rev. R. B. Shorts and the Rev. H. I. Bearden.

Regarding plans to ride desegregated on trolleys here, the statement urged Negro citizens to "pray for guidance and commit yourself to complete non-violence in word and action, observing the ordinary rules of courtesy and good behavior."

It also advised Negroes along these lines:

(1) "If any person is being molested, do not arise to go to his defense but pray for the oppressor and use moral and spirtual force to carry on the struggle for justice."

(2) "The bus driver is in charge of the bus; ask his aid and report any serious incidents to him. Then report to one of our leaders immediately, giving the date, time, place, names of persons involved, the name and number of the bus and the names of witnesses."

(3) "You will be notified when we wish you to begin helping to desegregate the buses and trolleys, but until then be quiet, but friendly; proud but not arrogant; happy but not noisy."

URGE NEATNESS

(4) "Be sure you are neat and clean at all times."

(5) "Do not be drawn into argument about segregation, desegregation or integration; in case of an accident, talk as little as possible and always in a quiet tone."

(6) "If cursed, do not curse back. If pushed, do not push back. If struck, do not strike back, but show love and good will at all times."

(7) "Remember always to pray, especially for those who would persecute anyone."

The committee said it was issuing the statement "after prayerful consideration and consultation with our legal staff."

Trolley Decision Is Test for Community

Atlanta

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 1-10-59

P. 4

Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper, a Georgian, a Southerner and Christian layman of prominence, Friday declared segregated seating on Atlanta trolleys unconstitutional.

This was in accordance with law as determined in a number of other court tests.

Actually, while many Atlantans may not know it, desegregated buses are almost an old Southern custom. For a good many years now, Richmond and Norfolk, Va., have operated buses and trolleys on such a basis. For some three years Charleston and Columbia, S.C., have had desegregated buses and trolleys. Richmond is a former capital of the Confederacy. It is resisting the school decision But a long time ago it voluntarily, without prodding by the courts, abandoned the old bus and trolley laws.

Montgomery, Ala., the "Cradle of the Confederacy," went through a boycott and a long period of tension. Finally, when the court ruled, the transportation lines operated without any real trouble. In the first few days a hot-headed trouble maker or so, deliberately seeking trouble, caused disorder. Both races have their share of these unfortunate people.

But what we should know is that for years now most of the South, including South Carolina and Virginia, have gone along without trouble. And we should also keep in mind they acted without waiting for the courts.

If a passenger is affronted by a trouble maker, white or colored, that person can move or stand up. Good manners and common sense are still the possessions of the mature citizen.

For a long time now trains and airplanes operating in Georgia have done so without segregation.

This decision puts all of us to the test.

We don't know when the rule will become operative.

But there is time for every person, white and colored, to resolve that this is our city, our state and our nation. Let us do the common sense and decent thing. It is not a time for anger or precipitate action. Most people will ride as before. We cannot afford to allow trouble makers of either race to cause trouble.

Bus riding is not "social."

X

Atlanta Bus Bias Dying Quietly

38 b 30

Defender

Chicago Ill

Sat. 1-31-59

P. 3

ATLANTA— (UPI) —Segregated seating on Atlanta's transit system is dying a peaceful death.

Negroes sat in forward seats on a number of trolleys Wednesday, putting into practice for the first time a federal judge's decree that long traditional seperate seating must stop. Transit officials and police reported no hint of disturbance.

The custom of many years was observed on a majority of the trolleys, however, with Negroes taking seats from the rear.

No actual instance of Negroes sitting beside white persons were reported, although some Negroes riders sat up front and whites were seated behind them.

Leaders of the Love, Law and Liberation Movement, organized to implement the court decree handed down Jan. 9, requested in a meeting Tuesday night that Negro men refrain from sitting beside white women.

Negro leaders also urged that members of their race carry out desegregation peacefully and "with common sense." In an earlier meeting a 14-point plant of procedure was outlined and copies distributed throught the Negro community.

Riding Ga. Buses Anywhere

38 b

Desegregation Of Public Vehicles Proceeds Quietly

Call

Kansas City Missouri

Fri. 1-30-59

P. 1

ATLANTA— (UPI) —Segregated seating on Atlanta's transit system is dying a peaceful death.

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Negro leaders also urged that members of their race carry out desegregation peacefully and "with common sense." In an earlier meeting a 14-point plan of procedure was outlined and copies distributed throughout the Negro community.

Both state and local authorities were keeping in touch with the situation and said they would act quickly in the event of any trouble.

In a local television address shortly after the desegregation order was issued, Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield urged members of both races to accept the change calmly and sensibly.

1-30-59

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sincerity and good faith" to develop more plans acceptable to the court under constitutional standards as interpreted by the Supreme Court and the people of the district.

In a special election called last Sept. 27 by the governor, the votes of the school district balloted 3-1 against integration of the public schools.

The board said it already had made arrangements to hire a public education expert.

He would make a study and analysis of the situation. The board said it would employ other experts as necessary to explore all avenues helpful in arriving at an "acceptable situation."

Two out of state agencies have been approached to make the survey, McKinley said. One of them he "thought" is a university.

Atlanta Trial Postponed In Segregated Bus Seating

News Courier
Charleston, S.C.
P. 7A
38b

ATLANTA (AP) — Trial of a suit seeking to end bus segregation was put off in federal court Monday and may not be held until the end of February.

U.S. Dist. Judge Frank A. Hooper first said he would try the case Jan. 14 but granted further postponement at the request of Asst. Atty. Gen. Freeman Leverett. Leverett said the attorney general's staff would be so involved with the Legislature for the next 40 days it would like a delay.

Hooper promised Negroes the case would be called immediately after the Legislature adjourns Feb. 20, or before that if a time convenient to the attorney general's office can be worked out.

Hooper commented at Monday's pretrial hearing that the illegality of bus segregation is pretty well established.

He said the Montgomery, Ala., case in which Negroes won a long battle against bus segregation, settled the issue.

But he indicated a case pending in Atlanta against six Negro ministers arrested for trying to ride desegregated, may figure in whether he should issue an injunction to stop bus segregation here.

Two ministers who filed the suit being heard in federal court were not among the six arrested and indicted last January after boarding a trolley and sitting in the usual white section in front.

Negroes Win Suit in Atlanta On Bus Seating

38b
Ga.
Philadelphia Inquirer
P. 9

From Our Wire Services

ATLANTA, Jan. 9.—Atlanta Negroes today won a Federal Court decision that bus segregation laws here were unconstitutional.

Judge Frank A. Hooper granted a declaratory judgment invalidating both State and city laws calling for segregated seating on Atlanta Transit System vehicles.

There were no immediate reports of any attempts by Negroes to sit with whites, and Negro church leaders appealed for them to delay such action.

Judge Hooper refused to grant an injunction against enforcement of the laws on grounds that the two Negro ministers who brought the suit did not show themselves to be imperiled by any immediate threat of enforcement.

However, the judge reserved jurisdiction in the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, the Revs. Samuel Williams and John T. Porter, and on behalf of any members of their class who might later claim an injunction was needed.

At Montgomery, Ala., meanwhile, U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., overruled a defiant Alabama judge's claim of immunity and ordered him to let Federal agents see voter registration records.

The order by U. S. District Judge Johnson was against Circuit Judge George C. Wallace, of Clayton, Ala. The Civil Rights Commission had complained that Wallace had kept commission agents from seeing the records even in face of an earlier order issued by Johnson.

Atlantans Organize For 'Love, Law, Liberation'

38b Ga.
Call
Kansas City
Mo.
P. 1

ATLANTA. —(UPI) — More than 3,000 Atlanta Negroes gathered here Tuesday night and organized the Love, Law and Liberation movement. One of the aims of the group is to "teach the white people how to be good."

Heading the movement is Dr. William Holmes Borders, a Baptist minister, who outlined a 14-point plan for accomplishing mixed seating on buses in a peaceful manner. He said that 40,000 copies of the program had been distributed.

The crowd of Atlanta citizens met to plot their course in implementing two court decisions which last week outlawed segregation in the state's university system and on the Atlanta Transit system.

In addition to these two federal district court rulings, a federal judge has promised to rule early this year in a suit filed by 10 Negroes for admission to Atlanta white schools.

While the Negro citizens were mapping out their program to bring about integration, the Georgia House of Representatives was set to receive a series of segregation measures.

Representative A. A. Fowler, sponsor of a proposed constitutional amendment, said it would provide a system of correspondence courses for students "from kindergarten to college" in the event state-supported schools should close because of integration demands.

Fowler said the plan had the backing of Governor Ernest Vandiver, who pledged in his inaugural address Tuesday to "fight the tryanny of integration wherever it raises its ugly head."

The Georgia legislature, which convened Monday, is expected to devote much of its 40-day session to legislation aimed at sidestepping forced integration.

In other action around the country, the city council in Norfolk, Va., voted this week to cut off maintenance and operating funds from grades above the sixth in the public schools. The measure becomes effective February 2, and apparently was passed to block integration in the event the state supreme court of appeals rules out Virginia's "massive resistance" segregation laws.

The laws were used to close six Norfolk schools, along with three others in the state, after federal courts ordered they admit Negroes. In an advisory referendum last fall, a majority of Norfolk citizens said they preferred the schools remain closed rather than open on an integrated basis.

Democrats from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana met at Jackson, Miss., this week to hear a proposal that the South present a solid front at the 1960 national convention.

Bus Trial Ordered for Tomorrow

38b
Ga.
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 1-8-59

A federal judge Wednesday denied a state plea for delay of a suit seeking to end segregated seating on Atlanta buses and ordered the case set for trial at 9:30 a.m. Friday.

U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper ruled against a plea by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook to postpone the trial until after the General Assembly adjourns in late February.

Two Atlanta Negro ministers, the Rev. Samuel Williams and the Rev. John T. Porter, brought the suit as a "class action" to end segregated seating on buses and trolleys operated by the Atlanta Transit System.

The suit was an outgrowth of a movement in the summer of 1957 to test Atlanta and Georgia bus segregation laws. Six Negro ministers were arrested for violating bus segregation laws. They have not been tried in state courts.

P. 1

Judge Hooper's order was the third big setback for the defendants since the case was filed on June 10, 1957. Twice before Georgia's attorney general has asked that the case be dismissed, and both times Judge Hooper ruled against him.

Defendants include Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, the Georgia Public Service Commission, the City of Atlanta and the Atlanta Transit System, Inc.

Boy and Girl Held for Quiz In Bus Row

38b
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Jan 28-59
P. 10B

(Editor's Note: Names of juveniles under 17 years of age are withheld in accordance with the Georgia Juvenile Court Law.)

A 13-year-old white boy and a 16-year-old Negro girl were ordered held for further investigation after a preliminary hearing Friday in Fulton Juvenile Court on a disorderly conduct-fighting charge, Judge W. W. Woolfolk said Saturday.

The boy and girl were turned over to juvenile authorities Friday by Atlanta police after what appeared to be the city's first trolley disturbance over the recent desegregation ruling.

Judge Woolfolk said both were found to have participated in a fight on a trolley and were ordered held in the detention home pending further investigation. Final disposititon of the case is expected to come Monday or Tuesday, Judge Woolfolk said.

The incident took place at the corner of Peachtree and Ellis streets and attracted hundreds of spectators. Police Lt. Marion Jenkins went to the scene when he was notified of a "fight" on the trolley. "It appeared they had been fighting or scuffling," said Lt. Jenkins.

Bias Ended On Transit In Atlanta

Many Negroes Still Sit in Back

38b
Ga.
New York Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 1-22-59
P. 9

United Press International

ATLANTA, Jan. 21.—Enforced racial segregation ended quietly today on the metropolitan transit system in Atlanta, one of the last major Southern cities where separate seating of Negroes and whites had been required.

Although the enforced segregation was dead, the practice was continued by many—out of habit or preference. A majority of Negro passengers took seats as usual in the rear of buses and trolleys.

Told To Be Courteous

The passing of bus segregation here was noted, however, in the fact that Negro passengers could—and some did—take seats anywhere they pleased. On some runs, Negroes sat at the front of the vehicles with white passengers seated behind them.

The desegregation action followed a Federal court decision Jan. 9 ruling bus segregation here unlawful.

Leaders of Atlanta's Negro community at a mass meeting last night told their followers to make their seating choice on an individual basis and to be courteous and remain calm.

Can "Ride Anywhere"

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, president of the Negro Love, Law and Liberation movement, told an audience of 2,500: "You are free to ride (seated) anywhere you choose."

More than a dozen other Southern cities quit enforcing bus segregation years ago, and in only one case, a violence-torn bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., did serious trouble occur.

In Virginia, the pledge made last night by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond jr. to wage an unrelenting war on classroom integration was today echoed throughout the state. In Richmond, a Federal Court of Appeals deferred a ruling on an Arlington County decision which directed that four Negroes be admitted to a junior high school there. The school board had appealed the ruling.

The Little Rock, Ark., school board asked a Federal Court to allow it to re-open four schools on a segregated basis Jan. 26 and to devise a plan later for operation under the Supreme Court's desegregation orders.

Judge Reprimands Juveniles In Atlanta's First Bus Case

ATLANTA (AP) — The principals in this city's first disturbance growing from desegregation of buses drew a reprimand and warning in Juvenile Court Tuesday.

The two—a 16-year-old Negro girl and a 13-year-old white boy—each blamed the other for an encounter on a downtown bus Friday. But Judge W. W. Woolfolk told them they ~~were~~ "equally guilty" and "it's serious."

He sent them home to their parents with a double warning: First, stay out of trouble; second, if they do get into further difficulty, old as well as new charges will be held against them.

Police Lt. Marion ~~Jenkins~~ told Woolfolk he found "a lot of tension" when he went to the trolley to restore order. The judge called it "an unfortunate circumstance" and said he wished ~~all~~ parents would teach "their children how to behave properly."

The incident occurred approximately a month after a U.S. judge ruled out bus segregation in Atlanta. The order left Negroes free to sit where they please on buses instead of ~~from the~~ rear as formerly.

The girl, large for her age, said she fought with the boy after he and a companion sat down behind her, taunted her about what he could "do with niggers with his knife" and hit her on the back. She said she had refused a request that she move back to the rear so the white boys could sit ahead of her.

The slender, wavy-haired youth denied menacing the girl. He said he and his friend sat down behind her, his friend pulled a brass wire coupler from his pocket and while they were examining it they accidentally tapped the back of the girl's seat with it.

With that, he added, she turned around and told him to stop or she would slap him. He laid his finger on the seat in front of him, he said, and she jumped up and began fighting him.

The boy himself denied asking her to move back but another in the group with him said he did.

Since they are both juveniles, Georgia law bars use of their names without court authority. Woolfolk did not grant the authority.

38b
Ga
Advertiser
Wed
2-11-59
P 5
Montgomery
Ala

(X)

Both held by Juvenile Court—

White boy, Negro girl scuffle on Atlanta bus

ATLANTA, Feb. 7—(AP)—The participants in the first disturbance growing out of desegregation of Atlanta buses remained in a juvenile detention home Saturday.

A 16-year-old Negro girl and a 13-year-old white boy were turned over to Fulton County Juvenile Court authorities after a screaming, glaring clash on a downtown bus.

JUDGE W. W. WOOLFOLK said that they will remain at the detention home until a final decision Tuesday on their disposition. He did not release their names which by Georgia law are barred to public print without court permission.

Police Lt. Marion Jenkins reported that upon answering an emergency fight call he found the two inside a trolley at Peachtree at Ellis-sts. glaring and screaming at each other about noon Friday.

"It appeared they'd been fighting or scuffling," he said.

NO OFFICIAL ACCOUNT of what brought on the clash was available. Unofficial reports were that the trouble developed while the girl was sitting on a seat in front of the boy.

Negroes generally have adhered to the traditional seating arrangement—from the rear toward the front—since a U. S. district judge a month ago ruled out forced integration.

38b
News
P 4
Sat 2-7-59
Birmingham
Ala

38b 1959 GEORGIA

Atlanta Ruling Effect to Wait

Georgia Attorney-General Expects to Appeal

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Jan. 1-12-59
p. 5

ATLANTA (AP) — A federal court ruling that Negroes cannot be barred from Georgia's all-white colleges and universities simply because they are Negroes does not mean an immediate end to segregated classrooms.

On the heels of Saturday's decision, state officials quickly noted:

1. That U. S. Dist. Judge Boyd Sloan did not order Negroes admitted to Georgia State College in Atlanta, the institution specifically involved in the legal attack.

2. That no new applications to any institutions are being accepted for the time being from whites or Negroes.

LAW CUTS OFF FUNDS

3. That Georgia law provides that should a Negro be admitted to an all-white college that unit's funds would be cut off, forcing it to close.

But Donald L. Hollowell, Negro attorney for the three Negro women who brought the suit, interpreted the ruling as clearing the way for ultimate integration throughout the state's university system.

The ruling struck down an admission requirement used by all 19 units of the university system: That applicants must be endorsed by two or three alumni. The three women, who tried and failed to get in at Georgia State, said this requirement discriminated against them because Georgia State had no Negro alumni.

ALUMNI OKAY VOIDED

Sloan agreed. The effect of that registration policy "upon Negroes has been, is, and will be, to prevent Negroes from meeting this admission requirement," the judge said.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said the ruling likely will be appealed after he has had time to confer with the governor and other officials.

Gov.-elect Ernest Vandiver, who takes office Tuesday, suggested to the state's Board of Regents, which operates the university system, that registration books be closed temporarily. Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the regents, said this would be done. The action is not expected to have any immediate effect on the institutions because registration for the current quarter is over.

The Bus Question Now An Individual Matter

Atlanta [illegible]
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 1-13-59
P. 6

That calm and matter-of-fact manner in which the general public of Atlanta has accepted the Friday decision of Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper, declaring illegal segregation in the city transit system, is highly commendable and reflects credit on the city in general.

Prior to that time the bus question was a racial one; but now, with Judge Hooper's decision it is an individual question, and it is believed that most of our leaders and bus riders as well, recognize as it as such.

There should be no further attempt to deal with this question on a mass basis. The court decision as a matter of law has already desegregated the buses. As such there need no be any further organized "testing" the issue. It has been legally resolved and the bus riders are acting accordingiy.

It is believed that the bus riders will show the due courtesies and proper judgment as they proceed without the restriction of segregation in the due exercise of this new right.

There has been announced a meeting at the Wheat Street Baptist Church for tonight. We earnestly hope that there will be no attempt to dramatize this simple bus-riding question as something to now be approached in mass action.

The meeting has an enviable opportunity to be utilized as a review of the decision and the defining of its import in answer to any possible question that may be raised for the benefit of the public.

This and other racial decisions place some responsibility on all of us. Our best efforts should be put forth to see that under the new conditions there should be no incident and that desegregation of the buses works out smoothly. Remember, with each right, goes a corresponding responsibility. Rights and duties go hand in hand.

Just as it is already working smoothly in other southern cities, it should proceed as such here in Atlanta. So we face the future without any fear or apprehension.

BUS DECISION SIGNED HERE BY U. S. JUDGE

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 2-21-59
38a
p. 1

The official judgement declaring void and unconstitutional the city and state ordinances requiring seg-segregated seating on Atlanta's trolleys was signed by U. S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper late Thursday evening.

The official document merely put into writing the decision made by Judge Hooper at the conclusion of the January 9 trial where Rev. Samuel Williams and Rev. John T. Porter asked the court for that judgment against the Georgia Public Service Commission.

The judgement rendered null and void and unconstitutional those city and state ordinances that would allow the placement of passengers on public trolleys, and also the ordinance giving trolley operators and "conductors" virtual police power to enforce the segregation law.

As Judge Hooper stated orally at the trial, the injunction relief sought by the plaintiffs was denied, however, he said the court retained jurisdiction in the case "to permit plaintiffs to apply to this court for injunctive relief should there be a change in circumstances or should any incidents arise because of the breach of the peace or out of any attempts to enforce the ordinances and statutes just declared unconstitutional."

Judge Hooper ordered that the plaintiffs be allowed to recover the costs incurred in the presentation of the suit.

Bus Seating Test Studied In Atlanta

Times-Union
38b
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jan. 1-11-59
p. 23

ATLANTA, Jan. 10 (AP)—Negro leaders today discussed plans to test integration of Atlanta buses and trolleys. Transit operations continued without any disturbance.

Some Negro leaders favor individual citizens making the first move toward integrated seating. Others think it should be done by a group of ministers.

A mass meeting to discuss the situation has been scheduled for Tuesday night but most of the Negro leaders believe it will be at least two weeks before any organized action is taken.

The discussions followed yesterday's ruling by U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper which declared invalid state laws pertaining to segregated seating on city buses and trolleys.

The Rev. William H. Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, and president of the movement to desegregate buses, said he favored a test ride by Negro ministers.

But the Rev. A. Franklin Fisher, secretary of the Negro movement, said he might favor testing integration of bus seating at the outset by individuals.

He suggested that Negroes at the mass meeting be advised to "proceed according to their own conscience."

No Incidents

Bus Integration Ok in Atlanta

386

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

p. 4

Sat. 8-15-59

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the passing of time, integration of street buses in this Georgia capital has become a matter of fact ,with few, if any, "incidents" having occurred within recent months. In fact, there have been no such incidents recently due directly to bus integration.

Riding a bus last week on busy Central Ave., S.W., during the peak rush hour when state employes were leaving their posts at the state capitol and other state office buldings, it was noted that seats were taken as they were available, without regard to race.

A Negro man and woman occupied the second seat from the front on the left. Behind them sat two white women. Across the aisle from them sat another Negro couple, both women. Behind them and in front of them sat white passengers. On the rear seat of the bus were three whites, two men and a woman. There was no Negro on that seat.

Similar seating patterns have now become common on Atlanta street buses and seem to attract no attention whatever. One thing is noticeable, however, and that is that Negroes still do not sit beside white women—Negro men, that is. There have been occasions on which Negro women have sat beside white women and nothing happened.

■

All this is not to say that white Atlantans like the new pattern. They are going along with it, apparently because the majority of them are intelligent, law-abiding citizens with understanding. There have been occasions when white men would get up and stand if a Negro sat beside them. This has caused no resentment on the part of the Negro men.

All in all, it seems that Atlanta has adjusted itself calmly to the new pattern in bus transportation. In that way it is setting an example for the rest of the state. Negro leaders here have repeatedly cautioned Negroes to use good judgment and decorum in the rides on the street buses. It's paying off.—TWA

Woman Interstate Passenger Given Brutal Beating

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 8-11-59

p. 1

386

Ga.

A woman interstate passenger on a bus was brutally beaten on the bus when it reached Warrenton, Ga., about mid-night Thursday according to a report given the Atlanta Daily World Monday by an Atlanta citizen and a written statement by an Augusta Negro minister.

The alleged victim, Mrs. Florence Blaze Ephrain, charges that she was struck by a black jack over her left eye which bled profusely. She also said she received a blow on her leg.

According to Mrs. Ephrain she was travelling by bus from Brooklyn New York to Montgomery, Ala., and when the bus reached Warrenton she was seated asleep about three seats from the rear when a white man awakened her and told her to move. She refused, stating she had been in that seat since the bus left Raleigh, N. C., whereupon the man reportedly made a disparaging remark about the Supreme Court. Mrs. Ephrain states, at this point, she got up to confer with bus driver and "I was shoved and hit over the left eye with a black jack. I was dazed and I must have passed out. I was bleeding. When I remembered anything I was stretched out on a bench by the bus."

Mrs. Ephrain says the sheriff carried her to a hospital at Thompson, about 12 miles away. She was released from the hospital Saturday and made her way to Augusta where she reported her harrowing experience. She went on to Montgomery by plane according to an Atlantan who saw her injuries Saturday while he was in Augusta.

Mrs. Ephrain's treatment at the Thompson Hospital was confirmed by the World Monday. The Augusta citizens who aided her, states the victim plans legal action after returning to her Brooklyn home.

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2 NEGROES HURT:

Race Incident Flares On Trolley In Atlanta

Journal Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 7-7-59

386

Ga.

ATLANTA (AP) — Detectives reported today that a trolley car window was smashed and two Negroes were slightly injured in a flareup over racial integration in street buses.

They said they were informed that a Negro youth became angered Monday when a white man by whom he had taken a seat near the front of the trolley asked him to leave.

The youth, they added, reportedly first moved up to a front seat but later alighted from the bus and hurled a pair of shoes through the window where the white man sat.

Flying glass, they related, cut Josephine Pearson, 44, on the face and L. M. Baldwin, 57, on the hand. Both are Negroes. Neither was seriously hurt.

The white man and the Negro youth had disappeared when they arrived, said detectives W. B. Blackwell and J. F. Inman. Their names were not available. Nor was it known whether the white man was injured by the shattered glass.

White Man, Negro Woman In Bus Brawl

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Sat. 9-5-59

p. 14

386

Ga.

ATLANTA (UPI)— Two Negro girls and a white man were taken off a city trolley Friday night after a scratching, name-calling altercation.

Operator F. A. Morris told police the incident occurred when the two Negroes refused to move to the rear of the bus from the midway seats they occupied.

Observers said the white man had asked the women to move to the rear so that he and some other white persons, who had been standing, might sit down. Atlanta trolleys are integrated under a court order, but voluntary segregation is widely practiced.

One of the women rose and scractched the man with her fingernails, drawing blood, Morris said. Morris stopped his trolley and called police.

Police identified the participants as Doris Stovall, 17, Marion Anderson, 19, and Robert F. Garner, 36, all of Atlanta. They were all charged with disorderly conduct.

Trolley car window broken in race strife

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Tues. 7-7-59

p. 1

386

Ga.

ATLANTA, July 7—(AP)—Detectives reported today a trolley car window was smashed and two Negroes were slightly injured in a flareup over racial integration in street buses.

They said they were informed a Negro youth became angered Monday when a white man by whom he had taken a seat near the front of the trolley asked him to leave.

The youth, they said, reportedly first moved up to a front seat, but later alighted from the bus and hurled a pair of shoes through the window where the white man sat.

FLYING GLASS, they related, cut Josephine Pearson, 44, on the face, and L. M. Baldwin, 57, on the hand. Both are Negroes. Neither was seriously hurt.

The white man and the Negro youth had disappeared when they arrived, said Detectives W. B. Blackwell and J. F. Inman. Their names were not available. Nor was it known whether the white man was injured by the shattered glass.

Girl Charges Man Kicked Her Off Bus

Daily World

386

Atlanta, Ga.

Ga.

p. 1

Thurs. 8-6-59

Police late Wednesday afternoon had not begun to investigate an 18-year-old girl's complaint that she was kicked off of an Atlanta to Adamsville trolley Tuesday afternoon by a white male passenger, it was reported.

The detectives assigned to the case declared that they had taken no action due to a tardiness in the relay of the report to them from other sources.

KICKED AT THE DOOR

The complaint was voiced by Miss Bertie Jannelle Hix, 18, of 82 Linkwood Rd., N. W., who told police the unidentified man kicked her and yelled for her to sit at the rear of the trolley "where you belong on your next trolley trip."

The man apparently had reference to Miss Hix's position while riding the trolley Tuesday. She told police that she was sitting alone in a seat located approximately three seats from the front of the vehicle.

Miss Hix said the alleged assailant was standing behind the bus driver when she began her descent from the front door of the trolley and that he kicked her as she reached the first step down.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN

Miss Hix described the alleged assailant as a middle-aged white man with short cut hair. She added that she was not hurt "physically."

Detectives said about the case Wednesday that they had "very little to go on." But they did say they would launch an investigation today into the matter.

Miss Hix said the incident occurred at Gordon Road and Linkwood Rd., N. W. aboard trolley No. 277 going from Atlanta to Adamsville.

38b 1959

GEORGIA

Citizens Told Bus Seating Up To Riders

Atlanta, Ga.

A capacity crowd met at the Wheat Street Baptist Church Tuesday night to attend a second mass meeting in connection with the recent bus desegregation decision and heard one of the plaintiffs in the court battle re-emphasize that "all Negroes are entitled to ride buses now as human beings."

Atlanta World

Rev. Samuel W. Williams, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church and a plaintiff in the bus suit along with Rev. John T. Porter, told the audience that they had every right to leave the meeting and ride the buses home like "decent human beings."

Rev. Williams again suggested, as he has done several times previously to either mass meeting, told the audience the bus decision re-affirmed the Negroes' rights to sit in any convenient seat on the buses of Atlanta.

Wed. 1-21-59

The Baptist minister again reminded the audience that the only factor needed to make the implementation of the bus decision a smooth, easy transition process was a basic respect for others by members of both races.

P. 1

The president of the Love, Law and Liberation Movement, Rev. William Holmes Borders, also agreed with the Rev. Williams as he declared at the end of his long speech that each Negro should personally implement the bus decision on an individual basis.

Borders declared that "it's no sense in trying to do this in groups of 10,000, but rather it should be done individually." He further advised courtesy, dignity and respect in all situations at all times.

Borders, along with Rev. B. J. Johnson, made another appeal for money at the mass meeting for what they termed "the continued fight for freedom."

Prayers and songs prefaced the two-hour meeting which again drew news coverage from most of the major communication media in Atlanta, along with NBC television newsmen from New York City.

With the seating of the Tuesday night mass meeting, the issues regarding the implementation of the bus desegregation ruling are apparently resolved. All of the leaders who spoke at last night's meeting openly agreed or inferred that all action taken on the desegregation matter is now left up to individual wishes.

It was pointed out by one speaker that the right to be seated on Atlanta buses in any convenient seat without any restrictions has been definitely settled and that Negroes have had that right since the January 9 desegregation mandate re-affirming that contention.

Negroes Will Ride Integrated Buses

Atlanta Hopes Incidents Will Be Prevented

Commercial Appeal

ATLANTA, Jan. 19. — (AP)— Starting out gradually, Negroes will begin to sit where they please on Atlanta buses and trolleys sometime this week, one of their leaders said Monday.

Memphis Tenn.

Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, said "we don't want one single incident and that is what we are working for."

Tues. 1-20-59

A meeting of the Negro community has been called for tomorrow night. Borders indicated that what he termed a "courteous and natural" integration move will start after the meeting as individual Negro bus riders make their own decisions.

P. 9

Rev. Borders is president of the Triple L (love, law, liberation) movement, a group of Negro ministers who have supported integration of the buses.

There have been unconfirmed reports of Negroes riding desegregated on city buses since a Jan. 9 Federal Court ruling knocking down segregation practices in city transportation. But no disturbances or incidents have been reported.

Bus Trial Ordered for Tomorrow

Atlanta

A federal judge Wednesday denied a state plea for delay of a suit seeking to end segregated seating on Atlanta buses and ordered the case set for trial at 9:30 a.m. Friday.

Constitution

U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper ruled against a plea by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook to postpone the trial until after the General Assembly adjourns in late February.

Atlanta, Ga

Two Atlanta Negro ministers, the Rev. Samuel Williams and the Rev. John T. Porter, brought the suit as a "class action" to end segregated seating on buses and trolleys operated by the Atlanta Transit System.

Thurs. 1-8-59

The suit was an outgrowth of a movement in the summer of 1957 to test Atlanta and Georgia bus segregation laws. Six Negro ministers were arrested for violating bus segregation laws. They have not been tried in state courts.

P. 1

Judge Hooper's order was the third big setback for the defendants since the case was filed on June 10, 1957. Twice before Georgia's attorney general has asked that the case be dismissed, and both times Judge Hooper ruled against him.

Defendants include Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, the Georgia Public Service Commission, the City of Atlanta and the Atlanta Transit System, Inc.

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33 southern cities desegregate buses

38 b

ATLANTA, Ga. — At least 33 Southern cities besides Atlanta have desegregated their city bus systems with only Montgomery experiencing any noteworthy incidents.

Afro American

In most of these cases, desegregation took place without court action, usually by a change of policy on the part of the transit company. In only three—Montgomery, Ala., Columbia, S.C., and New Orleans, La. — did the action come by court order.

Sat. 1-24-59

The number 33 represents a gain of 12 cities which have desegregated their bus systems since the Southern Regional Council conducted a survey in January, 1957. At that time, the survey revealed at least 21 Southern cities with desegregated seating on buses.

Baltimore Md.

* * *

SRC FOUND at that time that most of the cases of desegregation on Southern city buses dated back to April, 1956, when the Supreme Court dismissed an appeal from the U.S. fourth Circuit Court of Appeals holding the Columbia, S.C., bus segregation ordinance unconstitutional (S.C. Electric and Gas Co. vs. Sarah Mae Fleming).

Although this ruling applied only to Columbia, a number of city transit companies voluntarily desegregated buses.

As in the 1957 survey, SRC found that in most of the cities checked, many passengers continued to follow the customary pattern of separate seating. However, passengers are free to sit where they wish and some degree of desegregated seating is found in each of the cities reported.

The cities are:

* * *

MONTGOMEY, Ala, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and Hot Springs, Ark.; Miami Beach, Daytona Beach, and Tampa, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, Winston-Salem, and Raleigh, N.C.;

ABOUT BUS SEATING

Afro American

ATLANTA—All white and colored readers of the leading Atlanta daily should take note of the editorial "Let's All Remain Calm On Bus Seating Here," published on Jan. 1. The editorial points out:

Baltimore Md.

"About 7[illegible] percent of all the persons who ride the buses are colored. The Atlanta Transit Co. is not a private company, able to operate the buses as it wishes. It is a public utility and therefore subject, along with railroads, buses and airlines, to Federal regulations."

Sat. 1-31-59

The Atlanta daily recognizes the fact that bus patrons should be able to sit anywhere they please— not just in the back of the bus.

They are to be commended for calling on white patrons to remain calm in light of the recent Federal court decision striking down segregation on buses.

P. 4

38b

As the editorial stated, if a transit patron doesn't want a colored person to sit beside him, or vice versa, the patron can always stand.

BRUCE JOHNSON

End Of Jim Crow On Buses Taken In Calm Stride

Ministers' Meeting At Wheat St. Church Tuesday Night

Atlanta

No unusual or hostile incidents were reported on any of the city trolleys and buses Saturday as Atlantans were apparently behind Mayor William B. Hartsfield's Friday plea for "sound common sense and civic decency" regarding the wisdom of a calm acceptance of the recent federal court decree outlawing segregated seating on Atlanta buses and trolleys.

After a check with officials of the Atlanta Police Department, it was definitely confirmed that Atlantans rode the buses Saturday in a peaceful manner without adverse incidents.

The police officials said Saturday night they are expecting no incidents arising out of the bus desegregation decision Friday and they added that they are hoping that the Mayor's statements will be heeded by all citizens of both races.

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 1-11-59

JIM CROW OUTLAWED

The Friday District Court decision handed down by Judge Frank A. Hooper ruled that state and city laws and ordinances requiring segregated seating on Atlanta bus facilities were unconstitutional and invalid. The decision came after a two year wait for action on the case that was initiated by Rev. Samuel W. Williams and Rev. John T. Porter against the City of Atlanta, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Chief of Police Herbert T. Jenkins and The Georgia Public Service Commission.

P. 1

Meanwhile, leaders of the Love, Law and Liberation Movement, who spearheaded the drive for desegregated buses are still planning a mass meeting at 8 p. m. Tuesday, January 13 at the Wheat Street Baptist Church on Auburn Ave.

World

The announced purpose of the mass meeting will be to "advise as to how to preceed on this matter." Ther leaders urged that their instructions be awaited before any individual steps are taken.

Rev. Samuel Williams and Rev. John Porter, plaintiffs in the bus case, are expected to speak at Tuesday's meeting.

NAACP EXECUTIVES MEET

Sun. 1-11-59

One half hour earlier the same night, the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Atlanta Branch NAACP is scheduled to meet at Frazier's Cafe Society on Hunter Street, S. W.

It is expected that a major portion of the meeting will be devoted to planning for the implementation of the recent bus desegregation decree. The acting president declared that "the favorable court decision regarding transportation in Atlanta will require better branch planning and programming".

✓

'Good Will' Expected to Keep Peace

Seating Unchanged In Rush Hour

By CHARLES MOORE

Atlanta

Atlanta political leaders predict- Friday that "common decency d good will" of both white and ro trolley patrons will prevent idents in the wake of the legal of the 88-year-old custom of regation on city transportation tems.

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Meanwhile, a Constitution re- ter riding on five trolleys dur- the first rush hour after the ral court ruling found that the ting custom remained the ne—Negroes occupying the rear the trolleys and whites the

Sat. 1-10-59

On crowded buses, he saw Ne- standing in the rear of the lleys while there were several ant seats in the front, and on r trolleys, he saw whites nding while there were empty ts in the rear.

P. 1

MAYOR APPEALS

The drivers said they had re- ceived no new instructions. One, a woman, said she was still carrying out her former instructions to segregate the races.

Immediately after the ruling, Mayor Hartsfield called upon the people of Atlanta and their civic leaders, both white and colored, to use their "sound common sense."

"If they conduct themselves in a spirit of decency and good will, the situation will take care of itself," the mayor said.

"Any threatened violence or breakdown of transit service would cause more damage to the white community than the colored."

NO TROUBLE EXPECTED

Police Chief Herbert Jenkins said his department expects no trouble. "A private company operates the trolley and bus service in Atlanta and that operation is strictly the responsibility of company officials," he said.

"In the event trouble does arise, then the responsibility of the police department will be to enforce the law fairly and impartially. After all, the highest value of the law is the keeping of the peace."

Constitution

"We are not closing our eyes to the possibility of a disorder," Chief Jenkins continued. "In the event one does arise, we will meet it as we always have . . . by making every effort to enforce the law."

Sat. 1-10-59

Fulton Rep. M. M. (Muggsy) Smith said Judge Hooper's ruling came as no surprise. "It follows the Supreme Court decision to insist that the South accept their rulings."

WORKS ON SCHOOLS

Smith predicted that the pending Atlanta school segregation suit will have the same fate as the bus seating suit and said, "That is why I am trying to work out something that will save the public schools, maintain as much of our Southern way of life as possible and at the same time endeavor to comply with the law."

Alderman Jack Summers said, pointing out the past good relations between Atlanta's white and Negro communities, "I believe the common decency of both races will work to prevent incidents and I believe both should strive to prevent them."

Alderman L. O. Moseley said the federal ruling was "another decision that may or may not help the situation but I have a lot of confidence in the leaders of both races and I believe both races will work together for their mutual advantage and help."

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, who represented the Public Service Commission at the hearing, said "I am gratified that no injunction was imposed on any of the defendants in this case." He said he had no comment to a question on whether he would appeal Judge Hooper's ruling.

Robert L. Sommerville, president of the Atlanta Transit System, Inc., said "I am certainly glad that no injunction was issued." He declined further comment until he has an opportunity to read Judge Hooper's full ruling.

Integration Gains In South On City Buses

Courier

Atlanta, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Southern Regional Council reported Monday that at least 33 southern cities have desegregated their city bus systems, with only Montgomery experiencing any noteworthy incidents.

Journal

Desegregation took place in most of these cases without court action, the S.R.C. said, usually by a change of policy on the part of the transit company.

Louisville

Action came by court order in Montgomery; Columbia, S. C.; New Orleans, and Atlanta.

Ky

The 33 cities represented a gain of 12 desegregating bus systems since the council conducted a spot survey in January, 1957.

Tues. 1-13-59

Many Follow Old Pattern

As in the 1957 survey, S.R.C. found that in most of the cities checked, many passengers continued to follow the customary pattern of separate seating.

P. 3

The cities are:

Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and Hot Spring, Ark.; Miami, Miami Beach, Daytona Beach, and Tampa, Fla.; New Orleans; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, Winston-Salem, and Raleigh, N. C.; Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston, S. C.; Knoxville, Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; San Antoio, Corpus Christi, and Dallas, Tex.; Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Roanoke, Va.; and Montgomery.

38b 1959

GEORGIA

Enforcement Injunction Is Denied to Negroes

Constitution

By MARION GAINES

Segregated seating on Atlanta trolleys and buses was declared invalid in federal court here Friday, but the court turned down Negroes' requests that officials be enjoined from enforcing segregation.

Montgomery Adv.

But U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper's oral, tentative ruling left the door open for the possible issuing later of the injunction by promising the Negro plaintiffs "quick and adequate recourse to the courts if anything in the future should happen" to alter the case.

The practical consequences of Judge Hooper's ruling, court observers agreed, were to declare segregated transportation facilities unconstitutional and to leave to individual passengers the choice of riding segregated or nonsegregated.

Adv 1-10-59

BOTH SIDES COMPLIMENTED

Both sides were complimented by Judge Hooper for their conduct during the course of the case.

P.C.

"The state authorities and the city authorities have exercised a great deal of restraint in this matter," Hooper said.

He said the defendants "and their friends and colleagues and associates and the Negro citizenship" also had displayed a "great deal of restraint during this period of time" by conforming to the statutes under attack.

Hooper indicated he was tentatively rejecting the request for injunction sought by two Negro ministers—the Rev. Samuel W. Williams and the Rev. John T. Porter—because they had not produced "a showing of danger of irreparable injury, both great and immediate."

NO APPEAL CONTEMPLATED

Judge Hooper, citing several legal precedents, emphasized there is "a custom in the federal government" not to use "the harsh remedy of injunction against state officials" unless "great and immediate" danger is clearly shown.

Constitution

Later Friday, Negro attorney D. L. Hollowell said "no appeal is anticipated at this time" by the five-man legal team representing the plaintiffs.

St. 1-11-59

In addition, no plans for appealing the decision were announced by attorneys for the defendants: Mayor Hartsfield, Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, the Georgia Public Service Commission and the Atlanta Transit System, Inc.

As to the validity of segregated seating statutes, Hooper declared "the recent decision by a three-judge court in Montgomery, unanimously affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court . . . very clearly and definitely settled the law as to the illegality of most of the ordinances and statues" involved in the Atlanta case.

"QUESTION ELIMINATED"

"However, the undisputed facts in the case and certain statements" made at a pre-trial hearing earlier this week, Judge Hooper said, "have, to my own personal satisfaction, eliminated the question of injunction . . ."

Hooper pointed out that although six Negro ministers were arrested in January, 1957, for attempting to ride desegregated on trolleys here, "there has never been any trial of the cases" (which are still pending in Fulton Superior Court).

This signifies that "the prosecutors did not care for a trial," the judge said, adding it also was significant that the defendants have "made no demand for trial" even though they are entitled to one under state law.

"There is no evidence," Hooper said, "that since these arrests there has been any effort upon the part of our Negro citizens to occupy" front seats in any trolleys.

The judge added there also was no "intimation in the record that the City of Atlanta or the State of Georgia has made" any similar arrests.

MAY CHANGE

Although no situation requiring an injunction had been adequately set forth, Hooper said, "it is conceivable that after this court enters its final judgment . . . the circumstances may differ . . ."

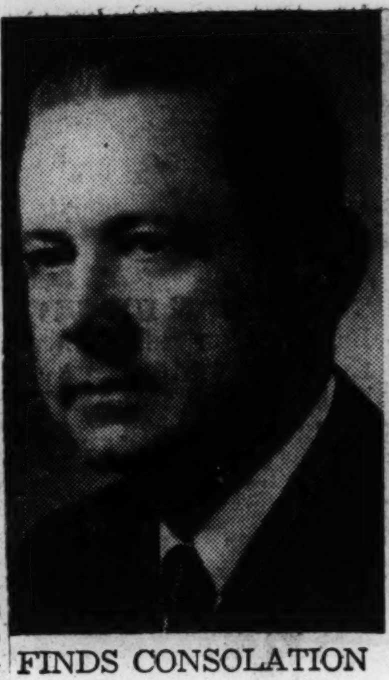
Should future conditions warrant it, the judge said, the plaintiffs have the right to "come back into court and show that they are entitled to relief by the strong arm of the injunctive processes of this court."

Judge Hooper still must hand down an official, written ruling in the case, but he said it is his "considered opinion" that a judgment along the lines he indicated orally would give the plaintiffs "complete protection" for two reasons:

(1) By declaring "that the statutes and ordinances which they attack are in fact invalid, and on that fact this court is clearly bound by the Supreme Court decisions, and,

(2) "By reserving jurisdiction, should there be any change of conditions . . ."

After Hooper set forth his tentative ruling at the outset of the scheduled trial, neither side introduced any additional arguments in the case.



FINDS CONSOLATION

Atty. Gen. Cook

CALLS FOR 'GOOD WILL

Mayor Hartsfield

Negroes Challenge Segregated Seats

Jackson Miss.
Daily News
Sat
1-24-59

ATLANTA (UPI) — Negroes planned to sit with whites today in city buses as a test of a federal court order desegregating the Atlanta public transit system.

The try at mixed seating was without precedent in the history of this southern capital. It was expected to be on an individual basis, and not a mass effort.

The transit company reported during the morning rush hour that no incidents had been reported to it of Negroes sitting with whites, or of any trouble on the trolleys and buses.

Negroes held a meeting Tuesday night to map the move. Police apparently did not inform the group that an anonymous caller had threatened to dynamite the church where the rally was held.

Police Capt. J. L. Moseley said two detectives and two uniformed policemen helped him check the Wheat Street Baptist Church after United Press International received a call from a man who said:

"This is a representative of the southern way of life. We have a bomb set to go off in the Wheat Street Baptist Church at 8:35."

The call was received at 8:20 p.m., and the UPI promptly notified authorities. Moseley said he and his men found no trace of a bomb.

P1

Negro leaders urged those attending the meeting to carry out mixed seating in a peaceable manner.

"You are entitled to ride buses as human beings," Dr. Samuel Williams, a professor, told the group. "I trust you are going out of here tonight and ride them as human beings."

The meeting lasted for about an hour after the time mentioned by the caller. Officers made no effort to evacuate the church and apparently did not mention the threat to the crowd, estimated by the newly - formed Love, Law and Liberation Movement at 2,500.

A federal district court earlier this month ruled unconstitutional a local law providing that Negroes seat from the rear forward on city transit vehicles. The movement was formed to put the order into actual practice.

ATLANTA BUSSES ARE INTEGRATED

Riders Segregate Selves; First Day Quiet

Times-Picayune
New Orleans
La.
Thurs
1-22-59

ATLANTA (AP)—Atlanta's traditional separation of the races on busses gave way Wednesday to limited desegregation with no incidents reported.

During early morning rush hours, when busses were crowded, Negroes went directly to the rear as usual, and white passengers filled the front. Later, as the number of riders dropped, Negro passengers spread out toward the front more than has been the custom.

In some cases Negro passengers were reluctant but willing to sit in seats in front of white persons, although isolated instances of such seating has been noted for some time.

There were no reports of a white and a Negro occupying the same seat.

Negro leaders held two meetings during the past several days to give advice on bus riding after a federal judge here ruled Jan. 9 in effect that they could sit where they please.

Rev. William Holmes Borders, president of the Love, Law and Liberation Movement, said Tuesday that a "courteous and natural" bus integration move would be started during the week. He added "we don't want one simple incident and that is what we are working for."

Four Musicians And A Cab

Says Taxi Not In Service, But Race Violation Charged

Atlanta Daily News Atlanta, Ga.

Thu. 10-29-59 P. 1

By JOHN BRITTON

The second taxicab driver within the past ten days has been arrested on charges that he transported white passengers in a vehicle owned and operated by a Negro company.

Police said this time they arrested a man they identified as Emanual Edward Daniels, of 849 Pulliam St., S. W., after two white men and a second Negro were allegedly found to be occupying a local Negro owned cab early Sunday morning.

Officers said Daniels explained that the cab he was driving was not in official service that morning, and thus the meter was not functioning.

All four of the men were described as musicians in a combo that had just concluded a performance at a small basement night club on Piedmont Ave., near Houston St., N. E.

Out of the entire group, Daniels was the only man listed as arrested on any charge. The arresting officers said they arrested Daniels on charges of improper lights(no tail lights) and violating the taxicab ordinance, and set the cases for the morning of November 10 in Municipal Traffic Court.

Patrolmen J. R. Watkins and C. E. Fergerson said they noticed Daniels' cab when it was travelling west on Hunter Street with no tail lights.

Fergerson and Watkins said they stopped the vehicle and observed two white men in the back seat of the cab, a Negro male in the right front seat and Daniels at the wheel.

The white men were identified as James Strnod, 20, and Richard G. Falato, 25, both residents of Fort McPherson. William Mitchell, 22, of 975 Sparks St., S. W., was identiifed as the other Negro who occupied the front right seat of the cab.

When asked why he was carrying mixed passengers and why the cab's meter was not in use, police said Daniels replied that the four of them had just finished performing at a Piedmont Ave., night club and that he was taking the white men back to the Army Base.

Patrolmen Fergerson and Watkins said they were further told that the white men did not have cab fare back to the army base and that no busses were in operation at that hour. The incident occurred at approximately 4:10 a. m. Sunday.

It was only last week that another taxi driver was arrested and later given a suspended sentence in Recorders Court on similar charges.

The first man was arrested by city detectives after a white man was found to be occupying the Negro-owned cab in the Northeast section of Atlanta. He was given a $33 fine or 30 days in jail. Both the fine and the jail sentence were suspended by Recorders Court Judge James Webb.

Atlanta Daily News
Atlanta, Ga.

38b

'Port Bias Suit Is Set For Dec. 8

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 10-23-59

A desegregation suit initiated by a Birmingham insurance executive attacking alleged discrimination at a restaurant at Atlanta Municipal Airport is scheduled to come up for a non-jury trial December 8 before U. S. District Court Judge Boyd Sloan.

P. 1

Judge Sloan issued the order setting the date for the trial Wednesday afternoon. The trial date is set on a Tuesday, almost one year after the suit was first filed with the U. S. District Court Clerk's office.

38b

The plaintiff named in the petition, identified as H. D. Coke, vice president and agency director of an insurance company named as defendants in the suit Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Jack Gary, terminal manager of Atlanta Airport Terminal 'Dobbs House, Inc., City of Atlanta,' and B. F. Buttrey, manager of Dobbs House, Inc., restaurant at the Atlanta Airport Terminal.

Ga

ASKED BEHIND SCREEN

In the petition, Coke charged that on August 4, 1958 he had a airplane meal authorization ticket and that a hostess at the Dobbs House airport restaurant directed him to a single corner table segregated behind a screen "for the purpose of serving Negroes."

Coke said he was refused service on the same basis as the white airplane passengers.

Coke has asked the court to give an interlocutory and permanent injunction restraining the defendants from making any distinctions based upon color, in regard to service at the Atlanta Terminal or the restaurant therin.

MARSHALL CHIEF COUNSEL

Plaintiff's attorneys listed in the petition included: Donald L. Hollowell, Atlanta Negro attorney who has had a giant legal hand in three previous desegregation decrees; Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the NAACP; Jack Greenberg; and Peter A. Hall, a Birmingham Attorney.

Attorneys J. C. Savage and Newell Edenfield will represent the defendant City of Atlanta, while the firm of Powell, Goldstein, Frazier and Murphy were listed as other defendant attorneys.

The airport restaurant desegregation trial is scheduled to be heard in U. S. District Court at 9:30 a. m. December 8.

Fare Of Different Race, Hack Fined

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 10-24-59 P. 1

By JOHN BRITTON

A Recorders Court judge Friday ordered that a suspended sentence be levied against an Atlanta Negro taxicab driver for riding a white man in his cab last Friday night.

The defendant, identified as David Lee Grimes, 34, of 2684 Santa Barbara, S. W., pleaded guilty to violating the taxi ordinance and received a $33 fine or 30 days in jail. Both the fine and the jail sentence was suspended by Recorders Court Judge James Webb.

38 b

Detective B. B. Finley and R. H. Sumpter said they saw a white man they identified as William Brown, of 399 Georgia Ave., come out of Pryor Street liquor store and get into a cab allegedly driven by Grimes.

39 a

The officers said they ordered the cab to the curb so they could be sure a white man was in a "colored cab," and then made a case against Grimes charging him with a violation of the city Taxi Ordinance.

At the hearing Friday at Recorders Court, Grimes explained to Judge Webb that "I didn't know I was doing anything wrong. If I had known it was wrong I would not have done it."

Grimes added that he rode the man in the cab because it was raining. According to the defendant's testimony, he apparently knew the white man as a work associate at another job. Police said they were told that the white man was not actually a passenger or a fare, as such.

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

The detectives said another Negro man was riding in the back seat of the same cab with the white man but neither he or the white man was listed as arrested on any charge.

Sat. 10-24-59

P. 5.

Sumpter said at the trial that Grimes was arrested on the ordinance violation charge "just as any white cab driver would be arrested if he violated the ordinance."

38 b 39 a

Segregated Seat At Restaurant In Airport Refused

Atlanta Daily World P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

The director of the New York City branch NAACP, Gloster Current, refused to sit at a segregated table Friday at the Atlanta Airport Terminal restaurant, the WORLD learned. He was on a flight to Greenville, S. C. but had a stop over here. He was given a meal ticket by the airline to eat in the restaurant.

Sat. 10-24-59

P. 1

When he went in to get his meal he refused to sit behind a curtain. The incident is similar to a suit now in Federal Court in which a Birmingham, Ala. man says he was discriminated against because of his color. The suit names the City of Atlanta, Mayor William B Hartsfield, Jack Gary, terminal manager; the restaurant, Dobbs House, Inc. and B. F. Buttrey, restaurant manager, as defendants.

38 b 39 a

A spokesman said that Mr. Current can either intervene in the present suit, and possibly delay its Dec. 8 trial or file a separate suit if he decides to take any action. He is expected to say what he wishes to do upon his return to New York, the spokesman said.

Airport Restaurant Will Serve Polite, Well-Dressed Negroes

Call p.1

38b

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 7-31-59

ATLANTA. — (UPI) — Polite, well-dressed Negroes may be served in the restaurant at Atlanta Municipal airport without incident; others may be turned away.

A prominent Negro reported he was told flatly by the restaurant management that no Negro could be seated and served. Another was told Negroes would be served behind a screen.

At Columbus an Augusta, Ga., and Memphis, airport terminal restaurants are segregated. In 17 other major southern cities the airport restaurant segregation practices vary—as in Atlanta's case.

In the Atlanta case, observers for the Southern Regional Council believe the policy is so ill defined that treatment of Negroes depends "almost entirely" upon which employes are on duty. Others attribute the differential treatment to the dress and bearing of the Negroes themselves.

The SRC issued a report Saturday on the status of segregation practices at bus and train stations and airports in 21 southern cities. It said segregation which existed prior to 1955 is "slowly cracking" and that the situation is in a state of transition.

All 20 airline terminals surveyed have non-segregated waiting rooms, but there are no airport eating facilities for Negro passengers at Augusta. At Memphis Negroes may be served at a snack bar. At Columbus they may eat at a lunch counter.

Airport toilets are segregated in Chattanooga, Memphis, Augusta and Columbus, but the degree of segregation varies. The other cities have non-segregated rest rooms, the report said.

Seven cities have non-segregated railroad waiting rooms—Memphis, Portsmouth, Richmond, Lynchburg and Norfolk, Va., Louisville's Union Station and St. Petersburg, Fla.

Ate 3 Dinners To Break Race Bar At Airport

Courier p.1

38b

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 8-8-59

ATLANTA, Ga. — Five men ate three dinners at the Dobbs House Restaurant in the Atlanta Airport. This sharing of dinners marked the first time any persons of color successfully ate 'outside the screen', in the segregated airport restaurant.

When told by the assistant manager, L. L. Rollins that Georgia State Law forbade him serving Negroes except at a table behind a screen, the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker of Petersburg, Va., and James T. McCain, of Sumter, S. C., (the two Negroes in the group) quickly responded that "under no circumstances would we eat behind a screen . . ."

Mr. Walker then suggested that their three white companions order dinner, "and at least some of us will eat."

• "We sat down at a table but were told by the assistant manager that the Negroes would have to eat at another table behind a screen, related James R. Robinson, executive secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). "We told him that the five of us were together, and had no intention of being separated to comply with Jim Crow laws."

WHILE EVERY Negro employe managed to get a peep into the dining room to see the group which, in spite of getting food and utensils for three, was succeeding in feeding all five if its members—white customers seemed not to notice, or to take service of an interracial group as a matter of course.

Members of the interracial group were on their way home from the Southwide Leaders Institute Against Segregation, held in Atlanta.

The seminar had been sponsored, jointly, by the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Joining in the meal at Dobbs House were James R. Robinson of CORE; the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Petersburg, Va., and Virginia State director of CORE; James T. McCain, CORE field secretary; Prof. Guy Hershberger, Goshen College, Indiana., and Emler Neufield of the Monnonite Central Committee.

"We all agreed," said Robinson, "that it was the best coffee we had ever had—the extra tang of drinking your coffee interracially across the Georgia color bar is recommended, highly."

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5 Share Food In Atlanta Airport Test

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 8-8-59

ATLANTA, Ga.—Five men ate three dinners at Dobbs House Restaurant in the Atlanta airport.

The five men—two Negroes and three whites—were seated, but told that the law forbade them from eating together.

The three whites ordered, were served, and proceeded to share their dinners with their Negro companions.

38b

Cabbie Arrested For Transporting White Passenger

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

Sun. 10-18-59

A taxicab driver was arrested by city detectives late Friday night after a white passenger was discovered occupying a Negro - operated cab, police said.

38b

Arrested for violating the taxi ordinance was the taxicab driver, identified as David Lee Grimes, 34, of 2684 Santa Barbara, S. W. A hearing on the case has been scheduled in Recorders Court for Monday afternoon.

p.1

Detectives R. E. Finley and R. H. Sumpter reported that they observed a white man, identified as William Brown, of 399 Georgia Ave., come out of a Pryor St. liquor store and get into a Negro-operated cab.

The detectives said they ordered the cab to pull over to the curb so they could be certain that a white man was in a "colored cab," and they then made a case against the taxicab driver for violating the taxi ordinance.

Apparently no action was taken against the white man, since no arrest or no reprimand was listed against him in the official police reports.

itizens Asked To Be ourteous In Bus Use

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed 1-14-59
1-14-59
p.1

A capacity audience filled the auditorium of the Wheat reet Baptist Church Tuesday night to hear leaders of the ve, Law and Liberation Movement tell them that respect for hers is the main requirement in the implementation of the cent desegregation decision.

he Movement leadership de-ared that no trouble will arise om the decision as long as the ghts of others are respected at l times. On the other hand, ey also added "that our rights ould be respected also."

The meeting was featured by he presentation of the successl corps of lawyers who initiated e bus suit as well as the school esegregation action, and an inoduction and brief address of ne of the principal plaintiffs to e bus suit.

Each speaker at the Tuesday ight occasion emphasized that e recent back-to-back desegreation decisions by Georgia Disict court judges were victories or democracy and not victories or the individuals concerned.

LAINTIFF SPEAKS

One of the bus suit plaintiffs, Rev. Samuel W. Williams, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church. ave thanks to all the citizens of Atlanta, and especially his conregation, for the "spiritual support' given him during the twoyear legal ordeal.

Rev Williams listed both desegregation decisions as a victory for democracy. He scorned any idea implanted by state officials that Negroes prefer any type of discrimination to freedom.'

In rebuttal to a statement made y the incoming governor, regardg both races' preference for separate facilities, Rev. Williams declared that "I have been a Negro longer than he has and I know that I prefer no law that would in any way discriminate or segregate me."

Rev. William Holmes Borders, resident of the Love, Law and Liberation Movement, took the microphone and concurred that respect for the rights of others is the major item needed in the successful implementation of the bus desegregation decision.

Borders predicted that there would be no trouble in Atlanta if basic respect for others was maintained in both races. He cited the large church membership among both races in Atlanta and then declared that "no trouble could be initiated in a Christian city like Atlanta."

Another topic of discussion at the mass meeting was a plea led by John Wesley Dobbs urging more voter registration among Atlanta Negroes. Dobbs also led in a financial appeal.

Dobbs, the Rev. Williams and Attorney A. T. Walden pointed out that a bigger vote would increase the Negroes' voice in all decisions affecting the Negro community.

They all emphasized that the Negroes demand to be in on all decisions affecting the race would be more clearly heard if the voice of the vote was strengthened to capacity.

Presiding over the proceedings at the mass meeting was Rev. B. J. Johnson who introduced all of the platform guests who included the six ministers who were arrested in connection with their 1957 attempts to ride the buses in a desegregated manner.

E. M. Martin and C. Clayton Powell made brief remarks in behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

38b
ga

BUS SEGREGATION SUIT WINNERS — The Rev. Samuel W. Williams, left, shakes the hand of the Rev. John T. Porter, following their successful suit against Georgia's bus segregation laws, decided Friday by U. S. District Court Judge Frank Hooper. The plaintiffs against outlawed bus segregation practices had just come from a prayer meeting of ministers at Wheat Street Baptist Church, shortly after the court decision.—(Perry's Photo)

Bus Bias Law Voided, Atlanta Marks Time

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Sat 1/10/59

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10 (AP). —White and Negro passengers today continued to observe traditional separate seating arrangements the day after a Federal judge said that bus and trolley segregation laws in Atlanta are invalid.

The ruling by United States District Judge Frank A. Hooper in effect cleared the way for mixed seating.

But Negro leaders advised members of their race to remain quiet until notified when to begin helping to desegregate the buses and trolleys.

Judge Hooper declined to enjoin city, State and transit officials to end segregation as requested by the two Negro plaintiffs. But he indicated he could issue such an injunction if there was any further effort to enforce segregation.

Common Sense Urged

Mayor William B. Hartsfield promptly called on residents of Atlanta to use common sense.

"If they conduct themselves in a spirit of decency and good will, the situation will take care of itself," he said.

The suit was filed June 10, 1957, to test Atlanta and Georgia bus segregation laws.

Defendants were the Georgia Public Service Commission, Mayor Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, the City of Atlanta, and the Atlanta Transit System, Inc.

There was no immediate indication of an appeal.

Cites High Court Ruling

Judge Hooper's ruling said he had no choice but to throw out "most ordinances and statutes involved in this case" in view of a United States Supreme Court decision declaring bus segregation unconstitutional in Montgomery, Ala.

A check of buses and trolleys a few hours after the ruling showed no change in the traditional seating arrangements. Negroes continued to occupy the rear of the vehicles and white persons the front.

ATLANTA NEGROES PROMISED MIXING WILL BE PEACEFUL

Jackson News

ATLANTA (AP)—Atlanta Negroes received assurance last night that they are going to ride integrated on Atlanta buses and trolleys "without any trouble at all," but no timetable was set for the move.

Jackson, Miss

Negro leaders outlined plans to more than 3,000 members of their race attending a mass meeting at the Wheat Street Baptist Church.

"We're going to be patient, we're not going to rush," said the Rev. William Holmes Borders, president of the Love, Law and Liberation movement which sparked the move to ride desegregated.

Wed. 1-14-59

He advised the Negroes to be quiet until the triple L movement "notifies you when we wish you to begin helping to desegregated the buses and trolleys."

No Incidents Reported On Desegregated Atlanta Buses

By JOHN BRITTON

38b

Ga

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) —

Required segregated seating on Atlanta trolleys and buses was declared unconstitutional and the law requiring seating discrimination ruled invalid Friday morning by a Georgia-born federal district court judge.

The illegality of the laws and ordinances requiring seating segregation on Atlanta buses was announced by Judge Frank A. Hooper less than one hour after the long delayed trial convened at 9:45 a.m.

Birmingham

Ala

The ruling means there can be no longer legal enforcement of segregation on the city buses.

No unusual or hostile incidents were reported on any of the city trolleys and buses Saturday as Atlantans were apparently behind Mayor William B. Hartsfield's Friday plea for "sound common sense and civic decency" regarding the wisdom of a calm acceptance of the recent federal court decree outlawing segregated seating on Atlanta buses and trolleys.

After a check with officials of the Atlanta Police Department, it was definitely confirmed that Atlantans rode the buses Saturday in a peaceful manner without adverse incidents.

1-14-59

After stating that he did not desire to "prolong the case any longer," Judge Hooper declared that a decision handed down by a three-judge court of appeals in Montgomery, Ala., recently in connection with a similar bus suit "definitely established the law regarding the illegality of most of the ordinances in question in this case."

CALMNESS RULED

Judge Hooper's ruling was heard by Negro citizens present at the historic hearing with calmness. The decision was one that was expected by the majority of Negro citizens and was received without fanfare or unusual incident.

The ruling and order came in the federal suit initiated by two Atlanta ministers, the Rev. Samuel W. Williams and the Rev. John T. Porter, who sued local and state authorities seeking to prevent the enforcement of certain ordinances requiring segregated seating on public transportation. They further asked the court to declare segregation laws unconstitutional.

NO INJUNCTION

While ruling the Georgia laws requiring segregation on buses unconstitutional, Judge Hooper did not grant the requested temporary and permanent injunctions against the authorities, giving them an opportunity to abide by the court decision without judicial spurring.

The judge, in refusing to issue the injunction said, "I hesitate to use the harsh power of injunction against officials of the state and city to halt them from the enforcement of any criminal statutes."

Judge Hooper emphasized that it is the policy of the federal judicial authorities not to enjoin state and local officials unless "there is a showing of danger or irreparable injury, both great and immediate."

The judge added, however, that if another incident arises where officials attempt to enforce the laws he just declared unconstitutional, he "reserves jurisdiction" to hear any other complaint. He indicated that if another such incident does arise, he will not be as hesitant to issue an injunction.

He pointed with "commendation" to the restraint shown by state authorities who failed to press the prosecution against six other Negro ministers who were arrested and indicted after riding the buses in an integrated manner in January, 1957. The state officials had already explained at the pre-trial hearing that they were awaiting the decision of the federal tribunal before taking action against the ministers.

COMMENDS NEGROES

Judge Hooper also commended the Negro citizenry of Atlanta for having the "restraint" to shy away from causing any further "incidents" until he had handed down a ruling on the matter.

After issuing his final ruling, Judge Hooper reminded that "should any change occur or circumstances differ where plaintiffs come back and show they deserve relief and are endangered by oppressive or repetitive prosecution, an injunction may be declared at that time."

The losing defendants in the case brought by the Atlanta minister were: The Georgia Public Service Commission, the city of Atlanta, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins, and the Atlanta Transit System.

Atlanta Bus Law Ruled Void

Negroes Fail to Seek to Ride in White Area

Times Picayune

By AL KUETTNER

ATLANTA (UPI) — Atlanta Negroes Friday won a federal court decision that bus segregation laws here are unconstitutional but the Negroes hesitated before trying to sit with whites on city buses.

New Orleans

Judge Frank A. Hooper granted a declaratory judgment invalidating both state and city laws calling for segregated seating on Atlanta transit system vehicles.

La.

Jan. 1-11-59

There were no immediate reports of any attempts by Negroes to sit with whites, and Negro church leaders appealed for them to delay any attempts.

P. 28

Hooper refused to grant an injunction against enforcement of the laws on grounds that the two Negro ministers who brought the suit did not show themselves to be imperiled by any immediate threat of enforcement.

However, the judge reserved jurisdiction in the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, the Revs. Samuel Williams and John T. Porter, and on behalf of any members of their class who might later claim an injunction is needed.

Hooper issued the decision in an hour-long trial, half of which was spent in his reading the decision itself. Trial briefs and written evidence had been presented earlier.

The panel of Negro attorneys met shortly afterward with Atlanta Negro ministers and from this meeting issued a public statement saying they considered the decision to mean an immediate end of bus segregation here.

The ministers later appealed to Atlanta Negroes to refrain from trying to sit with whites until they get "further instructions."

The Rev. William Holmes Borders, head of a "Love, Law and Liberation movement" which launched the integration suit in July, 1957, said he feared there might be an "incident" unless members of his race act under guidance of their ministers, all of whom are represented in the "movement."

"We need a reserve of kindness . . . We need not to be too vocal about it," Borders said.

Bus Desegregation Moving Smoothly

Atlanta World

World

Eight days after a federal decision outlawing segregation on Atlanta's trolleys and buses, public carriers were being desegregated on a quiet, individual basis, reports strongly indicated Saturday.

Atlanta, Ga.

No mass movement to use portions of buses previously limited to white passengers has been observed, but those who have ridden on front seats and left by way of front doors of city carriers have done so without any attempts being made to stop or embarrass them, it was revealed.

Jan. 1-18-59

Several Negroes have been seen leaving front doors of trolleys in predominantly Negro residential areas. A few reports have come in of Negroes riding on fronts of buses in predominantly white areas.

P. 1

RULING EXPECTED

Apparently the Atlanta Transit Company had expected the ruling since buses were desegregated in Montgomery, Ala., and had begun preparations for an eventual change. Many Atlantans have commented to The World that more friendly drivers have been placed on lines in their residential areas. These reports have often disclosed that motormen in many cases are polite and helpful to passengers in many ways.

World

Lately, drivers have been observed on two Westside lines noddir in friendly recognition to passer gers who ride with them everyday

But a more positive action wa taken to help a peaceful implementation of the decision last Friday when a high official of the transit company met with what has been termed a cross section of Negro leaders.

Jan. 1-18-59

NO STATEMENT RELEASED

No official statement has been released, but it is understood that company officials said the firm was accepting the decision as being a settled issue, and planning full compliance to the law.

Signs referring to segregation have not been removed from the buses as yet. First questions about this, however, have revealed that repainting these were discussed at the meeting.

But each day it is noticed that Negroes sitting nearer to the front of buses than the rear are walking to the front to get off.

Many have expressed belief that if such individual procedure is allowed to continue Atlanta will have peaceful desegregation of buses.

38b 1959 GEORGIA ATLANTA,GA.
ATTACK ON-RAYMOND ZELLARS

Man Reports Threat By Robed Men

Atlanta World

For the first time since the recent federal court bus desegregation decision in Atlanta, a Negro man complained to police Tuesday morning that he had been harrassed for his alleged attempts to ride near the front of a city bus, according to police reports.

Atlanta, Ga.

A man later identified as Raymon Zellars, 496 Whitehall Terrace, was quoted as saying he was accosted by 10 or 12 white robed and hooded men on Whitehall St. Monday night who allegedly threatened to kill him if he is seen again.

Wed. 1-28-59

Police quoted Zellars as saying he was walking down Whitehall St. near McDaniel St. Monday night when an undetermined number of cars occupied by about a dozen white robed and hooded men stopped him and "accused him of riding on the front of a bus on the Buckhead line."

Zellars was further quoted by police as saying the men threatened to kill him if they ever "caught him out anywhere again." The victim of the alleged incident reportedly told the investigating police that he had not as yet occupied the front seats of a bus "at any time."

Atlanta World
Wed. 1-28-59

Police said Zellars described one car as being a 1956 model, black, four-door Chevrolet. The report said the victim did not furnish the police department with the license number of the automobile.

Two detectives had been assigned to investigate the complanit, however, no clues to the identify of the dozen men who were said to have been dressed like Ku Klux Klansmen had been established

38b 1959 ILLINOIS CENTRAL

✓

Suspend IC Porter In Row Over Segregated Seating

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

38b

2d

4-4-59

MEMPHIS — An Illinois Central train porter, R. R. Harris of 765 Chestnut st., charged this week that he was suspended from his job because he followed his conductor's orders to seat Negro and white passengers without segregating them.

Harris appeared at a formal IC hearing in Chicago, March 24 and vigorously denied charges of insubordination, failure to handle passengers' baggage and failure to keep his cars clean.

He is awaiting the results of this hearing and remains off the company payroll.

A veteran of 34 years service with Illinois Central, Harris told the Defender that he has been a target of certain IC officials for several months because he seats his passengers "as is most convenient for them to debark at their destination."

He said he received these instructions from Robert Stitcher, the conductor on the Memphis-New Orleans train on which Harris works.

G. J. Nash, terminal train master at Chicago's Central station, refused to discuss Harris' suspension with the Defender. In answer to a question regarding IC's policy with regard to segregation, he said:

"That's handled by top management. We do not discriminate in Chicago. What they do elsewhere, I do not know. But don't quote me on this."

Harris disagrees with Nash on this point. He insists that every effort is made to seat Negro passengers in the forward coach with white persons being directed to the rear cars.

However, Harris said, the system of using cards to aid segregation in Chicago has ceased.

The father of three children, Harris said the insubordination charges against him grew out of a letter he wrote to R. O. Bodell, superintendent of Illinois Central railroad. Nash had criticized Harris for using a lantern in his work.

Harris explained that he had given a warning signal with the light to protect a passenger. He said the trainmaster berated him in public for "going over his head" and writing to the superintendent.

According to the porter, Trainmaster Nash met him at the train as passengers were debarking and said, "Boy, I want to see you."

Unaware of who he was, Harris told him he was busy assisting passengers.

"Mr. Nash started ordering me around and cursing and he grabbed me by the coat and pulled me down from the train steps," Harris said.

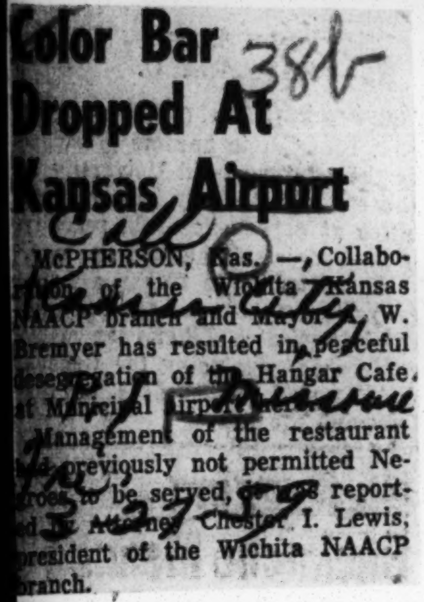
Shortly afterwards, Harris was suspended and ordered to the March 24 hearing.

(X)

2

38b 1959

KANSAS



Color Bar Dropped At Kansas Airport

Call

Kansas City

P. 1 [illegible]

[illegible] 27-59

38b

McPHERSON, Kas. —, Collaboration of the Wichita, Kansas NAACP branch and Mayor [illegible] W. Bremyer has resulted in peaceful desegregation of the Hangar Cafe at Municipal airport here.

Management of the restaurant had previously not permitted Negroes to be served, it was reported by Attorney Chester I. Lewis, president of the Wichita NAACP branch.

(X)

Snatched From Bus, Brutally Beaten Up

38b

COUSHATTA, LA. - A 27-year old New Orleans graduate student was beaten with fists and a blackjack here Friday afternoon by two deputy sheriffs in the parish jail.

The victim was identified as Johnny Jackson, 3336 Pleasure, New Orleans, a graduate student of the University of Oklahoma. He is a June 1958 graduate of Southern University and the son of Mrs. Dora S. Moore.

Jackson told reporters that he had been pulled from a Continental Trailway bus here by officers following his refusal to move to the back of the bus when the bus stopped at Baton Rouge while enroute to Shreveport from New Orleans.

The victim said that he was sitting about half way inside the bus when he was approached by the bus driver and ordered to the rear.

Refusing to move, the bus driver went inside the station at Baton Rouge for a while and then re-boarded the bus and continued the trip to Alexandria where drivers were changed.

Arriving here after traveling about 80 miles from Alexandria, Jackson said as soon as the bus pulled into the bus stop, two officers who apparently had been waiting for him, bounced on the Continental Trailway Bus and asked him for his identification.

The officers forced Jackson into an automobile and carted him off to jail where he was assaulted by two burly officers who were apparently infuriated because Jackson insisted on riding integrated. Jackson was searched and booked on "suspicion."

Jackson said they threatened to beat him every day he remained in the jail because "all the white people were disturbed over his riding integrated" and he was ordered never to mention the incident and if so, he would be shot on sight.

Jackson actually remained in jail about two and a half hours and was refused permission to make a telephone call. Upon his release he was told that he was "not in New Orleans nor in Oklahoma," and that they didn't want integration in Coushatta.

1-10-59

38b

They further told Jackson that they actually didn't want him, but Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and before they's have integration they would starve all the "n......" in Coushatta.

Jackson was held in the officers office until the next bus arrived when he was put on the bus and ordered to sit in the rear of the bus to Shreveport, and if he refused he would be picked up again.

Back in New Orleans, Jackson went immediately to the Continental Trailways office and reported the incident, and was told that action would be taken.

Citizens' Council Asks Seating Segregation in Public Transit

Times-Picayune

New Orleans La

A petition asking for the passage of a city ordinance requiring segregation of the races by seating arrangement on New Orleans busses, trolley busses and streetcars was received Thursday by the city council.

The petition was presented on behalf of the Citizens Council of New Orleans by L. P. Davis Jr., president of the Gentilly Citizens' Council. Davis informed Council President Victor H. Schiro that the stack of petition sheets contained approximately 50,000 signatures.

The city council took the petition under advisement without comment. 1-23-59

Davis asserted that unless the suggested ordinance was introduced and adopted the Citizens Council would ask for the holding of a public referendum on the question of segregated seating on public transit in New Orleans.

Racial segregation on public transit in New Orleans was abolished last summer by order of the United States supreme court.

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Times Picayune

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Wife Of Louisiana Civil Rights Leader To Get Re-hearings In Seat Assignment Case

Louisville Ky

Defender

Shreveport, La. (ANP) — A

By Raymond P. Tisby for ANP

capacity crowd is expected to jam City Court here Friday when Mrs. Dorothy Simpkins, wife of Dr. C. O. Simpkins, prominent dentist and militant civil rights leader, goes on trial for allegedley disturbing the peace in [illegible] incident here last week.

Mrs. Simpkins, whose husband heads the United Christian was arersted and charved with with disturbing the peace last Thursday when she took a vacant trolley seat beside a white woman and allegedly refused to move when ordered to by a traffic patrolman.

2-5-59

Rushed to Trial

Rushed to trial last Friday morning, Mrs. Simpkins gained a continuance after her attorney, Jesse Stone, requested it in order to file several motions, including one for a bill of particulars. Judge G. Randell Whitmeyer continued the case until Friday, February 6.

As she and the group moved to leave the trolley the officer grabbed her by the arm and told her she was under arerst.

She says she was taken from the trolley and soon a number of police, including chief of detectives aWyne Bateman and public safety commissioner J. Earl Downs arrived on the scene.

Taken to Station

After some discussion in which the scout group was urged by the officials to get back on the trolleya nd take seats in the rear, Mrs. Simpkins, accompanied by Rev. Thompson, was taken to police headquarters. Mrs. Joiner remained with the scouts who were later returned to their den by several cabs.

At police headqquarters Mrs. Simpkins was ordered booked for violation of the trolley "safety" ordinance (the ordinance gives the trolley driver the right to seatpassengers "to insure the safety of operations" of the trolley and is currently under attack in federal court by the U.C.M. as a dodge to continue segregation on local trolleys which are legally desegregated), but instead was charged with disturbing the peace. Posting bond, Mrs. Simpkins was released and ordered to report for trial the next morning.

Trial Reset

At last Friday's trial Atty. Stone successfully gained a continuance and the trial was reset for this weekend.

Mrs. Simpkins' case is one of the few trolley seating incidents to reach court here since trolley segregation was legally removed last year through a double-barreled attack when federal courts (in the New Orleans trolley case outlawed transit segregation statutes and the state legislature repealed all laws requiring bus and trolley segregation.

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3 in Lake Charles ask court to kill Jim Crow on buses

Afro American

Baltimore

3-14-59

LAKE CHARLES, La. — Lawrence Connley, president of the local NAACP Branch, and two women last Thursday filed suit in U.S. District Court asking the end of segregation on city buses.

Joining Mr. Connley in filing the suit were Mrs. Yvonne Robertson and Mrs. Marietta Brown. The city ordinance requiring segregated seating, the suit contends, is unconstitutional in that it violates the 14th Amendment.

The suit noted that the plaintiffs petitioned the city council last year to end segregation on the buses, but the council failed to act.

38b 1959

LOUISIANA

✓

Ordinance In Lake Charles Attacked By Three Negroes

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Mar. 28

3-28-59

P1-C

LAKE CHARLES, La. (AP) — Three Negroes asked U.S. District Court here Thursday to stop the city from enforcing an ordinance requiring segregated seating on city buses.

The suit challenged the constitutionality of the ordinance, contending it violates the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

In their suit, Lawrence Connley, Mrs. Yvonne Robertson and Mrs. Marietta Brown said they asked the temporary injunction and a final decree on behalf of themselves and all other Negro citizens in Lake Charles.

They said they are "suffering great injury, inconvenience and humiliation" as a result of the segregation ordinance.

Connley is president of the local chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The three plaintiffs said while acting as members of a citizens committee last year, they petitioned the city council to drop the ordinance, but the council turned down the request.

38b 1959

NEW YORK

Airport suit pending

The Afro-Am

Baltimore, Md.

11-7-59

p9

38b

~~NEW YORK~~ — Thurgood Marshall ~~disclosed~~ Saturday that ~~a lawsuit~~ involving the Greenville, S.C. airport is currently pending in a federal court.

The Greenville airport is where Jackie Robinson and a party of NAACP leaders were recently threatened with jail sentences for sitting in the waiting room.

Mr. Marshall, who is director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., said the case against the airport authorities originated on Nov. 7, 1958, when an Air Force public relations man, Richard Henry , was not permitted to sit in the white waiting room at the Greenville airport while waiting for a flight to Detroit.

Mr. Henry was returning to headquarters after having covered an extensive air force maneuver near Greenville.

In mid - September of this year District Judge George Bell Timmerman ruled against Mr. Henry . The case was then appealed to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals on Sept. 24 by NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorneys. It is now awaiting hearing.

* * *

THE ATTORNEY also revealed that four discrimination cases were heard Tuesday in Federal Court in Greensboro, N.C. Two of them involved the Greensboro Board of Education, one involved the Caswell County, N.C. Board of Education and the other was against the Greensboro - High Point Airport Authority.

The two Greensboro school cases charged the Greensboro school board with refusing to admit colored children to two all-white public schools because of their race. Following the filing of the cases, the colored students were admitted.

However, in one case, involving the Caldwell School campus where there was a building for whites and an inferior one for colored, all colored pupils in the area were assigned to the building previously attended by whites.

All white students and instructional staff were then transferred out of the school and sent elsewhere. A colored faculty and principal were installed in the school.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorney sought to file a supplemental complaint alleging that these are new occurrences which demonstrate that the school board was employing the state Pupil Assignment Act to manipulate the students for the purpose of perpetuating segregation.

In the Caswell County case additional time was given to the plaintiffs to comply with technicalities of the North Carolina Pupil Assignment Law.

The fourth case heard Tuesday was against the Greensboro-High Point Airport Authority for having refused restaurant service. However, since the filing of the case non-whites have been served in the restaurant.

The parties agreed to a judgment which stated that the refusal of service was unknown to the present manager of the restaurant and that it is the restaurant's policy not to discriminate in the future.

38 b 1959

NORTH CAROLINA

Bus Agency Bars Negroes

Journal P. 8

Wilmington, N.C.

Sat 8-22-59

34c

5AC

BY J. B. HARREN

SCOTLAND NECK — The report has been out for some time to the effect that "The Bus Station in Scotland Neck won't admit Negroes - not even when it is raining." While passing thru the town August 11th the writer stopped to inquire about it.

We found a kind of drive-in sandwich shop with both doors plainly marked "White Only"; and rest rooms marked "White Men" and "White Ladies" with nary a door for "Colored." A colored man was seen at a small peep window on the street side where another Negro said, you could "buy your ticket."

When a young white man came to the window we asked for the manager. He said he was the manager. Asked his name he replied: "Don Madry." We said Madry is the name we just saw on one of the oldest buildings of the town.

We stated we had heard colored people were not allowed in the place even tho his place was a bus stop and ticket agency. Madry said that was true because he did not have facilities for a regular bus station. He denied however, colored people had to wait outside in the rain. He said they were allowed inside then. With that, we gave our name and departed.

This treatment of Scotland Neck's colored citizens should put to shame the local white leaders as well as the Carolina Trailways and other bus company officials whose vehicles serve the community. It is a disgrace!!

It is also a disgrace that the Negroes of the Scotland Neck community - preachers, teachers and laymen - have not aroused themselves to doing something about such a situation in their midst. What good is book-learning if you are going to be a "handkerchief-head" all your life? Like most Eastern Carolina towns, we know that few Negroes bother to register and vote in Scotland Neck. Neither do the 'leaders' bother to teach the colored people the way to qualify to vote so that they will have power enough to remove such stigmas as these from the community thru political action.

Someone has said recently that the white man will take a colored man's money, his life, his freedom and his wife; but he has to ask you for your vote.

Greenville Suit Was Brought By Michigan Negro

News Courier

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Capital Correspondent

38b

COLUMBIA — Federal Judge George Bell Timmerman refused Monday to grant a preliminary injunction against racial segregation at the Greenville Municipal Airport Terminal.

P. 2A

The judge's verbal refusal climaxed a hearing during which defense counsel contended that "the separate but equal doctrine fortunately has not entirely disappeared from the American scene." That contention came from former U. S. Sen. Thomas A. Wofford, one of four attorneys representing the Greenville Airport Commission.

S.C.

[illegible] 7-21-59

Wofford asked Judge Timmerman to dismiss the civil suit brought by a Michigan Negro, Richard B. Henry, but the judge deferred action on the motion.

Charleston

The litigation arose out of Henry's complaint that he was required last November to sit in a Negro section at the Greenville Airport while awaiting a flight back to his headquarters at Selfridge Field, Michigan.

S.C.

Henry, who lives at Ferndale, Mich., is a civil service employe of the 10th Air Force. As a result of his experience at the Greenville Airport, Henry brought suit in federal court against Airport Manager O. L. Andrews and the entire airport commission.

Monday, Wofford termed the Greenville incident "a cold-blooded proposition," saying of Henry that "he brought this deliberately on himself for the purpose of bringing this lawsuit."

Henry was represented in federal court by a Negro attorney of Columbia, Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr., and by Jack Greenberg, a white lawyer of New York City who is a member of the staff of the legal defense fund of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Greenberg told the court Monday that "it is late in the day for anyone to argue that a governmental body can maintain segregation. . . . It is fundamental that this state-owned facility may not segregate citizens on the basis of race."

Wofford argued back that there is no state law, or city ordinance, or airport commission regulation requiring segregation at the Greenville Airport.

"This is purely a local custom," he added, devoid of any connection with state or other laws. The plaintiff, Wofford continued, was not damaged—"nobody put a hand on him, there was no disturbance and he doesn't even ask for damages."

All that happened, Wofford said, was that the airport manager told Henry, "We have a waiting room for colored people over there," and insisted that he wait there.

Wofford advanced these reasons why the federal court had no jurisdiction in the matter:

1. There is no "state action" involved in the sense comtemplated in the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws. In support of this contention, Wofford quoted from a last week's opinion of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals: "The customs of the people of a state do not constitute state action within the prohibition of the 14th amendment."

2. The plainiff makes no claim for damages, and it is necessary that an amount of at least $10,000 be involved before a case can enter the federal jurisdiction.

3. In the absence of the two conditions above, there is no cause of action which would properly bring the case into federal court.

Greenberg was prepared to put Henry and other witnesses on the stand Monday to support additional affidavits indicating that segregation still was being practiced at the Greenville Airport. Judge Timmerman ruled, nowever, that he would not allow such testimony at this time since the defense had not been served earlier with the new affidavits or otherwise put on notice that the suit would be broadened.

The suit seeks to assume status of a class action, but Wofford argued that there was no basis for such action, since Henry was the only person involved as a plaintiff.

Associated with Wofford as defense counsel are W. H. Arnold and Robert Franklin Plaxco of the law firm of Love, Thornton & Arnold, and Ted A. Snyder Jr.

The hearing, originally set for the judge's chambers, was held in open court to accomodate the scattering of spectators (including a half-dozen Negroes), newsmen and others who attended.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Greenberg indicated that his future course in the litagation would be determined by Judge Timmerman's ruling on the defense motions to strike sections of the complaint and to dismiss the complaint altogether.

The judge himself said he wanted "to think on it" and would later issue a ruling not only on the defense motions but in fuller presentation of his reasons for disallowing the plainiffs to introduce new affidavits at Monday's hearing.

Carolina Negroes Set Mass March

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

GREENVILLE, S.C. (AP) — A Negro minister said Monday that 5,000 Negroes will march on the Greenville Municipal Airport on New Year's Day to protest a racial incident involving former baseball star Jackie Robinson.

Dec. 12-59

The Rev. J. S. Hall Jr. said all Negro organizations in South Carolina will be asked to participate in the mass march. He said it will begin at a Greenville church at 12:30 p.m. and proceed to the airport, where a resolution will be read.

P. 7

38b

Hall said the march will be sponsored by the Greenville (Negro) Ministerial Alliance and the Greenville Chapter on Racial equality. He is chairman of the latter group.

Robinson, the first Negro player to break into the big leagues, was asked to leave the white waiting room at the Greenville airport when he came to Greenville Oct. 25 to address a state rally of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Robinson and other Negro leaders ignored the request and remained in the white waiting room.

Appeal Ruling In Airport Bias Case

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — Thurgood Marshall has disclosed that a lawsuit involving the Greenville, S. C. airport is currently pending in a federal court.

Dec. 11-19-59

Marshall, who is director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., said the case against the airport authorities originated on Nov. 7, 1958, when a Negro air force public relations man, Richard Henry, was not permitted to sit in the white waiting room at the Greenville airport while waiting for a flight to Detroit.

P. 10

38b

S.C.

Henry was returning to headquarters after having covered an extensive air force maneuver near Greenville.

In mid-September, District Judge George Bell Timmerman ruled against Henry. The case was then appealed to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals on Sept. 24 by NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorneys. It is now awaiting hearing.

It was also revealed that four discrimination cases were heard in the federal court in Greensboro, N. C. Two involved the Greensboro Board of Education and the other was against the Greensboro-High Point Airport Authority.

The two Greensboro school cases charged the Greensboro school board with refusing to admit Negro children to two all-white public schools because of their race. Following the filing of the cases, the Negro students were admitted.

However, in one case, involving the Caldwell School campus where there was a building for whites an an inferior one for Negroes, all Negroes in the area were assigned to the building previously attended by whites. All white students and instructional staff were then transferred out of the school

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Jackie Robinson Defies Carolina Segregation

Jackson Daily News. P. 6

Jackson, Miss.

GREENVILLE, S.C., Oct. 26 (AP) —Former major league baseball star Jackie Robinson backed up a plea for integration in South Carolina by using the white waiting room at the Greenville Airport Sunday.

Oct. 11-13-59

Robinson, first Negro to play in the major leagues, flew here for the final session of a state rally of the South Carolina branches of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. His party apparently spent only a few minutes in the white waiting room.

38b

S.C.

Two state NAACP leaders, Billy Fleming and the Rev. H. P. Sharper, joined Robinson in refusing a request from the airport manager to use a segregated waiting room for Negroes.

Fleming told the NAACP group the airport manager said "we could not sit there."

The state NAACP executive committee chairman said Sharper, first vice president of the state group, "informed the manager that he was comfortable where he was. . ."

Airport Manager O. L. Andrews confirmed he asked the group to leave the white waiting room. He did not comment further.

Robinson, in his speech to the meeting, urged his race to work together through the NAACP for freedom of the colored race.

He told the crowd of 1,700 that by 1963 "I hope that we can walk in the airport and sit down and enjoy ourselves." Robinson said 1963 is the NAACP target date for what he called "complete freedom."

Editor's note — Westbrook Pegler, nationally syndicated columnist whose alert mind is able to pierce the hypocrisy of some of our modern social doctrines, also has the guts to print what he finds on the subject. In an article on this page, Mr. Pegler pegs the causes of the untimely death of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team in New York. Oddly enough, Jackie Robinson, first to break the color barrier in baseball, as pointed out by Mr. Pegler, is involved in an incident as related below by the Associated Press. Will the nation's airlines suffer the same fate as the Brooklyn Bums?

NEGRO MARCH PLANNED

South Carolinians To Protest For Jackie Robinson

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 30. —(AP)—A Negro minister said Monday 5,000 Negroes will march on the Greenville Municipal Airport New Year's Day to protest a racial incident involving former baseball star Jackie Robinson.

Dec. 12-1-59

Rev. J. S. Hall Jr. said all Negro organizations in South Carolina will be asked to participate in the mass march. He said it will begin at a Greenville church at 12:30 p.m. and proceed to the airport, where a resolution will be read.

P. 19

Rev. Hall said the march will be sponsored by the Greenville (Negro) Ministerial Alliance and the Greenville Chapter on Racial Equality. He is chairman of the latter group.

Robinson, the first Negro player to break into the big leagues, was asked to leave the white waiting room at the Greenville airport when he came to Greenville Oct. 25 to address a state rally of the National Association fo rthe Advancement of Colored People.

Protest March Set By Negroes

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Dec. 2-1-59

S.C.

p. 4

GREENVILLE (AP)—A Negro minister said Monday that 5,000 Negpoes will march on the Greenville Airport on New Year's Day to protest a racial incident involving former baseball star Jackie Robinson.

The Rev. J. S. Hall Jr. said all Negro organizations in South Carolina will be asked to participate in the mass march. He said it will begin at a Greenville church at 12:30 p.m. and proceed to the airport, where a resolution will be read.

Rev. Hall said the march will be sponsored by the Greenville (Negro) Ministerial Alliance and the Greenville Chapter on Racial Equality. He is chairman of the latter group.

Robinson, the first Negro player to break into the big leagues, was asked to leave the white waiting room at the Greenville Airport when he came to Greenville last Oct. 25 to address a state rally of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Robinson and other Negro leaders ignored the request and remained in the white waiting room. He delivered a plea for integration in his appearance at the NAACP meeting.

Hall, commenting Monday on the incident, said "it left a bad taste in the mouths of the citizens of Greenville."

The NAACP has a court suit pending as the result of an incident similar to the one involving Robinson.

Richard B. Henry, who at the time was a civilian employe at Selfridge Air Force Base, Mich., said he was denied admittance to the White waiting room last November by airport manager O. L. Andrews.

Henry sought a temporary injunction to end segregated waiting facilities at the Airport. But that was denied last July by Federal Judge George Bell Timmerman.

An appeal, which is still pending, was then filed with the fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals by NAACP attorneys.

Bus-Segregation Suit Must Be Heard

Trial Ordered In Tennessee

Courier Journal

© New York Times News Service

Washington, Dec. 15. — The Supreme Court held Monday that a Memphis Negro was entitled to sue in Federal Court against bus segregation in that city even though he was not a regular rider of the buses.

38b

A special three-judge Federal Court in Tennessee had dismissed the suit on finding that the plaintiff, O. Z. Evers, had boarded a Memphis bus only once — to start a test case. It said his interest was too theoretical to allow the suit.

Louisville

That decision was reversed Monday.

12-16-58

The Supreme Court sent the case back to the three-judge court for a final decision on the Memphis segregation law.

In other rulings Monday, the Supreme Court:

P. 2

1. Opened the way for more frequent judicial review of actions by the National Labor Relations Board.

The court held that N.L.R.B. decisions on which employees should make up a collective bargaining unit may be scrutinized by Federal District courts. The board's rulings may be set aside, the high court said, if "in excess of its powers."

No Provision for Review

Until now there has been no way to get direct judicial review of N.L.R.B. action in so-called certification proceedings, in which the board certifies a union as bargaining agent for a group of employees.

2. Unanimously reversed the conviction of Abram Flaxer for contempt of Congress.

Flaxer had been fined $1,000 and sentenced to two months in prison for not producing a list of union members for the Senate internal-security subcommittee in 1951. At the time he was head of the union, the United Public Workers of America.

Bans Use of Orange Dye

The court said Flaxer had not been clearly ordered to produce the list on the day charged in the indictment.

3. Told orange growers that they must give up a dye now used to color oranges.

Ripe oranges are often green, and the growers say many customers believe that color indicates unripeness.

The California crop can be colored orange by a gas treatment, but the gas does not work on Florida and Texas oranges. For years they have been colored with a dye known as Red-32.

In 1955 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare banned Red-32 on the ground that it had proved poisonous in some tests on animals. It was this order that the Supreme Court upheld Monday.

Bus Suit Dismissed At Memphis

Advertiser

P1

Sat. 6-28-58

Court Says Negro Boarded Vehicle To Create Dispute

Montgomery Ala.

MEMPHIS (AP) — A Federal court Friday dismissed a Negroe's suit aimed at overthrowing Tennessee law that whites and Negroes must be seated separately on public transportation.

38b

The decision by the panel of three district judges said "no actual controversy existed" between Memphis postal employe O. Z. Evers and the defendants.

The suit was filed against the mayor and city commissioners of Memphis, the chief of police and the two police officers who forced Evers to move from his seat at the front of a city bus.

The suit sought a declaratory judgment that the state law in question was unconstitutional in the light of recent Supreme Court decisions. It asked an injunction against Memphis authorities to bar enforcement of the law.

RAISING ISSUE

The decision set out that Evers had no right to a declaratory judgment because he boarded the bus for the purpose of raising an issue on which to base the lawsuit, rather than as a regular passenger buying transportation.

The decision was announced by Judge John D. Martin of the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, one of the three judges who presided at the hearing.

Judge Martin, formerly of Memphis, said the decision was unanimous. The other district judges who heard the case were Mation S. Boyd of Memphis and William E. Miller of Nashville.

NEVER RODE BEFORE

The decision said Evers never rode a Memphis city bus before the date set in the suit, had a car, was not riding in the direction of destination and never rode a bus thereafter.

"It is thus obvious," the decision said, "that he was not a regular or even an occasional user of bus transportation; that in reality he boarded the bus for the purpose of instituting this litigation; and that he is not in the position of a representative of a class of colored citizens who do use the buses in Memphis as a means of transportation.

"This is, therefore, not a case involving an actual controversy.

"Moreover, plaintiff has not suffered the irreparable injury necessary to justify the issuance of an injunction. In fact, his own testimony shows that he has not been injured at all."

Evans, 32, was assisted in his suit by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Evers boarded a bus in April, 1956, took a front seat, refused the bus driver's order to move to the rear, as specified by law. The driver called police. Evers, given a choice of moving to the rear or leaving the bus, left the bus.

Advertiser

The judges said "only these to whom a statute applies and who are adversely affected by it can draw in question its constitutional validity in a declaratory judgment proceeding."

Sat. 6-28-58

Evers and his lawyers were not available for comment.

Partial Text Of Bus Ruling

Commercial Appeal

Federal Tribunal Traces Test Litigation

P-3

GIVES BASIS FOR DECREE

Memphis.

Here is a partial text of the decision rendered yesterday by Federal Judges John D. Martin, Marion S. Boyd and William E. Miller, in dismissing the suit in the bus segregation test case:

Sat. 6-28-58

This is a civil action brought by O. Z. Evers, a colored citizen, against the Mayor and commissioners of the City of Memphis, individually and in their official capacities; the chief of police of Memphis, both individually and officially; two police officers of Memphis; a named employe of the Memphis Street Railway Co., operator of one of its buses; and the "Memphis Street and Railway Co." The complaint is based upon the alleged violation of the rights of plaintiff and other citizens similarly situated, as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States . . . in the enforcement by defendants of Sections 1704-1709, Title 65, Tennessee Code Annotated, 1955, requiring the separation of white and colored persons on street-car lines operated in Tennessee.

38b

Alabama Case Cited

The charge is made that the aforementioned Tennessee Code sections are unconstitutional, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Gayle v. Browder . . . affirming the decision of a three-judge district court sitting in the Middle District of Alabama in 1956.

Plaintiff avers that, on April 26, 1956, he was ordered by the bus operator to move from a front seat which he occupied to the rear of the bus. He refused and, later, two Memphis police officers who, apparently, had been summoned by the bus operator, ordered him to obey, get off the bus, or be arrested. Whereupon, he left the car. He pleads that he and those similarly situated are threatend with irreparable injury by reason of the acts of defendants of which complaint is made, and that there is no other plain, adequate and complete remedy other than by "this suit for an injunction."

The prayer of the complaint asks that a three-judge court, as provided for by Title 28, Section 2284, United States Code, be convened; that an injunction restraining defendants from enforcing the sections of the Tennessee Code cited above be granted; and that defendants be restrained from enforcing "any and all customs, practices, and usages pursuant to which plaintiff or other persons similarly situated are segregated in the street cars of the Memphis Street and Railway Co., on the ground that such statutes are null and void and in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States." Declaratory judgment, pursuant to Sections 2201 and 2202 of Title 28, United States Code, declaring and defining "the legal rights of the parties in relation to the subject matter of this controversy" is prayed.

Points To Federal Act

On January 11, 1958, the solicitor general and the assistant attorney general of Tennessee appeared on behalf of the state and adopted all defenses made by the defendant officials of Memphis. When offered the opportunity, they expressed no desire to present additional proof, but did file briefs. Indeed, the second point made in the state's brief is, we think, determinative of the present case: that is to say that this action should be dismissed for lack of an actual controversy and of a real interest in the suit on the part of the plaintiff.

The Federal Declaratory Judgment Act provides: "In a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction, except with respect to Federal taxes, any court of the United States, upon the filing of an appropriate pleading, may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaratoon, whether or not future relief is or could be sought. Any such declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree and shall be reviewable as such."

In Maryland Casualty Co. vs. Pacific Coal & Oil Co., the Supreme Court asserted that a district court is without power to grant declaratory relief unless an actual controversy exists.

The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, in Ex-Cell-O Corp. vs. City of Chicago, held that a party attacking the validity of a municipal ordinance had failed to meet the required standard of showing, not only that the ordinance was invalid, but also that he had sustained or was in immediate danger of sustaining some direct injury as the result of its enforcement; not merely that he had suffered in some indefinite way in common with people generally. The court quoted from the opinion of the Supreme Court in Massachusetts vs. Mellon . . . See also Federation of Labor vs. McAdory, where it was said: "Only those to whom a statute applies and who are adversely affected by it can draw in question its constitutional validity in a declaratory judgment proceeding."

Action Is Reviewed

In the instant case, the plaintiff, a colored postal clerk who had previously been a police officer in Cook County, Ill., recently came to Memphis, where he worked in the Post Office. On April 26, 1956, he boarded a Memphis Street Railway bus and took a front seat immediately behind the driver, who directed him to sit in the rear of the bus, stating that the law required it because of plaintiff's color.

He refused to comply. The bus driver proceeded to a fire station, which he entered and where he remained for some 10 minutes according to the plaintiff. When the bus reached another corner on its route, two police officers boarded the bus and asked what was wrong. The driver told them that the plaintiff and another man accompanying him had refused to move to the rear. The officers ordered plaintiff to go to the back of the bus, get off, or be arrested. He left the bus.

Plaintiff testified that he was coming down town to the Post Office and had ridden in an automobile owned by a friend whose name he could not recall to the point where he boarded the bus. The bus which he boarded was not headed dirtctly toward the Post Office in the business district of the city, but in a different direction on a circuitous route which required several miles' extra travel to reach the downtown area. He denied that in getting on the bus on the particular day he was laying grounds for this suit; but, on cross-examination by the city attorney, he admitted that he had never previously ridden a bus in Memphis and that he had not ridden one since the incident in question.

'No Actual Controversy'

Plaintiff admitted further that he is the owner of an automobile at the present time and that he owned one at the time of the particular incident—the only occasion on which he had ridden a bus. It is thus obvious that he was not a regular or even an occasional user of bus transportation; that in reality he boarded the bus for the purpose of instituting this litigation; and that he is not in the position of representative of a class of colored citizens who do use the buses in Memphis as a means of transportation. This is, therefore, not a case involving an actual controversy. Moreover, plaintiff has not suffered the irreparable injury necessary to justify the issuance of an injunction. In fact, his own testimony shows that he has not been injured at all.

Accordingly, the action is dismissed.

Message To Memphis

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-12-58

p. 4

Civil rights suits in the South are not without their graveyard humor.

A three-judge Federal court, comprised of Tennessee-born jurists, sitting in Memphis last week dismissed postal employee O. Z. Evers' suit to end segregation on Memphis buses because:

1. He owns an automobile;
2. He does not ride the buses every day;
3. He boarded the bus in the original instance to challenge Tennessee's segregated seating law;
4. The bus he rode was not going in the direction he wanted to travel;
5. He is not representative of the masses of segregated bus-riding colored people in Memphis.

58

Tenn

Another three-judge Federal court sitting in Montgomery, two years ago on June 5, 1956 held that state laws like Tennessee's requiring segregation on city buses are illegal.

The decision was upheld by the United States Supreme Court on November 13, 1956.

Moreover, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville have voluntarily abandoned segregated seating on their city transportation vehicles in keeping with the law of the land.

Word apparently has not yet reached Memphis, but it will.

3-judge court tosses out Tenn. bus suit

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-5-58

p. 1

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — A suit challenging segregation in Tennessee public transportation laws was dismissed here Friday by a three-judge Federal court which ruled, "no actual controversy existed."

An immediate appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court is expected from NAACP New York Counsel Robert Carter and H. T. Lockard of Memphis, attorneys representing O. Z. Evers, a postal worker here.

58

Tenn

The petition brought by Mr. Evers challenged the constitutionality of state transportation codes requiring segregated seating of the races in public conveyances.

* * *

THE CASE reached Federal court shortly after Mr. Evers boarded a bus here in April, 1956 and was ordered to the rear of the vehicle. He refused to move to the rear.

His petition sought a declaratory judgment and injunction against Memphis authorities from enforcing segregation laws in public transportation.

In tossing out his petition, Judge John D. Martin of the Sixth U.S. Court of Appeals, Judge William E. Miller of Memphis and Judge Marion Boyd of Memphis, ruled:

"No actual controversy existed between plaintiff (Mr. Evers) and defendants, the mayor of Memphis, Police Chief J. Macdonald, two police officers and the Memphis Transit Company.

* * *

THE THREE-JUDGE decision, announced by Judge Martin, read:

"Mr. Evers had no right to a declaratory judgment. It is obvious that he was not a regular or occasional user of bus transportation.

"He boarded the bus for the purpose of instigating this litigation and he is not in the position of a representative of a class of colored citizens who do use Memphis buses as a means of transportation."

58

"Mr. Evers never rode a Memphis bus before, he had a car and he was not riding in the direction he testified he was going.

Tenn

* * *

"MOREOVER, PLAINTIFF has not suffered irreparable injury necessary to justify the issuance of an injunction.

"In fact, his own testimony shows he has not been injured at all."

In ruling that Mr. Ebers had "no right to a declaratory judgment," the court raised much speculation into the case.

NAACP attorneys had no immediate comment, but appellate action is expected.

Supreme Court Ruling Seen As Aid To Filing Of Bias Suits

Reversal In Memphis Bus Case "Significant"

NEW YORK. — A Supreme Court ruling reversing a lower court decision which had dismissed a suit challenging segregation on ~~buses~~ in ~~Memphis~~ was hailed here as "highly significant" by Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, who together with H. T. Lockard, filed the suit on behalf of O. S. Evers of Memphis.

Mr. Evers brought suit in the United States District Court in Tennessee attacking the constitutionality of the Tennessee statute requiring segregation of the races on street cars and buses. He had been arrested and ejected from a Memphis bus when he refused to abide by the law. The district court ruled that no actual controversy existed inasmuch as Mr. Evers was not a regular patron of the bus line, that he had boarded the bus solely for the purpose of bringing a suit, and that he was not himself paying the legal fees involved in bringing the suit. He was not, the court said, representative of the class of colored citizens who regularly used the city buses for transportation.

Worker

P1

The Supreme Court, on Dec. 15, reversed the district court's decision and held that Mr. Evers did not have to continue to ride the Memphis buses at the risk of being arrested for violation of the Jim Crow law in order to be able to challenge the constitutionality of the law. The fact that he may have boarded this particular bus for the purpose of instituting this litigation is not significant," the Court ruled. Reversal was based on these grounds. The Supreme Court then remanded the case to the district court with instructions to decide the case on its merits.

"What this decision means," Mr. Carter explained, "is that it will be more difficult for state officials to resist law suits brought by Negroes seeking to end segregation. There is now little possibility that these officials can succeed in having these cases thrown out by the

1-3-59

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presentation of evidence that the law suit is being financed by the NAACP, and that the complainant has instituted it for the specific purpose of challenging the constitutionality of some statute which he considers contrary to his interests."

Racial Bus Suit Retrial Ordered

Commercial Appeal

Supreme Court Reinstates Segregation Case Of Memphis Negro

Memphis Tenn.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday reinstated a Memphis Negro postal employe's suit challenging legality of state segregation laws on public street cars and buses.

In ordering the case retried, the high tribunal overturned the decision of a special three-judge panel dismissing the suit in Federal District Court here June 27.

The panel had thrown out the suit filed by O. Z. Evers of 3018 Crystal on the ground that no actual controversy existed between the postal clerk and defendants. Evers then appealed to the Supreme Court.

Riding Habits Unchanged

The Supreme Court's ruling does not change current bus riding habits here.

Dec 16 58

The high tribunal said in a unanimous unsigned opinion it felt the record established there was an actual controversy which should have been decided by the lower court.

In Memphis, attorneys for both sides declined comment. The defendants include Mayor Edmund Orgill, Police Chief J. C. Macdonald, city commissioners and Memphis Transit Co.

The Supreme Court's order is expected to reach Federal Court here within 30 days. Later, the three-judge panel is expected to meet and set a trial date. The panel is composed of Judge John D. Martin of the United States Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Marion Boyd of Memphis and Judge William E. Miller of Nashville.

P1

The 35-year-old Evers on April 26, 1956, boarded a Memphis Transit Co. bus and was told by the driver to sit in the rear. Evers refused. Later, two Memphis policemen ordered the Negro to go to the rear, get off, or be arrested. Evers left the bus.

Attached State Law

Later, he filed in Federal Court here for a declaratory judgment that the state law was unconstitutional in the light of recent Supreme Court decisions. The suit asked for an injunction to prevent Memphis authorities from enforcing the law.

The panel heard the case in January. In dismissing the suit, the judges said in a unanimous opinion that Evers was not a regular bus rider and had boarded the vehicle for the purpose of starting the suit.

The Supreme Court ruled, however, the fact Evers may have boarded a particular bus to start the suit was not significant.

TENNESSEE BUS RULING ORDERED

Times Picayune

Decision on Validity of Law Directed

By KARL R. BAUMAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday directed a lower court to rule on the validity of Tennessee's law requiring racial segregation on streetcars and buses.

New Orleans La.

The court ruled unanimously that a three-judge District Court Memphis erred in dismissing, without reaching the merits, a Negro's suit for an injunction against enforcement of the law.

12-16-58

In dismissing the suit brought by O. Z. Evers, a Negro resident of Memphis, the lower court said there was no actual controversy involved. The court said Evers boarded a Memphis bus April 26. 1956 just to start a lawsuit. Accordingly, the court held, Evers was not "representative of a class of colored citizens who use the buses in Memphis as a means of transportation."

P10

In reinstating Evers' suit, the Supreme Court said the fact he "**may have boarded this particular** bus for the purpose of instituting this litigation is not significant."

ORDERED TO REAR

When he boarded the Memphis bus, Evers was told by the driver to sit in the rear. When he refused, two Memphis policemen ordered him to go to the rear, get off, or be arrested. Evers left the bus and filed suit.

In other major actions the court:

1. Unanimously upheld a ban by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of the use of a coal tar dye known as Red 32 to add color to Florida and Texas oranges.

Barring new congressional legislation, the additive must not be used after March 1. A temporary congressional act legalizing its use expires on that date.

2. Ruled 8-1 that wounding two federal officers with a single shotgun blast constitutes one offense —not two.

The ruling was given in the case of Lovander Ladner, convicted 14 years ago in Mississippi of firing a shotgun at two revenue agents. He received two 10-year sentences to run one after the other.

The court held Ladner, who has been paroled, is entitled to a hearing on the question of whether he fired more than once. He contended the wounding of the two officer resulted from a single discharge of the gun.

3. Struck down 9-0 the 1953 contempt of Congress conviction of Abram Flaxer. He was president of the now defunct United Public Workers of America, a union of federal, state and municipal workers. Justice Douglas delivered the decision.

Flaxer was sentenced in U.S. District Court here to two months in prison and fined $1,000 for failure to produce the list on demand of a one-man subcommittee of the Senate Internal Security Committee.

The subcommittee hearing, conducted by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah), was concerned with alleged Communist infiltration into government agencies.

In throwing out the contempt conviction, the Supreme Court dealt only with the timing and procedure of the demand on Flaxer for the list.

Watkins held the hearing on Oct. 5, 1951, and at the conclusion gave Flaxer an additional 10 days to produce the list.

Justice Douglas said the court read the record as showing there was no default by Flaxer on Oct. 5, 1951.

Tennessee Must Rule on Bus Segregation

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Courier

Pittsburgh

WASHINGTON (ANP)—It is the responsibility of the District Court of Tennessee to decide whether bus drivers in the area can legally segregate passengers according to race, declared the U. S. Supreme Court.

This decision was made when the high court unanimously agreed that the District Court of the Western District of Tennessee erred when it refused to rule on a bus segregation case earlier this year.

The case aimed at testing the validity of the bus segregation law was filed two years ago by O. Z. Everts against the mayor and commissioners of Memphis police officers of that city, the bus driver and the Memphis Street and Railway Co.

It was dismissed by a three-judge court in June of this year on the grounds that no "actual controversy" was involved.

38-F

■

CONSIDERING THIS an error on the part of the lower court, the Supreme Court reversed the decision and sent the case back to the District Court for further proceedings.

The case originated when Everts, a former police officer in Cook County, Illinois, who was employed as a postal worker in Memphis, when he boarded a bus in that city on April 26, 1956, taking a front seat immediately behind the driver.

He refused to move to the back of the bus upon orders of the driver. Police officers were summoned. When they boarded the bus they ordered the passenger to move to the rear, get off, or be arrested. Everts left the bus, later filing the suit against the city and company officials.

In their decision, Judges John D. Martin, Marion S. Boyd and William E. Miller claimed that the plaintiff had never previously ridden a bus in Memphis and that he had not ridden one since the incident in question.

■

THEY ARGUED that the passenger only took the bus ride to lay grounds for a suit. They contended that because he owned an automobile, it was "obvious that he was not a regular or even an occasional user of bus transportation . . . and that he is not in the position of representative of a class of colored citizens who do use the buses in Memphis as a means of transportation."

Not only does this case lack "controversy," the judges decided, but the "plaintiff has not suffered the irreparable injury necessary to justify the issuance of an injunction."

In its decision, the Supreme Court contended that, "A resident of a municipality who cannot use transportation facilities therein without being subjected by statute to special disabilities necessarily has, we think, a substantial, immediate and real interest in the validity of the statute which imposed the disability.

"It is not significant," the high court ruled, "whether the appellant boarded this particular bus for the purpose of instituting this litigation.

Lower Court Review Asked On Tennessee Transit Law

Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday directed a lower court to rule on the validity of Tennessee's law requiring racial segregation on streetcars and buses.

Montgomery

Ala.

The court ruled unanimously that a three-judge District Court in Memphis erred in dismissing, without reaching the merits, a Negro's suit for an injunction against enforcement of the law.

In dismissing the suit brought by O. Z. Evers, a Negro resident of Memphis, the lower court said there was no actual controversy involved. The court said Evers boarded a Memphis bus April 26, 1956 just to start a lawsuit. Accordingly, the court held, Evers was not "representative of a class of colored citizens who use the buses in Memphis as a means of transportation."

Dec. 12-16-58

In reinstating Evers' suit, the Supreme Court said the fact he "may have boarded this particular bus for the purpose of instituting this litigation is not significant."

When he boarded the Memphis bus, Evers was told by the driver to sit in the rear. When he refused, two Memphis policemen ordered him to go to the rear, get off, or be arrested. Evers left the bus and filed suit.

In other major actions the court:

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Barring new congressional legislation, the additive must not be used after March 1. A temporary congressional act legalizing its use expires on that date.

2. Ruled 8-1 that wounding two federal officers with a single shotgun blast constitutes one offense—not two.

The ruling was given in the case of Lovander Ladner, convicted 14 years ago in Mississippi of firing a shotgun at two revenue agents. He received two 10-year sentences to run one after the other.

The court held Ladner, who has been paroled, is entitled to a hearing on the question of whether he fired more than once. He contended the wounding of the two officers resulted from a single discharge of the gun.

Advertiser

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Dec. 12-16-58

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In throwing out the contempt conviction, the Supreme Court dealt only with the timing and procedure of the demand on Flaxer for the list.

38-F

Watkins held the hearing on Oct. 5, 1951, and at the conclusion gave Flaxer an additional 10 days to produce the list.

Justice Douglas said the court read the record as showing there was no default by Flaxer on Oct. 5, 1951.

Further, said Douglas, "it does not appear whether at the end of the 10-day period any additional steps were taken against him. Yet for all we know a witness who was adamant and defiant on Oct. 5 might be meek and submissive on Oct. 15."

HIGH COURT BACKS NEGRO IN BUS SUIT

38-F

Holds Fact That He Was Not Regular Rider Is No Bar to Test of Tennessee Law

New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 — The Supreme Court held today that a Memphis Negro was entitled to bring a Federal court suit against bus segregation in that city even though he was not a regular rider of the buses.

A special three-judge Federal court in Tennessee had dismissed the suit on finding that the plaintiff had boarded a Memphis bus only once—to start a test case. It said his interest was too theoretical to allow the suit.

New York Times

N.Y.

That decision was reversed summarily today, without oral argument of the case. The Supreme Court spoke unanimously in a three-page per curiam opinion, or one for the entire court.

Dec. 12-16-58

The plaintiff, O. Z. Evers, got on a Memphis bus on April 26, 1956, and sat up front. The driver ordered him to the Negro section at the rear, but he refused. Two policemen got on and said he would have to move or be arrested. At that point Mr. Evers left the bus. He then brought his suit.

22

His Interest Is Noted

The Supreme Court said it did not believe Mr. Evers, to qualify as a litigant, "was bound to continue to ride the Memphis buses at the risk of arrest if he refused to seat himself in the space in such vehicles assigned to colored passengers.

"A resident of a municipality who cannot use transportation facilities therein without being subjected by statute to special disabilities," the court continued, "necessarily has a substantial, immediate and real interest in the validity of the statute which imposes the disability."

The court has previously held that public bus segregation on the ground of race violates the Fourteenth Amendment. Today it cited its decision to that effect, perhaps suggesting the proper outcome of the Memphis case.

But it sent the case back to the three-judge court for a final decision on the Tennessee segregation law. Its action simply made plain that the high court would not permit any special procedural obstacles to be put in the way of such civil rights litigation.

Robert L. Carter of New York filed a brief for Mr. Evers and Walter Chandler of Memphis for the city.

Civil Rights Gets Second Set Back

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 7-5-58
38b
p. 1

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (UPI) — An attorney for O. Z. Evers, Negro postal worker whose case to test Tennessee segregation laws was dismissed by a federal court here said today he will appeal the case.

H. T. Lockard, counsel for Evers, said "we are going to appeal it." The case had challenged the constitutionality of the state's laws for segregated bus seating. The attorney said he had 30 days to file the appeal.

A three-judge federal panel handed down the decision Friday after considering the case. They said, "He (Evers) boarded the bus for the purpose of instituting this litigation. . . his own testimony shows he has not been injured at all."

Tenn

The suit grew out of an incident in April, 1956, when Evers boarded a Memphis Transit Co., bus. Evers testified he sat at the front of the bus. Then, he said, officers told him to move to the rear, get off, or face arrest.

The court said ". . . This action should be dismissed for lack of an actual controversy and of a real interest in the suit on the part of the plaintiff."

It was the second blow against integration in the South in the past week. Last Saturday in Little Rock, Ark., a federal judge suspended integration at Central High school until 1961.

Evers was supported in his federal court action by attorneys for the NAACP.

Evers in testimony was identified as an ex-Chicago policeman. He said he filed suit to invalidate Tennessee's segregation laws on public transportation as the result of his first bus experience in Memphis.

City and state attorneys drew from Evers an admission that the bus ride which resulted in the suit was his "first and last" bus ride here.

Evers also testified that he was not paying the NAACP attorneys who prosecuted the suit for him.

City Attorney Frank Gianotti said attorneys for the city, Memphis Transit co., and the state had agreed to "make no comment" about the ruling.

Judge John D. Martin of the Sixth U. S. Court of Appeals, and Federal District Judges Marion Boyd of Memphis and William E. Miller of Nashville heard the case last January.

It had been under advisement since, with the three judges studying lengthy briefs submitted following the oral arguments.

NAACP MEMBER

Evers, who said he had been an NAACP member "all my life," testified a motorist drove him to the bus stop where he boarded the bus.

He testified he took a seat on the bus up front on April 26, 1956.

"The driver told me I couldn't sit on the front seat," Evers said.

Two police officers met the bus, and Evers said they ordered him to "move to the rear, get off or face arrest."

Evers got off—then brought the suit.

Negro Attorney H. C. Lockard, president of the local NAACP chapter, declined comment on the ruling.

"We haven't seen the decrees yet," Lockard said. "Until such time as we know what the decision is, we won't be making any statement."

Evers was represented by Robert Carter of New York, general counsel for the NAACP, and Lockard.

38b

To bear out its contention of a "planted" suit, city attorneys asked Evers during the trial:

"Why is Robert Carter here as one of your attorneys?"

"I don't know," Evers said.

"Isn't it true the NAACP is interested in your case?"

"I don't know," Evers replied again.

Tenn

"To whom are you paying your legal fee," he was asked.

"I'm not paying any fee."

Police officials here had testified that mixing of white and Negro passengers on buses "could lead to violence which could cost a human life."

U.S. Court Refuses To End Tennessee Bus Segregation

C
38b
Constitution
p. 1
Sat
6-28-58
Atlanta Ga.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)—A three-judge federal court panel Friday rejected a suit to do away with segregated seating on city buses in Tennessee.

The court said ". . This action should be dismissed for lack of an actual controversy and of a real interest in the suit on the part of the plaintiff."

It was the second blow against intergration in the South in the past week. Last Saturday in Little Rock, Ark., a federal judge suspended integration at Central High School until 1961.

The Memphis suit was brought by 32-year-old O. Z. Evers, Negro postal worker here. Evers said police had ordered him out of a seat on the bus reserved for white passengers.

Evers was supported in his federal court action by attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Evers in testimony was identified as an ex-Chicago policeman. He said he filed suit to invalidate Tennessee's segregation laws on public transportation as the result of his first bus experience in Memphis.

City and state attorneys drew from Evers an admission that the bus ride which resulted in the suit was his "first and last" bus ride here.

Evers also testified that he was not paying the NAACP attorneys who prosecuted the suit for him.

Negro Pledges Bus Appeal

Advertiser
P. 8B
Mon. 6-30-58
38b
Montgomery, Ala.

MEMPHIS (AP) — Appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court was vowed by a Negro whose attack on Tennessee segregation laws was dismissed by a panel of three federal judges.

The suit by O. Z. Evers, 32, challenged state law that Negroes and whites must be seated separately on such public transportation as city buses.

The case was thrown out of court Friday. The judges said Evers was not a regular bus rider and boarded the bus merely to set up a basis for filing the suit.

"Only those to whom a statute applies and who are adversely affected by it can draw in question its constitutional validity in a declaratory judgement proceeding," they ruled.

H. T. Lockard, Negro attorney for the stocky postal employe, said he had 30 days in which to file the appeal.

The suit originated from an incident in April, 1956, when Evers boarded a bus, sat on a front seat and refused the driver's order to move to the rear. Police, called by the driver, gave him the choice of leaving the bus or moving to the rear. He left the bus.

(4)

Memphis Bus Seating Integration Rejected

382

World P.1 Atlanta Ga.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (UPI) — A three-judge federal court panel Saturday had rejected a suit to do away with segregated seating on city buses in Tennessee.

The court said ". . .This action should be dismissed for lack of an actual controversy and of a real interest in the suit on the part of the plaintiff."

382

The Memphis suit was brought by 32-year-old O. Z. Evers, postal worker. Evers said police had ordered him out of a seat on the bus reserved for white passengers.

Sun 6-29-58

Evers was supported in his federal court action by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Evers in testimony was identified as an ex-Chicago policeman. He said he filed suit to invalidate Tennessee's segregation laws on public transportation as the result of his first bus experience in Memphis.

City and state attorneys drew from Evers an admission that the bus ride which resulted in the suit was his "first and last" bus ride here.

38b 1959

TENNESSEE

2

'Not Significant'

The Supreme Court closed three more segregationist loopholes Monday when it ordered a Memphis bus case tried on its merits.

A three - judge lower court had thrown out the suit of a Memphis postal clerk, O. Z. Evers, who sought to challenge the constitutionality of city and state bus segregation laws.

The district court said it was dismissing Evers' case because:

1. He boarded the bus for the sole purpose of instituting the suit and breaking down segregation laws;

2. He was not representative of colored bus riders in Memphis, because he owned an automobile and did not customarily travel by bus and;

3. That Mr. Evers was not himself paying the legal fees involved in bringing the suit.

In sending the case back for trial, the Supreme Court in a short, unsigned opinion, held that these factors were "not significant."

Thus the court was saying the loud outcrys of Dixiecrats over NAACP-financed suits are mere sound and fury that actually signify nothing.

Moreover, that there's nothing unlawful about a suit filed for the specific purpose of challenging the constitutionality of a law that is clearly discriminatory.

The Memphis decision is but one more welcome indication that the Supreme Court has definitely set a straight course toward equal citizenship for all Americans and has no intention of retreating.

Afro American
Baltimore
Baltimore, Md.
Sat
1-10-59
P 4

38b 1959

TENNESSEE

✓

Bus suit plaintiff to seek Memphis city post

Afro-American P.19

38b

Balt. md

4-11-59

MEMPHIS (ANP) — A plaintiff in a Memphis bus desegregation suit announced last Wednesday his candidacy for the city commission.

O. Z. Evers, 33 year-old postal clerk who formerly lived in Chicago, said he will run for police and fire commissioner in the August election.

"If all the people of Memphis are to be represented, there certainly must be at least one Negro in city hall," he said. The present city commission is straddling the fence on the integration issue. Evers aid.

"Integration is coming soon. We must be prepared for it. We must make sure that it works smoothly. We do not want a Clinton (Tenn.) or a Little Rock in Memphis," he said.

Technically, Evers could not run for the specific post of police and fire commissioner. The mayor and four commissioners decide, at their first meeting after the election, which of them will head certain departments.

Evers' bus segregation suit is now pending in Federal Court.

Jury Rejects Racial Suit In Virginia

Montgomery Advertiser

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—A U.S. District Court jury Tuesday rejected a $25,000 damage suit by a New York Negro school teacher against a bus comapny and three persons.

38b

The all-male, all-white jury debated about 20 minutes before returning its verdict against the teacher.

Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Alfreda J. Madison, contended she was ordered from the Homestead Restaurant, near Ivor, Va., last July 16 during a rest stop on a bus trip between Norfolk and Richmond.

Defendants included Richmond Greyhound Lines, Inc., and L. P. Monoham, owner of the restaurant. An amended charge added to the suit the names of Charles A. Smith, a restaurant partner, and Thomas Monoham, an employe.

Miss Madison included the bus company in the suit on grounds its driver failed to protect her from the order.

Testimony during the two-day trail disclosed that Miss Madison had attempted to gain access to a rest room reserved for whites, and had been stopped by Thomas Monoham. The restaurant maintains separate facilities for whites and Negroes.

(4)

Cafe Ban On Negroes Upheld

Defender p.3

Chicago, Ill.

RICHMOND, Va. — (UPI) —A restaurant's right to deny service to Negroes was upheld last week by a federal appeals court.

The fourth U. S. Circuit court of appeals ruled that Charles E. Williams of Washington, a government worker, was wrong in contending that a Howard Johnson restaurant in Alexandria, Va., should have been required to serve him because it catered to many interstate travellers.

7-25-59

38b

A restaurant engaged in "local commerce," the court said in an opinion by Judge Morris Soper, and thus is "at liberty to deal with such persons as it may select. . ."

38c 1959

ALABAMA

SUIT LOST BY NEGROES

The New York

Supreme Court Rejects Case Involving Alabama Housing

Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI) —The Supreme Court rejected Monday a complaint by a Negro group that an urban redevelopment program at Gadsden, Ala., was unconstitutional because it involved racial discrimination.

New York

The court acted in a brief order, without a written opinion.

Wed. 12-11-59

On Aug. 19, 1958, the Negroes asked the Federal District Court in Birmingham to bar Gadsden officials from going ahead with the plan. They said it would transform an integrated neighborhood into white and Negro areas.

38c-59

The trial court found no evidence that the plan contemplated segregation. It further concluded that ultimate sales by private redevelopers would in any event not be subject to the constitutional limitations imposed on a state. The Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the ruling in a split decision in June.

Ucn

38c 1959

Vandals Damage $50,000 Home Of Negro Physician

World P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

LONG BEACH, Calif. — (UPI) — Vandals caused thousands of dollars of damage to a $50,000 home into which a Negro physician and his family were to move, police were told Monday.

Wed 6-25-58

Officers said that in an apparent attempt to keep Dr. Charles T. Terry, 37, from moving into the home, bleach was poured over furnishings, a garden hose turned on all night upstairs and a huge chunk of carpeting cut out of the front room.

Terry, a veteran of World War II and the Korean conflict, and his wife and seven children were to have moved into the exclusive all-white Bixby Knolls neighborhood Monday.

"There are no words that can express it," he said, viewing the damage. Terry said he had also received threats.

Terry was a flight surgeon at Long Beach Air Force Base for two years and now has a private practice here.

Segregation In Housing Blasted In California

38c

Atlanta World Atlanta Ga.

SACRAMENTA, Calif. — Governor Edmund G. Brown this week launched a frontal attack on "de facto segregation in housing" with formation of a Governor's Commission on Metropolitan Area problems.

Housing was among five problems listed by Governor Brown which he said would be a "beginning point" for the new commission. He said they pose the "central issues in metropolitan growth."

Date 3/31/59

He said questions raised by housing, redevelopment, and land use-planning are these:

"How can we keep the central areas of our cities from becoming slums wherein delinquency and crime breed and where people live in squalor?

"How can we best deal with de facto segregation in housing?"

Governor Brown said that by "de facto segregation" he meant that segregation exists through tacit understanding of persons involved in real estate transactions depsite laws against it.

Other problems Brown told the commission to study: transportation, freeways, rails and streets; maximum economy in hanlding the tax dollar; prevention of air pollution and water contamination and the values and limitations of "supergovernmental agencies."

Among members of the 19-man commission are the Rev. Maurice A. Dawkins, pastor of the Peoples Independent Church of Christ and head of the NAACP in Los Angeles and Evelio Grillo, community relations consultant of the Oakland Recreation Department and board chairman of Men of Tomorrow, Inc., in Oakland.

Gov. blasts segregation in housing

38c

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"How can we best deal with de facto segregation in housing?"

Sat. 4-11-59

GOVERNOR BROWN said that by "de facto segregation" he meant that segregation exists through tacit understanding of persons involved in real estate transactions despite laws against it.

Fair Housing Bill Passes California Senate Committee

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

Wed. 6-3-59

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — (ANP) — The NAACP sponsored fair housing bill, AB No. 890, authored by Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins, (D-Los Angeles), was given a "do pass" vote without any dissenting voice by the Judiciary Committee of the California Senate. The bill, which now goes to the senate floor for final action, prohibits racial discrimination in "publicly assisted housing."

P. 1

38c

Hearing the bill for the second time, the committee, chaired by Senator Edwin J. Regan, (D-Weaverville), spent close to two hours listening to arguments for and against the bill. The committee, prior to giving it a "do pass", attached amendments to make "knowledge" of the publicly assisted character of the property a prerequisite prior to liability on the part of the person guilty of discriminatng.

Calif

According to Nathaniel Colley, attorney and chairman of the N. A. A. C. P. Regional Legal Committee, this amendment does not effect the effectiveness of the bill.

CALIFORNIA

Housing director changes story in race quota story

Tribune Fri. 5-1-59

P. 2 Los Angeles, Calif.

Harold L. Holtzendorff, executive director of the City Housing Authority who last week denied to the Tribune that the agency kept figures on tenants by race, this week admitted that Miss Laura Slayton's charges that a code is used to identify racial groups are true, but maintained that the information is used for statistical purposes only and that it is required by the Federal Public Housing Administration.

38c

Miss Slayton is the ex-interviewer who charged that a quota system is used for placement of Negro tenants at San Fernando Gardens, in Pacoima, and at Mar Vista, in Culver City, and who claims that she was fired a half-hour after she discussed the situation at Pacoima with her supervisor, Mrs. Edith Joachim.

Calif

Miss Slayton's charges of a quota system were supported by Frank Wilkinson, former assistant executive director of the Housing Authority and now director of the Committee to Preserve American Freedom, and expanded to include Rose Hill and San Pedro.

According to Miss Slayton, in the present code, effective since the latter part of 1958, "Caucasians are designated (1), Mexicans (1M), Negroes (2), and all other racial groups (3), which includes Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc."

When she was hired July 23, 1958, Miss Slayton says, a different code was used. Then the "code was (W) for whites and Mexicans, (N) for Negroes, and (O) for other racial groups. She comments, "Why the Mexican was separated from the whites in the recent coding and given the (1M) code is a good question."

CODE USED TO SUPPORT QUOTA

When Miss Slayton asked her supervisor Mrs. Joachim to explain the use of the code system, "Mrs. Joachim said the code was used for statistical reasons," but Miss Slayton says she learned "from other office help that the codes were used to determine a quota system."

Holtzendorff, who last week said that "he had no figures on the number or percentage of Negroes in San Fernando Gardens or Mar Vista" this week gave the following information:

In Mar Vista, in Culver City, which has 600 units, there are 100 Negro and 117 Mexican families; in San Fernando Gardens with 448 units, there are 70 Negro and 147 Mexican families; in Rose Hill with 100 units, there are 26 Negro and 42 Mexican families; in the San Pedro units, at the Rancho Extension, with 264 units, there are 123 Negro and 96 Mexican families; at Rancho Proper with 192 units, there are 106 Negro and 32 Mexican families; at Normont Terrace with 359 units, there are 143 Negro and 65 Mexican families; at Dana Strand Village with 357 units, there are 119 Negro and 79 Mexican families.

George A. Beavers, chairman of the board of Golden States Life Insurance Co., and chairman of the City Housing Authority, told the Tribune that although Miss Slayton has not contacted him, he "had made some tentative investigations on the basis of what I read in the paper, but found no evidence to support the charges."

He said that the Authority has a written policy against discrimination in placing tenants and in hiring employees, and added that if anybody has any evidence that the policy is not adhered to he would like to have it.

Judge sees unequal justice

Afro American P. 9

LOS ANGELES — Disturbed by the actions of an appellate court, Municipal Judge David Williams last week warned colored people "who are fools enough to want to gamble, to go into caucasian neighborhoods to carry it on because there they will enjoy complete and absolute immunity of arrest from the Los Angeles Police Department."

The appellate court, presided over by Judge Leon T. David, ruled that 25 colored persons freed by Judge Williams on March 5 must stand trial on gambling charges.

38 C

The court ruled:

"It is an abuse of discretion for a judge without a hearing to hold that there is deliberate or intentional unequal enforcement, since in all cases it is presumed that official duty has been fully performed by the public authorities, until there is judicial proof to the contrary."

Jet. 7-11-59

Judge Williams said he freed the colored persons of the charges "because I saw an injustice to a certain group of people, which I didn't like and still don't."

Continuing, the municipal judge declared that the appellate court's ruling states "in effect that a judge cannot decide a case on facts unless you see them written down in a book somewhere."

HOUSING EQUALITY IS GOAL ON COAST

Times

New York

San Francisco Group Hopes to Place Racial Minority Families in White Areas

Sun. 5-10-59

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9—A plan to put members of racial minority groups in touch with landlords willing to rent or sell homes to them in white neighborhoods was started here this week.

It is called the Housing Opportunities Program and was set up by the Council for Civic Unity, a nonprofit organization "for equality of right and opportunity without regard to race, religion or ancestry."

38c

Frank Quinn, the council's executive director, noted that there had been few listings so far.

Calif

"But we expected that," he said. "It takes time to get an educational program of this kind going."

The council does not plan to go into the real estate business. It is encouraging persons wanting to rent, buy or sell property to list it with real estate brobers as well as with H.O.P.

Gets No Compensation

"H.O.P. has no financial interests in any property listed and receives no compensation for its service," Mr. Quinn said. "The point is that many faimlies, despite incomes and positions, cannot buy or rent housing freely on the open market in certain residential areas of San Francisco because of their race, color, religion or ancestry.

"Because this opportunity does not now exist through normal commercial channels the Council for Civic Unity has established a Housing Opportunities Program to help minority-group families find housing of their own choice in areas where this right is now denied. We want to speed up the process."

Listings are rejected for neighborhoods such as the Fillmore district, which is inhabited mostly by Negroes.

"We don't want to create ghettos," Mr. Quinn said.

"There are white ghettos throughout San Francisco. In one of these I have run into more stereotyped prejudice among group of boys than I ever had experienced before. Their parents have kept them from contacts with other races, and they are full of prejudices and fears."

Owner Tries Idea

A phase of the council's program was described in these terms:

"When you sell or rent your property, insist upon its being offered to all people, without regard to race, color, religion or ancestry. As a neighbor, welcome newcomers to your street.

"When you see a 'for sale' sign go up near your home, call the owner and the real estate broker to tell them that you would welcome a minority group family and that you hope the property will be offered on a non-discriminatory basis."

Mr. Quinn related that the council's secretary had just moved into a new apartment house. She told the landlord, 'I hope you will rent on a non-discriminatory basis.' He shied away.

A few days later, however, he introduced a Japanese-American couple by saying, "These are your new neighbors." He had consulted five families in the building and "decided to give the idea a try."

Mr. Quinn referred to a study made here in recent years indicating that property values had not suffered from housing integration, and to a Berkeley survey of mixed housing attitudes.

Mr. Berkeley said, 80 per cent of those interviewed talked about dogs, drunken parties and other neighborhood matters without mentioning mixed races.

50,000 Negroes

Population estimates made here in 1957 suggested that of the city's 800,000 residents 50,000 were Negroes, 30,000 Chinese or Chinese-Americans, 7,000 of Japanese ancestry and 20,000 of Mexican descent.

In the Jewish minority, which was estimated at 55,000, there is no housing difficulty except in apartments, according to Mr. Quinn. Negroes assertedly have more difficulty than Orientals.

"A board member of the council, a Negro doctor, put up an offer of $24,000 for a house not far from a Negro-white neighborhood," the director related. "The owner refused the offer and sold for $2,000 less to an Oriental family."

Twelve groups in the bay area are taking steps to smooth housing difficulties for minorities. The Palo Alto Fair Play Committee, for example, is working with carefully placed families. Council representatives met this week in Oakland with delegates from the other organizations for an exchange of views.

Willie Mays' Frisco Home Windows Smashed

Advocate

Jackson, Miss.

Sat. 7-11-59

Home Center Of Trouble When Owner Refused To Sell To Mays

p.1

San Francisco, Calif. June 30—A crashing demand that "Willie beat the Braves" contained in a note placed in a coke bottle, shattered the plate glass window at the home of Willie Mays early Sunday morning! Mays tore up the note before the police arrived.

38c

Mays told police the note made reference to his race and demanded that the Giants regain first place in the National League by beating the Braves. (In Sunday's game with Milwaukee, the Giants lost 13 to 3. Mays himself got only one single in four times at bat, his third hit in 24 tries in the last five games; although his season's average stands at .318).

The crashing of glass brought the Giants' centerfielder and his visiting brother-in-law, Diablo Mendella, out of bed at 2:00 a.m.

Advocate

Mrs. Mays is in New York for the graduation of her daughter from parochial school.

Sat. 7-11-59

Wendella, a New Yorker, said he saw a car containing teenagers roar down the street and he thinks that he saw them throw something at another home in the neighborhood, though there were no other complaints to police.

p.6

The police report set the damage to the six-by-eight foot pane of glass at $15, though it observed that the "owner estimated damage at $75."

In 1957, the home was a center of controversy when the owner refused to sell to Mays because of "pressure" from neighbors. He later agreed to the sale after civic sentiment formed behind the ballplayer.

Negro Family Welcomed by White Area

Washington, D.C.

Post p.A18

DES MOINES, Iowa (UPI) An anonymous gesture Friday brightened the lives of a Negro couple who found a crude sign painted on their home saying "Welcome" when they started moving into an all-white neighborhood.

38c

Sun. 7-19-59

Mr. and Mrs. James McDaniel had another visit from a stranger during the evening.

Neighbors saw a car with its lights out drive past the McDaniel home. The driver waited until the McDaniels left.

Then the car drove into the driveway. Neighbors called police.

When police arrived the car was gone. On the doorstep were two large boxes of groceries worth about $20 and a note.

It said:

"We're sorry someone among us acted like a fool.

"Maybe this will help make your moving days easier.

"We're glad to have you here and hope we can be good neighbors."

It was signed "The Folks Around the Block."

"What a wonderful thing to do," Mrs. McDaniel said. "The good surely far outweighs the bad."

Negro Grid Star Buys White Home

Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

BELMONT, Calif. (AP)—R. C. Owens, the San Francisco 49ers' pass-catching ace, is the first Negro home owner in a hitherto all-white section of this community 25 miles south of San Francisco.

Thurs. 7-2-59

p.10-A

A few of his neighbors wanted to know if there were any restrictions on a Negro moving in but there were no complaints when city officials said there are none.

38c

Owens plans to move his wife and daughter into the $32,000 house in a few days.

Calif

"I am the kind of person who can prove I'm a good neighbor," said Owens, who thrilled 49er fans with his leaping catches of looping passes from quarterback Y. A. Tittle.

Mays Silent On Incident

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A soft drink bottle containing a note was thrown through the front window of Willie Mays' home early Sunday.

Mon. 6-22-59

The San Francisco Giants' star center fielder was asleep when the bottle shattered the 6x8-foot window at 1:30 a.m.

p.1

The Negro baseball player read the note and tore it up. He reported the incident to police.

At Seals Stadium, where the Giants played Milwaukee Sunday afternoon, Mays said he didn't want to talk about it.

38c

Mays' wife Marghuerite was in New York attending the graduation of her daughter. The only other person in the Mays home was his brother-in-law, Diablo Wendella.

Calif

When the Mays family moved into their home in the St. Francis Wood section in 1957, two neighbors tried to pressure the property owner not to sell to the baseball player. But the owner decided to go ahead with the sale and the incident was closed.

38c 1959

CALIFORNIA

Vet says he was turned down at Mar Vista

Tribune Los Angeles Calif.

Fri. 8-21-59

An Army veteran who served in Korea this week supported charges of racial discrimination in the assignment of Negro tenants to Mar Vista, in Culver City, by the City Housing Authority.

9.4

Chester A. Hill, who works at Brentwood, the veterans' neuro-psychiatric hospital at Wilshire and Sawtelle, and who lives at 7658 McKinley, told the Tribune that he made application for an apartment at Mar Vista the last of March or the first of April of this year.

Hill said that the manager of Mar Vista called his brother one evening in May and told him to tell Hill that he had a vacancy for him. When Hill went there the next morning, the manager told him the apartment was rented, but that he would call him the time he got a vacancy.

According to Hill, he waited until the last of June or the first of July, in the expectation of hearing from the manager. When he didn't, he went out to Mar Vista to check.

The manager told him his application was on the "dead file" downtown.

Miss Laura Slayton, the ex-interviewer for the Housing Authority who made the original charges of a quota system in the assignment of Negroes to Mar Vista and to San Fernando Gardens in Pacoima, charges which were carried in the Tribune four issues ago, explained that applications are sent to the "dead file" 90 days after they have been completed.

She also said that Housing Authority rules give veterans preference in the assignment of apartments, that a veteran automatically goes to the head of the waiting list for whatever unit he files.

Hill, who is married and had two children then, Reginald, six, and Mark, five, and who now has a third baby, Chistopher, served in the Army from March, 1953, to February, 1955.

At Mar Vista there are 600 units in which live, among others 100 Negro and 117 Mexican families. Three weeks ago the Housing Authority said there were four vacancies in this development.

Hill also told the Tribune that he was writing a letter containing his charges to George A. Beaver, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co., who is chairman of the Housing Authority.

Beavers, who is a Negro, said a preliminary investigation he made of Miss Slayton's charges of a quota system failed to bear them out, and that he has seen no complaints of bias which might be substantiated.

38c 1959

CANADA

Probe Is Ordered In Ontario On Charge Of Negro

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

WINDSOB, Ont. (AP) — Atty. Gen. Kelso Roberts of Ontario has ordered an investigation of a Negro's charge that a Windsor real estate firm refused to sell him a home.

Tues. 10-20-59

The Attorney General ordered the investigation after his department was asked to give an opinion for the Ontario Department of Labor.

38c
P. 4-A

Lloyd Watkins charged in a letter to the federal minister of public works that the firm of Grondin and Nonen, agents for Head Construction Ltd., refused to sell him a home "solely because of the color of my skin."

Canada

A spokesman for the real estate firm said it "has no comment."

38c 1959

COLORADO

Racial Bill Advances

Miami Herald

DENVER — (AP) — A bill designed to end, in certain cases, racial discrimination in the sale and rental of houses in Colorado has been sent to Gov. Steve McNichols.

38c

The House of Representatives completed legislative action on the measure, first of its kind ever adopted in Colorado, when it accepted a Senate amendment and then repassed the bill 62-1.

Miami Fla

The bill makes it illegal for a corporation to discriminate against anyone because of race or to inquire about the racial ancestry of a person seeking a home-buying loan. Sponsors said this would apply to companies financing housing development projects, for example.

3-27-59

However, the bill permits an individual house owner to refuse to sell to anyone.

Colorado becomes first to ban J.C. in private housing

Afro American

DENVER, Colo. (ANP) — Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols recently signed into law the Colorado Fair Housing Act of 1959, a measure prohibiting discrimination in all types of housing, public as well as private.

38c

The first state statute of this type enacted in the United States, its forerunners were two city ordinances adopted in NYC in December, 1957, and in Pittsburgh in December, 1958.

5-30-59

Introduced in the Colorado House of Representatives by Rep. Robert Allen, the proposal was co-sponsored by a bipartisan group of representatives, a majority of the 65 members of the House.

Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

Herald Tribune P. 13 New York N.Y.
Tues. 6-16-59

HAPPY IN SUBURBS—Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Randall doing week-end yard chores at their home in Norwalk, Conn. Children, Juliet, eight, and Robert jr., nine, lend a hand.

Negro Family 'Accepted' In Norwalk White Area

By Don Ross

NORWALK, Conn., June 14.—A little over a year ago Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Randall moved from New York into a white neighborhood here. They didn't know how it would work out.

Tues. 6-16-59

Now they know.

"It's fine here," said Mrs. Randall in the living room of their pleasant house on a one-acre lot in Appletree Lane.

P. 13

"No unpleasant incidents," said Mr. Randall, who works as an associate actuary at the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, 730 Third Ave., New York.

Herald Tribune

The Randalls regularly attend a near-by Quaker Meeting House where Mrs. Randall will teach a second-grade Sunday school class. Their two older children, Robert jr., nine, and Juliet, eight, attend a public elementary school (Broad River) where they are the only Negro children. Peter, five, will start going there next year.

New York N.Y.

She is Room Mother

Mrs. Randall is the room mother of Robbie's fourth-grade class. She is a member of the ways and means committee of the Broad River P. T. A. She recently wrote a paper for the Norwalk League of Women Voters, which she joined, on school health services.

Robbie belongs to the Cub Scouts and Mrs. Randall has helped Mrs. Noble, the den mother, take the children on outings. The other day Mrs. Randall took a carload of youngsters from Broad River School to the Bronx Zoo.

"The kids were so sweet," she said. "They wrote me little thank you notes."

The Randalls exchange visits and dinners with white friends in the area. Their children play with the children across the way. The Todds, who live across the road, have invited the Randalls for a ride in their boat. Mrs. Todd sometimes takes the Randall youngsters downtown with her.

Don't 'Try to Push'

"The white people are fine," said Mr. Randall. "But so, too, time," she said. "I prefer to keep things casual and unstrained."

A little boy from across the road popped in and asked if Robbie could come out to play baseball and Robbie went out to play with him.

The only suggestion of unpleasantness since they moved to Norwalk arose early in the term at the Broad River School, said Mrs. Randall. But, she added, the principal, Miss Madelaine Prendergast, "let the children know firmly that there was to be no name calling, no shoving, and that was that."

38c 1959

Builders Warned About Racial Bias

Post

Washington, D.C.

By Jean White

Staff Reporter

Sat 10-3-59

District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin served notice yesterday that the city heads intend to enforce the non-discriminatory hiring clause in city construction contracts.

P. 1

He told 13 representatives of general contractors that there must be a stop to't'his merry-go-round" aecting Negroes in the building trades.

The contractors were called to a meeting with the city heads after the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations reported "racially discriminatory membership practices" in a majority of local building trades unions. These unions, the report charged, supply skilled men to the contractors under exclusive job referral systems that freeze out non-union Negro journeymen.

38 c

McLaughlin emphasized yesterday that the Commissioners weren't trying to make "targets" of the contractors but wanted their advice on how to get better observnace of the non-discrimination clause.

20c

Union Conference Planned

But, the contractors were told, the District holds contracts with them, not the unions, and they must be held responsible for their contractual obligations.

After the meeting, McLaughlin said the Commissioners will call in union representative for a second meeting later.

One contractor, David T. Eisen, of Eisen-Magers Construction Co., told the Commissioners: "The fault does not lie here among contractors. It goes back a little farther."

The skilled construction unions, Eisen said, don't give Negroes an opportunity to become skilled and "that is the reason we do not hire them."

H. Graham Barbee Jr., president of Tuckman-Barbee Construction Co., said hiring practices have "little to do with the contractors." Hiring, he said, is done by a general superintendent, who is a man from the union ranks and deals with the union business agents.

Nothing 'On the Books'

Max Blatt, an electrical contractor, said that if he hires Negro electricians, he feared District inspectors might find fault with their work. Under questioning, he said he had "nothing that could be put on the books" to show this.

The findings of the Council on Human Relations show Negroes being "bounced back and forth" between contractors and unions, Aaron Goldman, a Council member, told the contractors.

"This kind of bouncing can go on a long time," he declared.

Among those at the meeting was Irving Ferman, executive vice chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. It works to eliminate job discrimination persuasion in firms holding Federal contracts.

The national group's experience, Ferman said, is that it takes an "unequivocal management decision on top" to wipe out minority discrimination.

"Once the decision was made on top that this must be done, it was done, he said.

D.C.

Bias Diminishing, Jewish Unit Told

New York World Telegram and Sun

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The past five years have seen a gradual crumbling of social barriers against Jews in housing, clubs and college fraternities, the executive vice president of the American Jewish Committee said last night.

New York

Sat 10-31-59

But he said there still are patterns of excluding Jews in top management levels of American corporations and in some of the most desirable residential sections of Washington, D. C.

P. 7

Disquieting Aspect.

Dr. John Slawson said in a report to the executive board of the American Jewish Committee, of which he is executive vice president:

38c

"Perhaps the most disquieting aspect of the current situation in the District of Columbia consists in the significant number of high officials of our federal government . . . who reside in these exclusionary areas.

20c

He listed Bronxville, N. Y., and Washington as "significant pockets of residential discrimination," but said that in general there has been a decrease in the past 10 years in the number of areas in most cities from which Jews are excluded.

38c

Formed in 1906.

The American Jewish Committee, founded in 1906, was formed to combat bigotry, protect the civil and religious rights of Jews and advance human rights generally.

Mr. Slawson said exclusions of Jews in the management levels of corporations "still persist on a wide scale." He said the same is true in important social clubs, and that there probably is a relation between the two.

In the colleges, he said, only two national fraternities out of 61 maintain restrictions against Jewish students as compared with 25 about 15 years ago.

38c 1959 D.C.

Race Deed End Urged for D. C.

38c D.C.

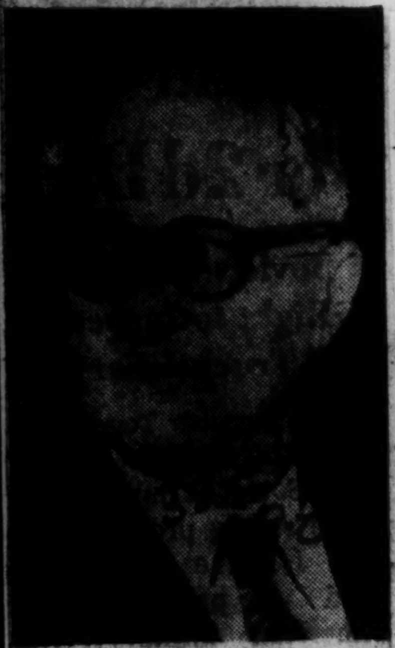
By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The American Jewish Committee urged today that Congress enact a law forbidding the District of Columbia to record deeds containing racial covenants on Washington homes.

Post Washington

The protest against racial bars in areas where many Federal officials live was voiced at the closing session of the Civil Rights Commission's 2-day hearing here on the amount of, and cure for, racial discrimination in the Nation's housing.

Main points which emerged from testimony of about 30 New York officials and Nation-



Associated Press Photo

IRVING M. ENGEL
. . . charges exclusion

wide racial spokesmen was that housing discrimination exists everywhere and pushes minority groups into crime and disease-breeding "ghetto" slums; that the Federal Government bears a considerable part of the responsibility; and that the urban renewal program may simply compress more people into smaller slum areas unless the Government changes course.

Two Actions Asked

Most of the witnesses urged two Government actions. Adoption of a strict policy forbidding any racial discrimination in Federal housing programs to let minority groups out of the "ghettoes," and expansion of aid to low cost housing to give them a place to go.

Dr. Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee, told the Commission 14 housing developments in Washington or its suburbs exclude Jews. He displayed a map showing most of them, including the Northwest Washington-Montgomery County communities of Spring Valley, Wesley Heights, Sumner, Kenwood and Westmoreland Hills. He read a copy of one covenant in which the buyer agrees with the developer not to sell to Negroes or members of the "Semitic race," which was defined as including most persons with Middle East backgrounds.

Feb. 4, 59

P. A2

The most disquieting" thing about it is that a "significant" number of Federal officials live in these restricted neighborhoods, Engel said.

Trustees of Tradition

"They are trustees of an important and precious tradition of equality of opportunity, and while we deplore the mischievous meddling of real estate brokers, we deplore even more the fact that high Government office holders of both political parties knowingly or unwittingly continue to inhabit these exclusionary areas and by their silence appear to condone such practices."

He asked the Commission to discuss the covenant practice with the District Commisioners and then urged enactment of a law to prevent recording such deeds.

Jackie Robinson Tells Of Housing Trouble

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI) Former baseball star Jackie Robinson said today that after he broke the color line in baseball he soon found that it was easier to get a home run than a home in New York.

Robinson told the Federal Civil Rights Commission that owners and agents put him and his wife through the "usual bag of tricks" when they were searching for housing.

The former Brooklyn Dodger was among several witnesses appearing before the Commission on the last day of its hearing into housing discrimination in New York.

Another witness, Francis Cardinal Spellman, testified that it was "monstrous and terrifying that men can mistakenly believe that they can villify or violate other men's rights without victimizing themselves."

It was Cardinal Spellman's first appearance at a governmental hearing since he became Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York in 1939. He said he had been invited by the Commission to give his views on racial discrimination, and would not have attended if he had regarded it as a "quiz."

Robinson said his encounters with housing bias disclosed a pattern of evasions:

- "We were told the house we were interested in had been sold just before we inquired.
- "We would be invited to make an offer — a sort of sealed bid—and then we'd be told that offers higher than ours had been turned down.
- "We tried buying houses on the spot for whatever price was aske. They handled this by telling us the house had been taken off the market."

Robinson said that he and his wife finally located a home in Stamford, Conn., "due to the strong efforts of some very wonderful people there."

He said he has concluded from his own experiences and those of other Negroes that "bean balls are still being thrown in the housing field as on the ball field."

Robinson, now Vice President of a restaurant chain, said he had made about 10 trips to Washington in recent years to try and stir up action to get equal rights in housing for Negroes.

very polite to me but, regardless of the reason, nothing has been done," he said.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), another witness, said that it would help to reduce discrimination if Congress acted to increase substantially the supply of middle and low income housing.

He also said that there should be full cooperation between Federal, state and city agencies "in the enforcement of statutes banning segregation in housing."

Gen. James Andrews, spokesman for the Real Estate Board of New York, admitted that high-income Negroes had difficulty moving into good white neighborhoods.

"We grant that this is the fact, but we deny that it is the property owner's fault," he said.

Group Seeks Integrated Home Areas

38c D.C.

Post Washington D.C.

A Washington area group, known as the National Capital Clearing House for Neighborhood Democracy, is being formed to stimulate interest in providing interracial housing developments and neighborhoods in the Washington suburbs.

Mar. 29-59

Chairman, Charles A. Horsky, Silver Springs attorney, said the group will serve simply for exchange of ideas and suggestions about adequate interracial housing. Several thousand circulars stressing a need ot spread interracial neighborhoods beyond Washington have been sent out over Horsky's signature.

P. B1

Horsky said there are a number of builders interested in constructing interracial housing developments throughout the country. One of these, Morris Milgrim, of Philadelphia, said he is looking for sites for "100 or more homes" in the Maryland suburbs.

Police Get Orders

'Sold' Signs on Property Ruled Illegal in District

Post Washington D.C.

Real estate agents have no legal authority to place "Sold" signs in front of houses, Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark King said yesterday.

Sixth Precinct police asked King for the ruling. They said residents complained that agents' use of the signs was affecting the racial balance of the Northwest neighborhood.

4-29-59

King said white property owners in racially mixed neighborhoods have expressed fear of a drop in property values upon seeing the "Sold" signs. In some cities waves of property selling have resulted, he said.

B-15c

He held a Municipal Court hearing which was attended by Police Lt. Sam T. Creech, Margery T. Ware of Neighbors, Inc., four members of the Lamond-Riggs Citizens Association and two real estate agents.

King said District law allows only thre exceptions to the ban on advertising signs in residential areas: "for sale," "lease" or "rent."

Police should warn real estate agents and give them a "reasonable" time to take the signs down, King said. The offense is punishable by fines of $5 to $25 for each day of violation.

Sixth Precinct Capt. Reid L. Hammann said he would enforce the rule, giving agents 24 to 48 hours to comply in each case.

Whites Enter Negro Areas

38 c D.C.

By JUDITH HENNESSEE
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

Herald
Miami, Fla.
Wed.
4-1-59
P. 7-A

WASHINGTON — The nation's capital is experiencing a unique twist to racial integration — whites are moving into Negro neighborhoods and the Negroes are moving out.

This reversal of old integration patterns is reaching major proportions in Washington and well may herald what is in store for other American cities.

Washington, like most northern and midwestern cities, received a heavy influx of southern Negroes during and after World War II. As a result, most of the capital's convenient downtown residential areas turned colored as the whites trotted off to live in the suburbs.

But the growth of Washington's Maryland and Virginia suburbs has destroyed their old lure. They have become costly, inconvenient and crowded. Consequently, it is once again fashionable (and profitable) to live in downtown Washington.

Not merely blocks, but entire sections are "turning" and the capital's slums are getting an unprecedented restoration. Liberal reconstruction loans, perhaps as much as anything, make this unplanned "urban renewal" possible.

Old brick townhouses, many of which have gone 10 or even 20 years without a paint job, are being bought up by homebuyers and speculators for $8,000 to $12,000. An additional $7,000 or $8,000 restores them to their pre-1900 charm.

Old Georgetown is completely restored and has become one of the city's most expensive neighborhoods. Twenty years ago it was a dilapidated, heavily colored area.

The Georgetown pattern is being followed closely in Foggy Bottom, near the White House, and on Capitol Hill.

★ ★ ★

IN THESE PLACES and others along the periphery of Negro and poor-white areas, the contrasts are startling. One can see charming blocks of restored flatfront federal-style houses, newly landscaped and freshly painted in lollypop colors — and rows of ramshackle red brick houses, windows broken and paint peeling, across the street or around the corner.

This is progress and progress usually is costly to somebody. In this case, it's the Negro.

Because of their generally low income, Negroes have found it difficult to own Washington real estate, although they occupy better than half of it as tenants, usually two or more families for each one-family dwelling. Thus, when blocks begin changing they have little or no choice but to move out.

But even colored homeowners sell out quickly when the "turning" begins. Recently a Negro detective on the Washington police force listed his Capitol Hill home for sale with the Barbara Held Realty Co. He said he didn't "want to stand in the way of the block turning."

★ ★ ★

KATHLEEN TOWER, a veteran Washington realtor, told this writer that "when a white person moves into a Negro block, it seems to demoralize the Negroes and they want to move."

Rights Board To Probe Housing Here

By ELBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 3-27-59
P. 5
38c

WASHINGTON—When the Civil Rights Commission holds a public hearing in Atlanta next month, it will seek to determine if Negroes are being denied equal opportunities in housing.

The commission has had no complaints from Atlanta and has said that the hearings there and in other cities will be approached with no preconceived solutions.

However, the line of questioning the commission took in a New York hearing, and apparently will pursue in Atlanta, indicates some thinking along the line of legislation to prohibit racial discrimination in public housing.

The commission, which has no enforcement powers, is simply a fact-finding agency and is collecting information on which to base recommendations to Congress to curb discrimination in voting rights, housing and public education.

A hearing on school integration problems was held recently in Nashville, Tenn., and there the commission decided to hold hearings on housing discrimination in New York, Atlanta, Chicago and Los Angeles, as being representative cities of the North, South and West.

The Atlanta hearing, set for April 10, will be the second on housing, the first having been held in New York last month. Hearings are scheduled for Chicago on May 5, and Los Angeles on July 9.

QUESTIONS LEARNED

The Atlanta Constitution learned here Thursday some of the specific questions the commission is interested in and likely will ask in the Georgia hearing.

The paper's Washington bureau also learned that the Atlanta hearing probably will be conducted by a commission subcommittee including commission chairman John Hannah, president of Michigan State University; Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist University Law School, and former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida.

No location for the Atlanta meeting has been announced. No subpoenas will be issued for witnesses and the panel will rely on voluntary testimony.

QUALITY OF HOUSING?

The commission is interested in getting in Atlanta the answers to the questions:

1. What is the quantity and quality of housing occupied by or available to minority groups, and how does this differ from the housing situation of others?

2. What difficulties are encountered by minority groups in finding decent, safe and sanitary housing, and why?

3. To what extent have these difficulties been overcome, and what accounts for considerable new housing built in Atlanta for Negro occupancy?

4. To what extent do patterns of residential segregation exist and what is the cause?

5. What are the effects of inadequate or segregated housing in terms of crime, juvenile delinquency, disease, race relations, public education, property values, the municipal tax base and general standards of city life?

6. What state and local laws, policies and programs have been adopted to accomplish equal opportunity to adequate housing on a non-discriminatory basis?

7. What is the effect of federal housing laws, policies and programs on the housing patterns and problems of minority groups, and on the state and local housing problems?

8. What proposals should the commission consider in appraising federal housing laws and policies and in making its recommendations to the President and Congress?

In seeking the answers to these questions, the commission has expressed an interest in these aspects:

1. Comparative statistics on white and non-white trends in housing, population and area expansion.

2. Comparative statistics on white and non-white income and information about zoning practices, problems of site locations for non-white housing and problems of areas in racial transition.

3. The role of Negro and white financial institutions, real estate brokers and builders, especially the role of the West Side Development Corporation.

4. The degree, if any, to which residential segregation or desegregation is increasing or decreasing, to what extent this is forced or voluntary or forced by public policy.

5. The effect of federal housing programs on residential segregation patterns.

6. Whether unequal or segregated housing contributes to the "demoralization" of minority groups in Atlanta as New York testimony said it does to Negroes and Puerto Ricans in that city.

7. Information on voluntary efforts to negotiate and conciliate racial housing problems, such as the work of the West End Mutual Development Corporation.

8. What the effect would be on housing problems in Atlanta if a federal policy is adopted requiring the end of all racial discrimination or segregation in housing projects or programs financially assisted by the federal government?

2d Blast Rips Negro Home in Delaware

Inquirer
Philadelphia, Pa.
Mon. 8-3-59

Explosion Buckles Walls in Former All-White Suburb

Special to The Inquirer

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 2.—An explosion damaged the home of a Negro family Sunday for the second time since they moved into the previously all-white suburb of Collins Park.

The blast at 1:51 A. M. buckled the walls and tore a large hole in the front of the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield. Police were attempting to determine the cause.

As in the previous explosion, the Rayfields were not at home. Word reached them at Parksley, Va., and they started back here.

DEMONSTRATORS ROUTED

When the Rayfields and their teen-age daughter first moved into the $13,500 home in February, racial resentment triggered a series of demonstrations. State troopers were called to disperse crowds on several occasions.

38c

On April 7, a gas stove exploded in the kitchen, causing $3500 damage. That explosion was first blamed on a bomb but State police said that the blast was an "inside job" but declined to elaborate.

Sunday's explosion was more serious. Fearing the home would collapse, police ordered the neighboring family of Mr. and Mrs. Larry Bourger from their home.

INVESTIGATES NOISES

Bourger, a social studies teacher, said his wife heard a noise at the rear of the Rayfield home in the early morning. He investigated but found nothing.

Immediately after he returned to his own house, Bourger said, he heard a car speed away, and then the explosion shattered the night. Bourger's son and daughter were sleeping in bedrooms on the side toward the greatest destruction but neither was hurt.

Rayfield, 46, a laborer for the du Pont chemical concern, operates a garbage collection business on the side.

Collins Park is a development of some 400 single homes three miles south of here.

p. 1

Blast wrecks Negro home in white area

News
Birmingham, Ala
Mon. 8-3-59

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 3—(AP)—The home of the only Negro couple in the formerly all-white suburb of Collins Park has been hit by an explosion for the second time in less than five months.

38c

The latest explosion yesterday buckled the walls and tore a large hole in the front of the $13,500 home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield. They were not at home at the time.

p. 8

State police said the house and its furnishings are a complete loss. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said it would pay for reconstruction of the house if the Rayfields could not afford it.

Officers said the explosion was touched off by dynamite or "a similar agent, probably a military type." They are investigating in efforts to pinpoint responsibility.

WHEN THE RAYFIELDS and their teen-age daughter first moved into the house in February, there was a series of racial demonstrations. State police were called to the scene on several occasions.

The first explosion occurred April 7 when a gas stove blew up, causing $3500 damage. No one was at home.

It was first believed that a bomb caused the April 7 explosion but state police said the blast was an "inside job." Officers declined to elaborate.

Blast Wrecks Negro Home 2d Time in Del.

Herald Tribune
New York
Mon. 8-3-59

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 2 (AP).—An explosion today wrecked the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield for the second time since the Negro couple moved into the previously all-white suburb of Collins Park. As in the previous explosion, the Rayfields were not home. They were located in Paisley, Va., this morning and started back here.

p. 3

The explosion blew a tremendous hole in the front of the two-story brick structure and buckled its walls. Police, fearing the home would collapse, ordered the Rayfield's neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Bourger, from their house next door.

When the Rayfields and a daughter occupied the $13,500 home in February, crowds demonstrated nightly until police limited street gatherings to a maximum of three persons.

38c

In March a gas stove exploded in the kitchen, causing $3,500 damage. State police said then the explosion was an "inside job." They did not elaborate.

Mr. Rayfield, a laborer for the du Pont chemical firm, operates a garbage collection business.

Whites Threaten Violence

Delaware State Police Guard Negro's Home

38c Delaware

By BOB QUEEN

Pittsburgh Pa
Pittsburgh Courier

WILMINGTON, Del. — As in the violence-flavored entry of a Negro family into all-white Levittown, Pa., over a year ago, the stone- and bottle-throwing mob of whites that greeted the family of Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield in nearby Collins Park, Del., began to fall off in numbers as the week-end neared, but Delaware State Police continue to post an around-the-clock guard.

Sat. 3-7-59

The Rayfields, including their teenage daughter, Geraldine, moved in last Tuesday afternoon, the first Negro family in the small residential community. Tuesday evening, the stones and paint bombs sailed against the $13,000 home purchased by the Rayfields, accompanied by racial epithets.

P. 3

And like Levittown, too, the bulk of the mob were teenagers whom Delaware state police superintendent, John P. Ferguson, charged were doing the "dirty work" for their prodding parents.

"I will prosecute the parents of any children who are tormenting this family," said Ferguson, adding that it was his "sworn duty" to protect the Rayfields.

State police pushed the crowds back early in the seige, back to within a block of the Rayfield residence, backed by the snarling fangs of police dogs.

■

WHILE ONE white neighbor, Mrs. Helen M. Walker, feared the ancient "intermarriage" bugaboo, Mrs. Rayfield explained simply:

"My husband and I decided to buy this house because he wanted a place in the suburbs where our 14-year-old daughter, Geraldine, could grow up in a wholesome atmosphere."

She said that their real estate agent, Frances Levering, had asked white residents if they would welcome a Negro family, and had received favorable comments. Mr. Rayfield is employed as an operator's assistant at the duPont plant in Wilmington, and operates a private garbage collection business that employs five men on his three trucks. Mrs. Rayfield, Boston born, declared: "We aren't going to let them drive us out of here."

■

MRS. RAYFIELD drives Geraldine to and from the William Poole Bancroft Junior High School each day, where she is an honor student and excels in music.

• "What I can't understand, said Geraldine, "is why the residents of Collins Park are making such a fuss over the idea of intermarriage and mixed romances should Negroes come in here." She added that "I attend an integrated school and none of the kids worry about that."

While the Rayfields are standing pat, though Mrs. Rayfield stated that she intended to change her number to an unlisted one because her phone rings every five minutes with insults coming from the other end, one white neighbor shouted during the height of the mob activity:

'We'll drive them out even if we have to use force. Just think, that man used to be my garbage man."

Annoyance— Mrs. George Rayfield answers one of the many threatening phone calls, allegedly from white neighbors after moving into their Collins Park (Del.) home. Said she intends to change phone to an unlisted number.—Courier Photo.

38c Delaware

Undaunted— George Rayfield and his daughter, Geraldine, 14, along with Mrs. Rayfield, not in picture, felt that reception to moving into all-white Collins Park (Del.) community would not be accompanied by violence from previous information. Geraldine, who attends integrated junior high school, and is an honor student, ~~is puzzled over~~ actions.—Courier Photo.

Negro home blast blamed on gas

Birmingham
News
38c
Birmingham

WILMINGTON, Del., April 9—(AP)—The FBI and Delaware state police, in a joint statement yesterday, said an explosion in the home of the only Negro family in the suburban community of Collins Park came from a gas stove in the kitchen.

It was first thought the blast was caused by a bomb. FBI experts on explosives spent the morning going over the Collins Park area, scene of considerable trouble recently.

Violence flared on several occasions because of resentment over the coming of the first Negro family into the development.

4/9/59

Racial Protest Gathering Votes to Conduct Boycott

Post

38c

Washington D.C.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 3 (AP)—Some 400 people decided last night to boycott Negro tradesmen and to use legal means to protest the presence of the first Negro family in their suburban community.

They agreed there should be no demonstrations. State Police have dispersed crowds which have congregated in the vicinity of the Negro family's home in Collins Park several times in the past week. Some arrests have been made.

The meeting was called by a newly-formed citizens committee and was held in a fire hall. The hat was passed and $800 was collected toward funds for the legal battle. An attorney, Oliver V. Suddard, of Wilmington, was retained to represent them.

Wed. 3-4-59

The committee has no official title or elected officers as yet, a spokesman said. Co-chairmen of the gathering identified themselves as William Young and Dorothy Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield and one of their two daughters moved into the suburban development a week ago and the demonstrations immediately followed. Stones were hurled through several windows and firecrackers were exploded the first night.

Suddard cautioned last night's gathering against any further demonstrations. He said he would study the situation and advise them as to their "legal rights and remedies."

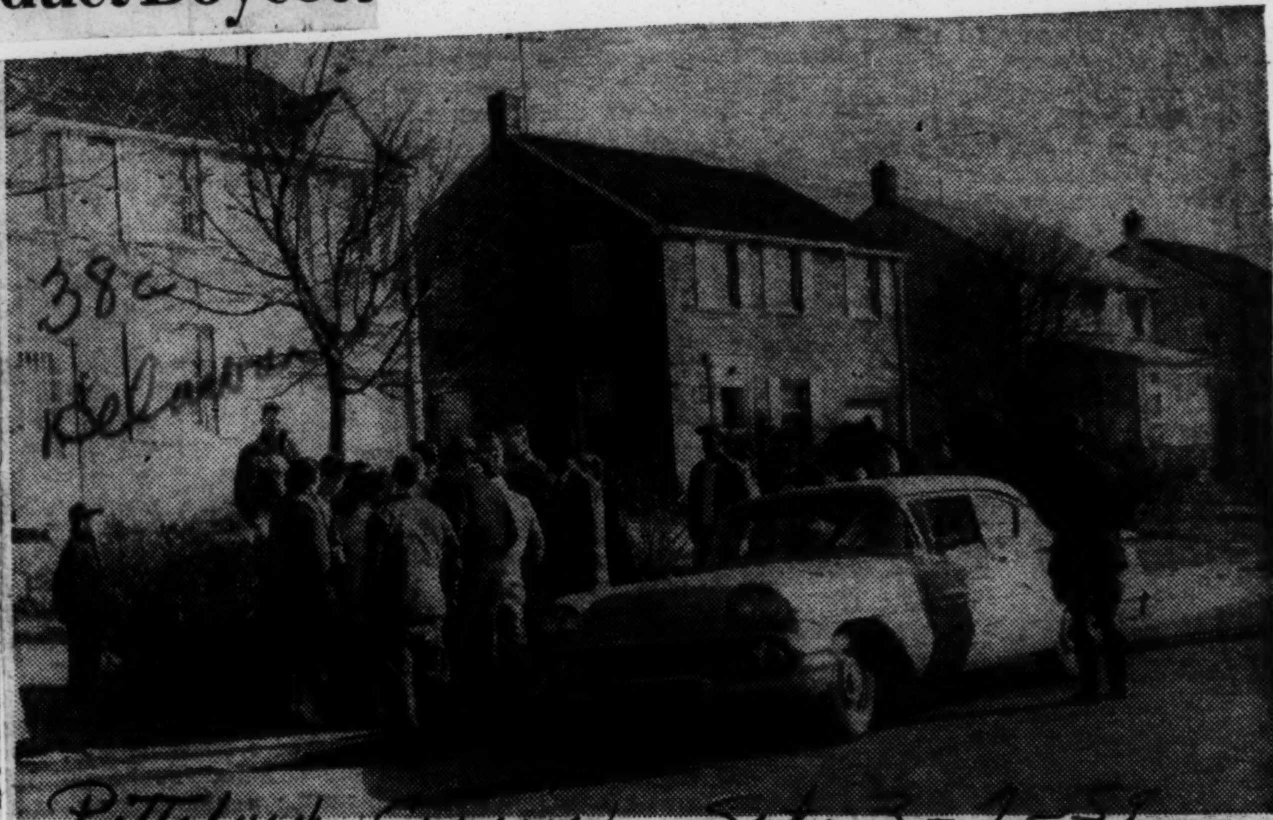
The gathering also agreed to a policy already being carried out by some Collins Park residents.

P.B-3

They said they would boycott all merchants serving the Rayfields and also all Negro tradesmen in the area.

An unidentified man in the audience pointed out that the mailman on the route is a Negro.

It was agreed that a boycott of his services "would not be practical at this time."



38c Delaware

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 3-7-59

Pittsburgh Pa.

On Guard—Delaware State Police stand on a 'round-the-clock guard at the Collins Park (Del.) home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield, while small crowd of curious stand outside of the home of the first Negro family to move into the all-white community. At prese time violence was still being threatened by mobs of whites.' Story and pictures on Page 3.—Courier Photo.

P.1

Negro's Wife Won't Leave White Section

Courier Journal

38c

Wilmington, Del., April 3 (AP)—Mrs. Lucille Rayfield, whose family was the first Negro one to move into suburban Collins Park, says she intends to stay there no matter what her husband does. The family has been asked to move in the wake of demonstrations.

Louisville, Ky.

George Rayfield, 46, had agreed earlier this week to move out of the all-white community in exchange for payment of damages to his property caused by demonstrators. At the time, he said his wife was in favor of the move.

Sat. 4-4-59

Mrs. Rayfield's attorney, Theophilus Nix, called a meeting last night with members of the Collins Park Civic Association, which had offered to pay the damages if the Rayfields move.

P.8

'I'm Going To Stay'

But Mrs. Rayfield told the association she "never had and does not now have any plans to move under any circumstances."

"I'm going to stay no matter what my husband does," she asserted.

Collins Park, three miles south of here, is a community of about 400 homes with values of from $10,000 to $20,000.

Several persons were arrested by the State police during demonstrations near the home immediately after the Rayfields and their 14-year-old daughter moved in last February 23.

Rayfields won't sell

38c

Afro

WILMINGTON, Del. — When mob violence failed to dislodge the George Rayfield family from a Collins Park home here, white residents attempted to buy the house.

This effort also failed.

The group met with Mr. Rayfield last week and proposed the purchase of the home for which Mr. Rayfield had paid $13,500. Mr. Rayfield refused the offer with the declaration:

"I'm not going to leave. I'm going to stay right here."

The sum the group bid for the property was not disclosed.

Sat. 3-14-59

MEANWHILE, THE disorderly activity which plagued the family after it moved in the previous week had ceased. There was a halt to the rock-throwing, firecracker - lighting and jeering of a disorderly mob surrounding the Rayfield residence.

P.1

Law enforcement officials moved promptly against these disorders and mustered state patrolmen, local uniformed and plain-clothes policemen and even a squad of trained police dogs.

Seven persons, including four juveniles, were arrested. One woman was bitten on the shoulder by a police dog when she attempted to join an attack against a policeman.

She was Mrs. Herbert Hall, who went to assist Mrs. Richie Brandle, mother of Ronald Brandle, 21, who was arrested. Mrs. Brandle was knocked down in the affray.

* * *

THIS PROMPT police action broke the back of the demonstration. The three adults, Brandle, Francis L. Conley, 32, and Albert P. Moore, 47, were fined $10 and costs each for breach of the peace.

Sat. 3-14-59

The four juveniles and their parents must answer delinquency charges in family court.

Following these developments, the cordon of police and roving patrols in the vicinity of the Rayfield residence were reduced. Now, a state trooper guards each end of the lane the Rayfields live on and screen those who enter.

Mr. Rayfield this year completes 25 years of employment with the DuPont Company and will be eligible for retirement.

He also maintains a suburban garbage disposal service.

Mr. Rayfield has sold the family's former residence on Taylor St.

Negro Family's Steps Set Afire

38c

WILMINGTON, Del., March 21 (AP)—Gasoline was set afire tonight on the back steps of the first Negro family to move into the all-white community of Collins Park, a Wilmington suburb.

Washington D.C.

Neighbors put out the blaze before it damaged the house, owned by Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield. The Rayfields were not at home at the time. Neighbors reported seeing a boy run from the house. State Police recently broke up demonstrations at the Rayfields home.

P.A2

Gas bomb tossed at Negro home

Birmingham

WILMINGTON, Del., March 22 —(AP) — A gasoline bomb was thrown Saturday night at the home of the first Negro family to move into suburban Collins Park.

News

Birmingham

The bomb—gasoline in a bottle—shattered against the back wall of the brick house owned by Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield.

The gasoline started a fire on the ground, but neighbors put it out before any damage was done. No arrests were made.

When the Rayfields moved in recently, c r o w d s demonstrated and state police were called in to end the disturbances. Since then, police have kept up a patrol of the area.

P.1

38c 1959

DELAWARE

Family Vows To Stick It Out

'This is our home— we'll stay here'

WILMINGTON, Del. — "This is our home and we intend to stay here."

Afro American

38c

p.3

So declared Mrs. George Rafield last weekend, a few days after a firecracker and rock-throwing mob estimated at 300 surrounded the home into which she, her husband and 14-year-old daughter had just moved.

Although police remained on guard, no further incidents had been reported after Tuesday night's near-riot.

Mr. and Mrs. Rayfield received a warm welcome from one of their neighbors when they moved into their new home on Tuesday.

A few hours later, however, it was a completely different story for the couple who had moved from East Wilmington to become the development's first colored residents.

Baltimore

Md

Scores of curious whites watched during the morning and afternoon as the family moved their possessions into their $12,000 home in the settlement which was built approximately 20 years ago.

* * *

AT FIRST there was no disturbance, and a white woman neighbor from several doors away came in to say that she was glad to have them as neighbors.

With the coming of darkness, however, jeering crowds began to assemble tnd stones and firecrackers were thrown.

Authorities were notified and sent all available state patrolmen in the area to the scene as well as local plainclothesmen and three or four members on the state police department's canine patrol.

Sat. 3-7-59

A PLAINCLOTHESMAN placed a youth under arrest after he threw a firecracker. Members of the mob, then estimated at 300, immediately became abusive, and three men and three additional juveniles were placed under arrest.

Mrs. Richie Brandle, mother of one of the men, Ronald Brandle, 21, was knocked to the ground when she attempted to take her son out of the custody of police. Mrs. Herbert Hall rushed to help Mrs. Brandle and was nipped on the shoulder by one of the police dogs, who are trained to go after anyone attacking a policeman.

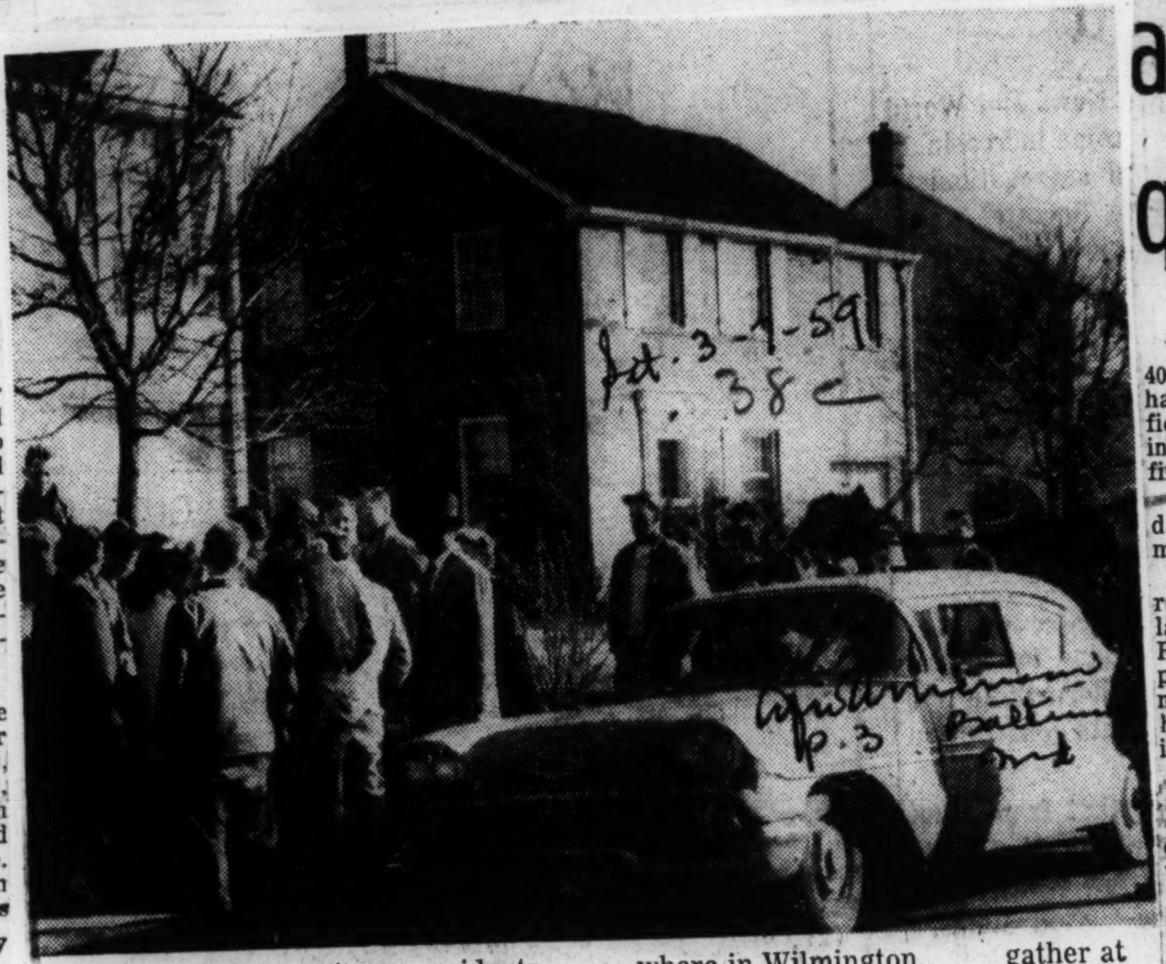
* * *

POLICE THEN dispersed the crowd and took away the four juveniles and three adults, Brandle, Francis L. Conley, 32, and Albert P, Moore, 47, each of whom was fined $10 and costs for breach of the peace. The juveniles were released in the custody of their parents pending appearance in family court on delinquency charges.

Mr. and Mrs. Rayfield, who remained in their home watching television during most of the disturbance, said they intended staying in their new home and that they would be joined by their 14-year-old daughter as soon as they felt that it was safe.

Mr. Rayfield is employed at the Du Pont Co. Deep Water, N.J., plant and also manages a suburban garbage collection business.

Police, who continued to guard the Rayfield home on Saturday reported all quiet in the vicinity.



Sat. 3-7-59

38c

Afro American

p.3

Baltimore

Md

MOB HYSTERIA — Angry residents of area and spectators from elsewhere in Wilmington, gather at new home of the George Rayfields.

Denies she agreed to quit fight

38c 10d

Afro American

Staff Correspondent

WILMINGTON, Del. — After 40 days of almost continuous harassment, Mrs. Lucille Rayfield — despite her husband's inconsistency — is still standing firm.

Baltimore

Md

She told the AFRO on Friday: "I have no intention of moving out of my home."

Her latest declaration was in response to an announcement, last Tuesday night, that Mr. Rayfield planned to yield to pressure from protesting white neighbors and sell the $13,500 house he and his wife moved into last Feb. 23.

Sat. 4-11-59

"IF HE WANTS to go he can do so," Mrs. Rayfield declared. "I am not going anywhere."

Mrs. Rayfield's determination not to be forced out was supported by her attorney, Theophilus Nix.

The lawyer told the AFRO that the property "is inseparable," being owned jointly by both the husband and wife.

"She cannot be forced to sell. She is planning to stay, and the report that the house is up for sale is false," Attorney Nix declared.

* * *

ASKED IF he knew why Mr. Rayfield made the announcement without first clearing it with his wife, the lawyer said:

"Mr. Rayfield obviously says one thing and does another. He tells the white people one thing, but does just the opposite."

The lawyer expressed the opinion that Mr. Rayfield apparently is acting similarly to "those individuals who believe everything the white man says, even though it is detrimental to their own interest."

* * *

MR. RAYFIELD'S announcement followed radio and published reports that Magistrate Frank J. Carello Jr. was to mediate the differences between Mr. Rayfield and the Collins

Park Civic Association, composed of white residents who object to the Rayfields living in the neighborhood.

The problem was said to be pay for damages to the house since the colored family moved in.

The magistrate subsequently denied he was to serve as mediator.

* * *

WHEN THE family first moved into the house a mob of protesting whites gathered and threatened them.

State police were stationed in the area to protect the Rayfields and their 14-year-old daughter.

Afro

The mob dispersed after Magistrate Carello told demonstrators they would be prosecuted if they continued to harass the family.

The Rayfields were left alone, but almost nightly since the sale of the property pickets have gathered at the home of Francis A. Levering in Carcroft, a community 14 miles from Wilmington.

Sat

5/11/57

* * *

ASKED ABOUT a report that Mr. Rayfield's decision to move was due to domestic difficulties between him and his wife, Attorney Nix declared:

"I think it (the report) is part of the propaganda the opposition has spread about the Rayfields."

Mr. Rayfield said one factor which influenced his decision to move was the drop in his garbage disposal business.

He also is employed at the du Pont plant at Deepwater, N.J.

Additionally, it is understood he has an interest in a local hotel business and that sometime ago he bought a house in another white community.

Levittown cheers Delaware family

Baltimore, Md.

By IRMA LAWSON

38 C

WILMINGTON, Del. — The George Rayfield family, subject to stonings and insults, is still determined to remain in its newly purchased $13,000 home at 10[illegible] Bellanca Lane, Collins Park.

Afro —

Among the many letters commending them for this courageous stand, ~~[illegible]~~ 4 miles [illegible] Levittown, Pa., where the William E. Myers Jr. family survived similar harassment two years ago.

Sat.,

* * *

MORE THAN 100 state troopers are on guard surrounding the house. Some have vicious dogs helping to maintain order.

3/14/57

Several persons among the antagonistic crowd that mills around the barrier set up by the troopers have been hurt. At least seven persons, one of whom had a tear gas gun on Sunday night, have been arrested.

25

With a state police escort, friends of the Rayfields and I were permitted to visit the family Sunday, each of us being allowed only ten minutes.

Driver of our car was Lee Terry. As the state trooper permitted us to enter the lane leading to the Rayfield house, more than 150 white persons at each end of the lane booed.

The car happened to be a Lincoln Continental Mark 4. This evoked shouts from the agitators as to "Where did you get that car, n----r?"

The other visitors were Mr. Terry's grandson, George Terry Jr. of NYC, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Food, and Mr. and Mrs. George Brown Sr. and Jr.

While no violence since the first-day stonings has taken place, Magistrate Frank J. Corella has issued a warning that "anyone who interferes with the pursuit of happiness of this family will be dealt with according to the law."

The Council of Churches has sent congratulations to the Rayfield family, as have many residents of Levittown, Pa.

* * *

THE WHITE congregation of Hanover Presbyterian Church also sent commendation and encouragement to the Rayfields. They have also received several floral tributes, one of them from Ann Brown King.

Blast Wrecks Negroes' Home In White Area

38 C, Del.

[illegible]

WILMINGTON, Del. (UPI)—An explosion badly damaged the home of a Negro family in suburban Collins Park Tuesday night. The home was the first occupied by a Negro in the previously all-white community.

News

Jackson, Miss.

The explosion blew the back door of the $12,000 home about 25 feet across the rear lawn, demolished the kitchen and damaged the dining and living rooms.

George Rayfield, a 46-year-old laborer, his wife, Lucile, and their teen-age daughter were not at home when the blast occurred.

State

4-8-59

Col. John P. Ferguson, superintendent of the Delaware state police, said that until the investigation is completed the blast would be regarded as "a mishap of undetermined origin."

P. 7

State police would allow no one, including the Rayfields, to enter the home because it was feared the first floor had been undermined.

The Negro family moved into their home last Feb. 23 touching off demonstrations by about 300 persons in which windows were smashed and Rayfield's automobile was damaged.

Lucille Rayfield vowed the family would continue to live there no matter what happens.

Delaware Crowds Protest Negroes

38 C, Del.

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Crowds demonstrated in two different places Saturday night against the presence of a Negro family in a previously all-white housing development near here

The larger group gathered at the home of George and Lucile Rayfield, a Negro couple, who early last week moved into Collins Park four miles south of Wilmington.

Mon. 3-2-59

Some of the demonstrators scuffled with state troopers. One policeman was reported to have been hit by a stone. Four persons were arrested. Estimates of the crowd ranged from 150 to 300.

P. 2

The other gathering was at the home of Francis A. Levering Jr., in suburban Carrcroft, which is north of the city and several miles from Collins Park. Levering is the real estate dealer who sold the Collins Park home to the Rayfields for a reported $13,500.

Here demonstrators set up a crude cross, three or four feet tall, and tried to set it aflame. Repeated efforts fizzled, however, and state police seized it. No arrests were made at this site.

Those arrested in Collins Park were named as Harold Figgett, his wife and 17-year-old son, and the father's brother, Henry.

The father was charged with assault and battery on a state trooper, disorderly conduct and along with his wife, with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The boy was charged with juvenile delinquency, and his uncle with breach of the peace and public intoxication.

The disturbances began about 10:30 p.m. and continued for five hours or more.

As a result, state police for the first time since the trouble started last Tuesday set up daylight barricades Sunday. In the area where the Rayfields live with their 14-year-old daughter Geraldine, all outsiders were told to keep moving.

The first outbreak came Tuesday morning as the Rayfields were taking over their new home. State police dispersed that crowd. Later in the day another and larger one formed. Some of its members became unruly. Two women were slightly hurt. Seven persons were arrested. For more than 24 hours thereafter police kept constant vigil, then watched from patrol cars making the rounds frequently. Outwardly, all was quiet until Saturday night.

Pair Forced To Vacate Bombed Home

38 C

Delaware

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Although state police guarded their suburban home for more than a month following nightly demonstrations of belligerent whites and an April incident in which "a gas stove blast" damaged it, three weeks after Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield and their daughter, Geraldine, moved back into the repaired structure, a possible military type "high velocity" explosive finished destruction of their home Aug. 8.

Sat. 8-15-59

The Rayfields, as a result, are staying with friends since the blaze. Luckily, both times the family was away on a visit when the blasts occurred. This time they were in Paisley, Va., a three-hour drive.

p. 10

The home in the suburb of Collins Park, into which they had just moved last February, was immediately condemned by County Inspector Thomas Zappacosta after the explosion.

MRS. GLORIA BOURGER, who lives next door, told police that she heard a car pull up to the Rayfields' home, heard three knocks on their door, and then the car pulled away.

She called her husband to investigate. The blast occurred a short time later. None of Bourgers, including their two small daughters were injured, but the Bourgers were also forced to leave their home until wreckers finished demolition of the Rayfield house.

38c

Delaware

P&B

Advertiser Magazine

Thurs. 2-20-59

Thurs 2-20-59

STATE TROOPERS GUARD NEGRO HOME

Three Delaware state troopers stand guard Wednesday outside the Wilmington home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield, a Negro couple who moved into Collins Park, a city suburb Tuesday. Crowds gathered in front of the house Tuesday night, and troopers arrested seven persons at the scene. Two white women were hurt, one of them bitten by a police dog used to quell the crowd.—AP Wirephoto

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Negro Agrees to Move From Delaware Area

Evening Star

Washington

38 C.

Star

4-1-59

Delaware

WILMINGTON, Del., April 1 (AP).—Magistrate Frank J. Carello, Jr., said last night George Rayfield, a Negro, has agreed to move his family out of a suburban housing development in exchange for payment of damages to his property.

Mr. Rayfield, 46, moved his wife and teen-ae daughter into their $12,000 home in suburban Collins Park on February 20. They are the only Negroes in the community.

Gatherings Ended

Several persons were arrested by State police during demonstrations near the house after the family moved in. Rocks were thrown and large fire crackers were exploded in the crowd which grew to several hundred on two occasions. Mr. Rayfield's car was dented and windows in his home were smashed.

A warning by Magistrate Carello that anybody taking part in further demonstrations would be prosecuted ended the gatherings after the first week.

But pickets have continued a nightly protest line at the home of Francis A. Levering, the real estate dealer who sold the property to Mr. Rayfield. Mr. Levering lives in Carcroft, a community 14 miles north of Wilmington.

4-13-59

Mr. Rayfield said last night he and his wife Lucille have agreed that they should move out of Collins Park.

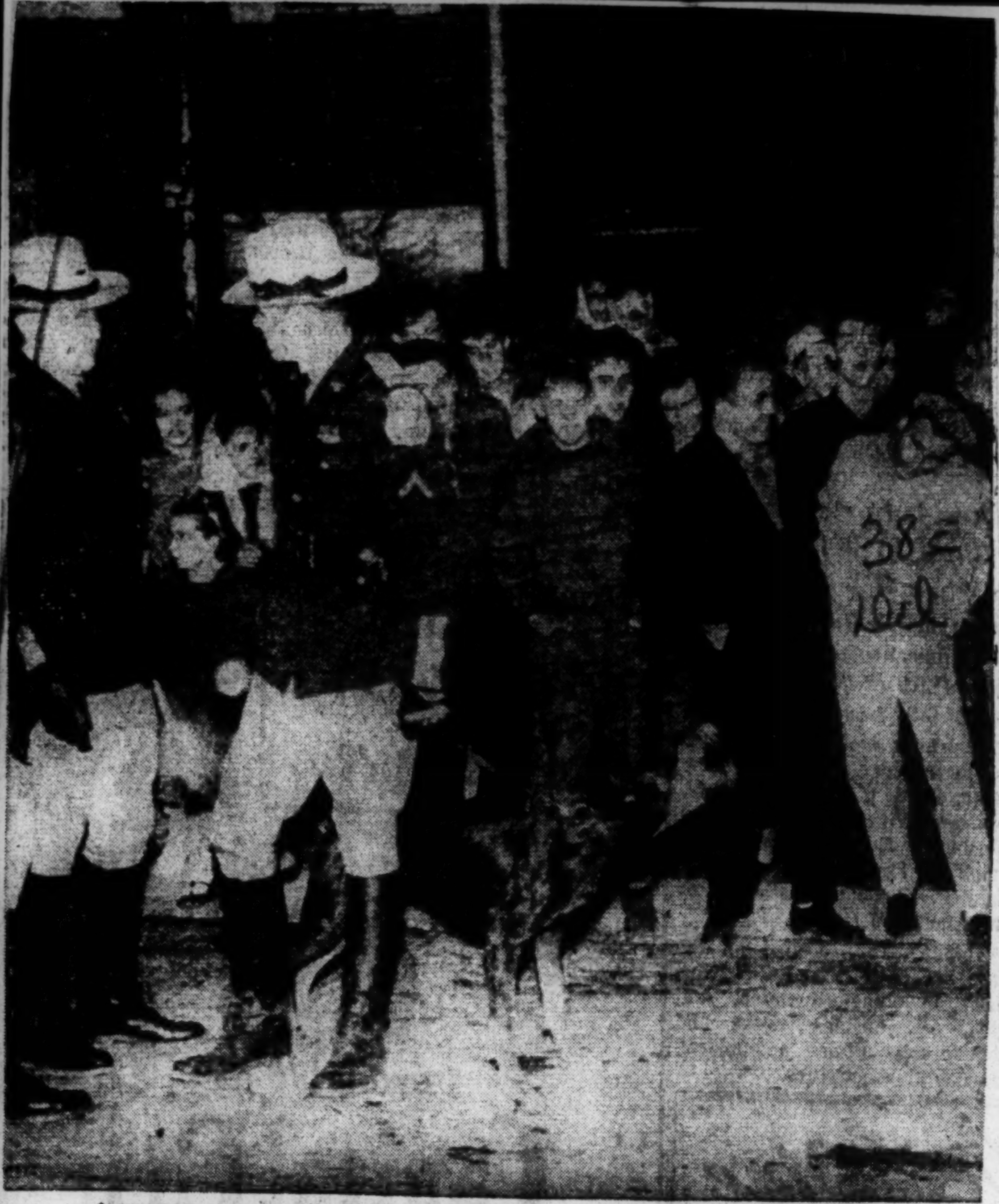
He said Mr. Levering had assured him there would be no trouble when he moved in. Mr. Levering said later he had not expected the protests.

Business Decline

Mr. Rayfield said one important factor in his decision to move was the steady decline of his garbage disposal business.

A laborer in the Du Pont plant at nearby Deepwater, N. J., Mr. Rayfield said most of his income was derived from the garbage disposal route which he had built up in his free time.

He said many of his customers were white people who contracted with other truckers for garbage removal after reading news stories concerning Mr. Rayfield's move into the white community. He said he hopes to regain the customers he lost.



POLICE, DOGS HOLD CROWD BACK

Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery

2-26-59

Ala.

State police in Wilmington, Del., utilize dogs in holding back a crowd at the home of a Negro family in the all-white suburb of Collins Park after a protest against the family saw at least two women hurt and a dozen youths arrested.—AP Wirephoto

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Real Estate Man Held in Racial Fight

Miami Herald

Miami Fla.

WILMINGTON, Del. —(AP)— Francis A. Levering Jr., a real estate dealer who sold a Negro family a home in all-white Collins Park, is free on bail on an assault charge.

Mrs. Pearl Osterbo told Magistrate August F. Umbrecht that Levering threw a flower pot at her but missed. The flower pot broke in the road in front of Levering's home.

3-30-59

38c Del

A number of residents from suburban Collins Park have been assembling almost nightly in front of Levering's home and office since he sold the house to the Negro family recently.

38c

Magistrate Umbrecht held Levering in $200 bail for appearance in Court of Common Pleas on a charge of assault with intent to commit bodily harm and in $50 bail on a charge of littering the highway.

State police dispersed crowds which gathered outside the home of the George Rayfields when they first moved in. Rocks were thrown, several arrests were made and police continue to patrol the area.

Indictment Names 8 In Negro Home Blasts

Washington D.C.

9-24-59

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 24 (AP). — A special grand jury has indicted seven men and the wife of one of them in connection with two explosions at the home of the only Negro family in suburban Collins Park.

The indictments were returned last night after a two-day investigation in which some 40 witnesses were heard.

The investigation was prompted by blasts on April 7 and August 2 which ripped through the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield in the suburban development. The second explosion damaged the house so badly it was condemned. The Rayfields have since moved away.

38c

Those indicted were Gilbert Minnick, 49, and his wife Mildred; Raymond Emory, 28; Francis L. Conley, 32; William P. Charlton, 44; Ronald H. Therkildsen, 24, and Albert L. Reverdito, 32, all of Collins Park, and Melvin Downing, 28, of Riverview Gardens.

The indictments cover 29 counts of conspiracy, malicious mischief, burglary and various other offenses.

BLAST RUINS HOME OF NEGRO 2D TIME

Times

New York

38c

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 2 (AP) — An explosion today wrecked the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield for the second time since the Negro couple moved into the previously white suburb of Collins Park.

As in the previous explosion, the Rayfields were not home. They were located in Paisley, Va., this morning and started back.

8-3-59

The explosion blew a tremendous hole in the front of the two-story brick structure and buckled its walls.

Larry Bourger, a neighbor, said his wife heard a noise at the rear of the Rayfield home early this morning. He went to investigate, he said, but found nothing. After returning to his house, he said, he heard a car speed away and then came the explosion, at 1:51 A.M.

When the Rayfield family occupied the $13,500 home in February, crowds demonstrated nightly until the police limited street gatherings to a maximum of three persons.

In March, a gas stove exploded in the kitchen, causing $3,500 damage. The State Police called it an "inside job."

Mr. Rayfield, a laborer for a chemical company, also operates a garbage collection business.

Collins Park is a community of 400 homes.

Husband queried in Dela.

38c

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
9-18-59

By IRMA LAWSON

WILMINGTON, Del. — Accident, inside job or work of a clever [illegible]

Those were the three possibilities which claimed the attention of State police and FBI agents investigating the early evening blast which last week turned the Collins Park home of the George Rayfields into a shambles.

Immediately following the explosion, which completely wrecked the kitchen, blew out a living room wall and weakened upper floor supports of the house, reports indicated that the home of the first colored couple to move into the previously all-white community had been bombed.

* * *

LATER INVESTIGATION by state and FBI explosives experts indicated, however, that a gas stove in the kitchen had caused the blast and no evidences were found of any type of explosive or infernal machine.

Captain John F. Herbert, public information officer for Delaware state trooper Station Number 2, told the AFRO on Thursday night that the investigation pointed to an inside job

The state police charged conflicting statements by Mr. Rayfield concerning his whereabouts at the time of the explosion.

Upon being asked to submit to a lie detector test, Mr. Rayfield at first agreed, police said, but this consent was later withdrawn on the advice of his attorney, Theophilus Nix, who advised them to proceed if they had any charges against Mr. Rayfield, but that he would not submit to the test.

* * *

DESPITE THE explosion, which left the kitchen a mass of twisted metal and broken glass, Mrs. Rayfield told the AFRO that the family will return to their home as soon as repairs are completed.

Mr. Rayfield was reported to have said that he was away from home having a car repaired at the time of the blast. Their daughter, Geraldine, was spending the evening at the home of relatives.

* * *

Afro American

9-18-59

MRS. RAYFIELD was attending a hearing before Magistrate Frank Carrello Jr., of a charge of breach of the peace involving Robert Smith, a white Minquadale, Del., resident, which was the outgrowth of the blocking of the Rayfield driveway.

The bombing, which completely demolished the kitchen, knocked out a living room wall and weakened beams supporting upper floors, climaxed six weeks of minor incidents which have harassed the family since they moved into their $12,000 home.

Only the absence of the family prevented the injury or possible death of any of its members who might have otherwise been on the first floor when the blast occurred at 7:39 p.m.

Attesting to the lethal force of the blast was the blowing of a heavy oak door 35 feet from the back of the house, where it landed in a flower bed.

Mrs. Rayfield had left the house only 15 minutes before State Police received an anonymous telephone call that the home had been bombed "promptly at 7:39."

* * *

BOTH THE FBI and State Police, who placed a two-man, 24-hour guard on the scene immediately following the blast, to comment on the progress of their investigation.

Theophilus Nix, attorney for the Rayfields, said that the bombing "looks like pros did it. There wasn't any fire or anything like that. Just a big explosion that ripped that place to pieces."

County building inspector Thomas R. Zappacosta estimated damage to the home at more than $4,000.

Undaunted by her narrow brush with possible death, Mrs. Rayfield "is more resolute than ever," not to move from the home, Mr. Nix declared.

Mrs. Rayfield had previously vetoed her husband's decision to move from the house and sell it to a Collins Park Community group, and the property could not be sold without her signature.

"He (Mr. Rayfield) has decided to stick with his wife now," Mr. Nix disclosed.

* * *

ON WEDNESDAY Mr. Nix filed a petition on behalf of the Rayfields in Chancery Court seeking a preliminary injunction against six named defendants to prevent their interfering in any manner with the family's right to peaceful occupancy of their home.

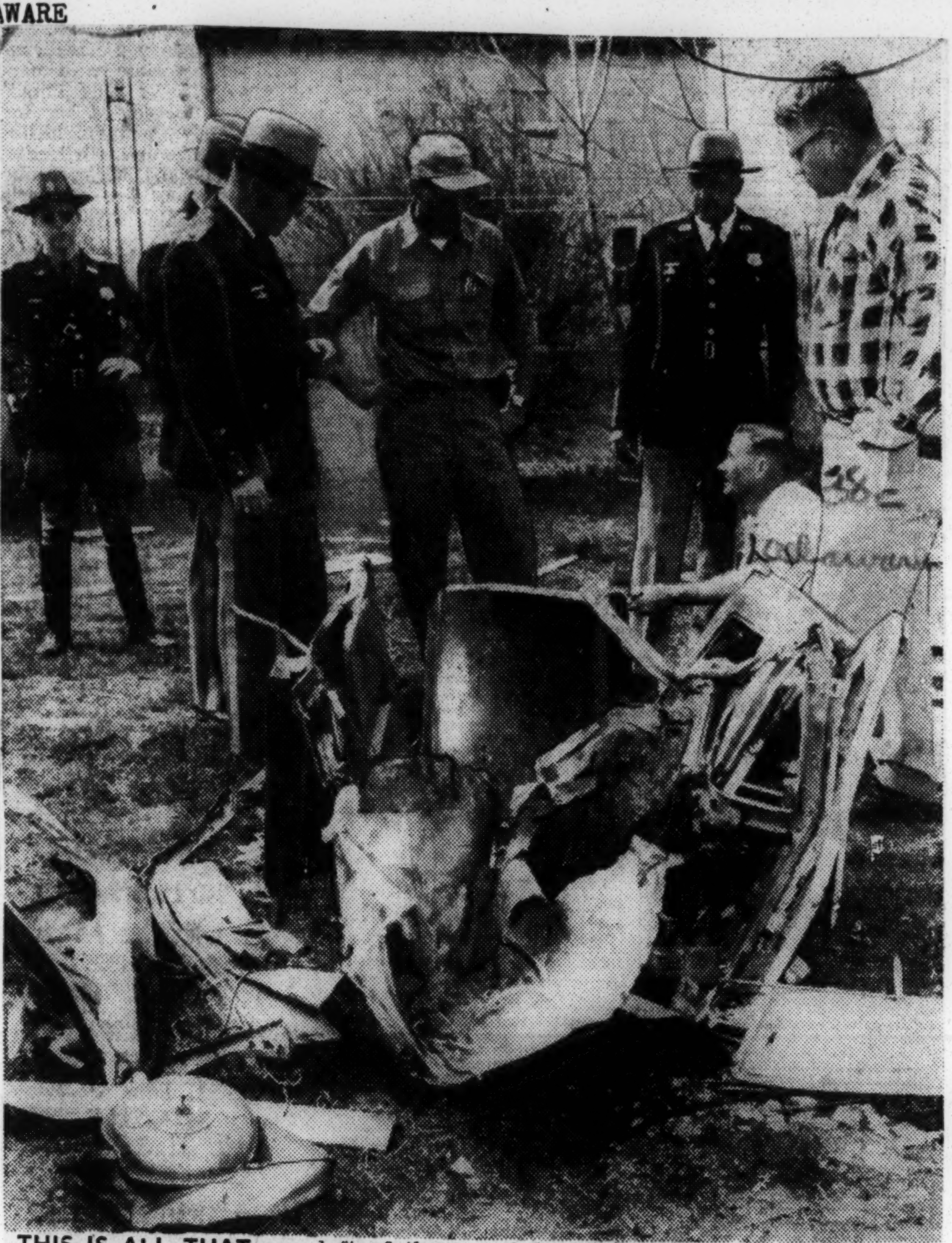
Community support for the Rayfields developed in the wake of the bombing as Local 1694 of the International Longshoremen's Association, whose membership includes licensed contractors, carpenters, cement finishers and other craftsmen, agreed to donate their services for the restoration of the Rayfield home.

38c

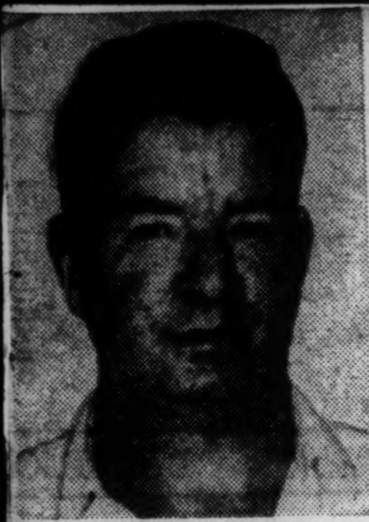
Officers of the Local include Arthur R. Wilson, president; Charles Harrison Jr., financial vice president; Medford Lowe treasurer; Howard K. Toliver, secretary and St. Clair Parsons, delegate.

Delaware

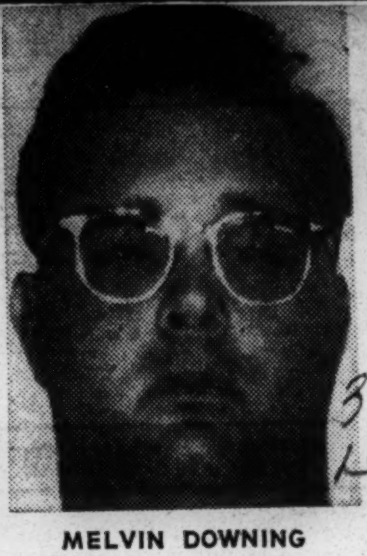
On another Wilmington protest of the "undemocratic and hostile treatment" of the Rayfields, more than 130 persons representing a cross section of local civic groups met Wednesday night at the Eighth Ward Social Club to pledge their support of the family in its fight.



THIS IS ALL THAT was left of the kitchen gas range. The refrigerator door was blown open and the door of the kitchen ripped off its hinges and hurled 35 feet across the rear lawn.



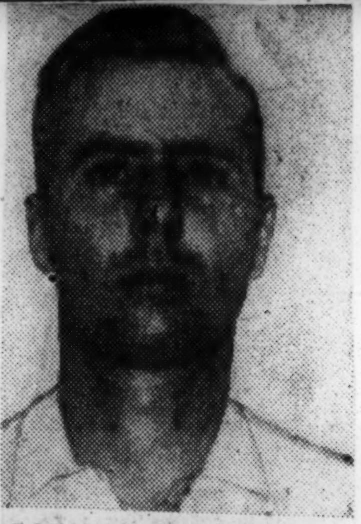
GILBERT MINNICK



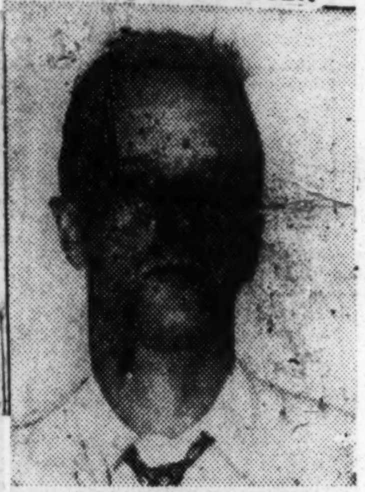
MELVIN DOWNING

38c
Del

RAYMOND EMORY



RONALD THERKILDSEN



ALBERT REVERDITO

8 bomber suspects indicted by jury

Afro Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 3-59

38c

WILMINGTON, Del. — Sevevn men and a woman were indicted by a special grand jury, last week, in connection with the two explosions which climaxed a campaign of terror aimed at forcing Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield to move from their home in the now lily-white suburb of Collins Park.

One of the men, Francis L. Conley, 32, had been previously arrested and fined $10 as a member of a rock and firecracker-throwing mob which gathered about the Rayfields' $13,500 home when they moved in on Feb. 23.

Others indicted following a two-day investigation during which approximately 40 witnesses were heard are Gilbert Minnick, 49, and his wife, Mildred; Raymond Emory, 28; William P. Charlton, 44; Ronald H. Therkildsen, 24, and Albert L. Reverdito, all of Collins Park, and Melvin Downing, 28, of Riverview Gardens.

• • •

ALL OF the men had been arrested previously in connection with the two blasts which ripped the home at 107 Bellanca Lane on April 7 and on August 2.

The first explosion occurred while Mr. Rayfield was at a garage seeing about repairs to his car, their daughter was visiting friends and Mrs. Rayfield was attending a magistrate's hearing arising from harassment to which the family had been subjected during their six-week stay in the house.

It did approxiately $4,000 damage and was traced to a deliberately - engineered explosion which state police said at the time had indications of "an inside job."

Police claimed that Mr. Rayfield had given conflicting statements concerning his whereabouts at the time of the blast and demanded that he take a lie detector test.

• • •

HE AT first consented, then refused, acting on advice of his lawyer, Theophilus Nix, who demanded that the police make a formal charge of any accusations they might have had against Mr. Rayfield.

No charges were ever placed, and the damage to the home was repaired by members of the local Longshoremen's Union and financed by the NAACP.

The second blast, which occurred while the Rayfields were visiting friends in Parksley, Va., completely demolished the house and an adjoining garage.

Agents of the FBI who were called in immediately, declared that the blast had resulted from "high explosive, placed by experienced people."

• • •

RESIDENTS OF an aroused community, both white and colored, purchased a full page newspaper ad decrying the atrocity and offering a $900 reward for the arrest and conviction of its perpetrators.

Following the State Police and FBI investigation six of the accused men were arrested in Delaware and the seventh, Charlton, was arrested by FBI agents at Sarasota, Fla., where he was charged with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. He was charged by Delaware State police with illegal entry and burglary in connection with the April 7 explosion.

Last week's indictments cover 29 counts of conspiracy, malicious mischief, burglary and other offenses on which all of the accused are scheduled to face arraignment on Oct. 2.

Prior to their indictment, the seven men involved had been permitted to post bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each by Magistrate Frank J. Carello, who described the suspects as "family men, all of whom have hitherto been considered good citizens."

White Men Arrested In Bombing Of Home

Daily News

Jackson Miss

38c

Sat. 8-8-59

P. 1

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Seven white men have been arrested in connection with the first of two explosions that ripped through a Negro home.

Delaware State Police Capt. John Herbert said after Friday's announcement of the arrests that officials expect more to follow.

Herbert did not explain whether they might be in connection with the first blast last April 7 that caused $3,500 damage or the latest explosion last Sunday that completely wrecked the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield. The Rayfields and their teen - age daughter were not at home at either time.

The Rayfields were the first and only Negro family to move into the previously all - white nearby community of Collins Park last January

The Rayfields are staying with relatives here. They plan to move soon into a rented house.

Delaware State Police, acting on FBI tips, arrested six of the men. The other man was arrested in Venice, Fla., where he was vacationing.

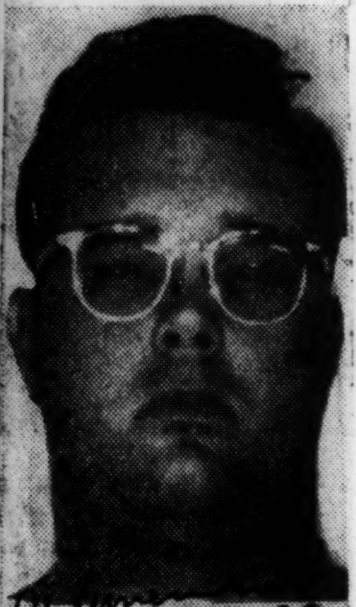
Those arrested in Wilmington were Gilbert Minnick, 49; Francis Conley, 32; Albert L. Reverdito, 32; David Emory, 28, and Ronald Therkildsen, 24, all of Collins Park and Melvin Downing, 28, of Overview Gardens, a neighboring development.

All were released on bail ranging from $5,000 to $15,000 pending Delaware Superior Court action.

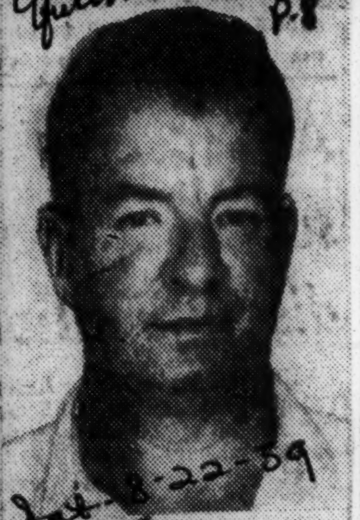
William V. Charlton, a filling station operator, was arrested in Venice. Charlton, who also lived in Collins Park, said that he was 600 miles from Wilmington on April 7.

Officers said he will be arraigned on a charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. State Police had charged Charlton with a burglary that preceded the explosion.

RAISE FUNDS



Afro American P-8



Sat 8-22-59

Baltimore, Md

BOMB TERROR incidents against the Wilmington. Del. home of the George Rayfield family have resulted in the arrest of seven suspects on various charges, including (top to bottom) Melvin Downing, Gilbert Minnick, David Emory, Ronald Therkildsen, and Albert Reverdito. Two explosions have shattered the Rayfield home, one last April 7 and another, Aug. 2.

Neighbors seen aiding jailed men

Afro American

P-8

Baltimore

WILMINGTON, Del. In subtle ways, white residents of the Collins Park home-bombing area are showing their sympathy with the accused suspects rather than the Rayfield family victims.

Reports are that they are collecting a legal defense fund for the seven accused men.

They have also asked for greater police vigilance of their community to assure that they suffer no reprisals.

Sat 8-22-59

The seven white men arrested in connection with the terrorism were allowed to post bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each for their freedom.

Magistrate Frank J. Carello Jr., who allowed the men to post bail, described the suspects as "family men, all of whom have hitherto been considered good citizens."

* * *

THE SEVEN MEN arrested last Friday are charged in connection with the blast which occurred at the Rayfield home last April 7.

A second explosion occurred at the house on Sunday, August 2. The second explosion was so intensive that the home had to be demolished.

Col. John P. Ferguson, superintendent of Wilmington State Police, indicated that some of these men may have been involved in causing the second.

He said that police have a suspect in the second explosion and that more arrests are expected in the near future.

The apprehension among many Wilmington residents that the case may yet be "white - washed" stems from the apparent reluctance last April to investigate the first blast.

There were even hints at the time that George Rayfield himself might have been responsible for the first explosion.

Theophilus Nix, attorney for Mr. Rayfield, termed the accusations "nonsense" and refused to allow his client to take a lie detector test.

He demanded at the time that law officials search for the real culprits instead of attempting to blame Rayfield.

Colored leaders gave great credit for the arrests to the persistent demands of prominent white citizens that the hate bombers be brought to justice.

Only last week, a group of some 700 purchased a full-page advertisement in a Wilmington newspaper stating in part:

"The tragedy of the day is not the noise of the bad people, but the silence of the good people.

"We denounce the violent destruction of a home in Collins Park and we urge our fellow citizens to join us in our appeal to the state government to uphold the constitutional rights of every citizen."

* * *

AMONG THE 700 signers were some of Wilmington's most prominent business, professional and political leaders.

Lt. Gov. David P. Buckson expressed resentment of the ad. He said the advertisement made it appear that the state was not upholding the citizens' constitutional rights.

One of the untold features of the Rayfield case is the behind- the scenes role played by C. Douglass Buck, Jr., son of the former governor of Delaware.

Mr. Buck, who continually pressed for apprehension of the hate - bombers, headed a Reward Information Committee which offered a $900 reward for information leading to the solution of the bombings.

Indications are the award will go to an unnamed white informant who revealed the names of the seven suspects to police. At last report, the informant was under police guard against possible reprisals from friends of the accused men.

At least three of the men have reportedly been involved in race terror campaigns in two Wilmington suburbs including Collins Park.

Meanwhile, the feeling among some white residents of Collins Park is one of sympathy for the arrested men, rather than sorrow for the bombed - out Rayfields.

"The papers — the police— and the churches were, and still are against us," one white woman said. "It's easy for them and the newspapers to say 'love thy neighbor'. But just wait until a Negro moves next door to them. Their reaction may even be greater than ours."

George Rayfield, his wife, and 14-year-old daughter have moved into another home in Wilmington, Del.. proper. Their new home is also in a mixed neighborhood.

P-8

Afro American

TO THE AID of the George Rayfield family which twice has been bombed out of their Collins Park, Del. home have come (top) Theophilus Nix, their legal counsel; and (bottom) C. Douglass Buck Jr. who headed a committee which offered $900 reward for information leading to the solution of the blasts.

MR. and mrs. hal lear

Baltimore

Ford.

Afro American

Sat 8-22-59

LOUIS L. REDDING

Louis Redding says punish bombers now

Afro American

p. 8

WILMINGTON, Del. — Louis L. Redding, prominent Wilmington attorney who has succesfully prosecuted many school integration cases in Delaware, said last week:

Sat. 8-22-59

"The governor or the attorney general and law enforcement officials must continue to hunt out, find and apprehend those responsible for the destruction of the George Rayfields' home.

Baltimore, Md.

*

"THE PERSONS responsible must be punished properly for the deed done.

The Rayfields must be rehoused—they have no home now. They are living in one room with relatives and through no fault of their own."

* * *

MR. REDDING added that the governor and the legislature should set up a state-wide commission to conciliate forces in cities where trouble stems from racial prejudice.

He also stated that the governor and legislature should recommend civil rights legislation and air employment laws, matters which have been pending for a number of years.

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2 Deny Guilt, 6 Silent In Negro Home Blasts

Inquirer Philadelphia, Pa.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 2 (AP).—Two men pleaded innocent Friday to charges they bombed the house of a Negro who moved into their all-white development. Six others stood mute on arraignment and their attorneys said they would seek dismissal of the indictments.

38c

All eight were arraigned before Superior Court Judge William J. Storey in connection with two bombings at the home of George Rayfield in suburban Collins Park last April 7 and Aug. 2.

Del

ASKS DISMISSAL

William V. Charlton, 44, and Albert L. Reverdito, 32, pleaded innocent. The attorney for Charlton, however, also filed a motion to dismiss the indictments on grounds that they were voted illegally.

Attorney David C. Coxe, Jr., claimed in motion that one of the grand jurors was excused from service during the period the indictments were presented and voted, and that only 14 were sitting when they were approved. Coxe said the State Constitution provides that 15 grand jurors must return indictments.

$65,000 BAIL SET

Storey released all eight in bail which totaled $65,000.

Those who stood mute were Mrs. Mildred Minnick, Gilbert Minnick, 49; Raymond Emory, 28; Francis L. Conley, 32; Ronald H. Therkildsen, 24, all of Collins Park, and Melwin Downing, 28, of adjoining Overview Gardens.

TWO PLEAD INNOCENT

Two pleaded innocent Friday and six stood mute as their lawyers told Judge William J. Storey of Superior Court that they would seek dismissal of the indictments.

38c

One lawyer said the indictments were voted illegally because one of the 15 grand jurors was absent when the indictments were presented and voted. The state constitution, the lawyer said, stipulates that 15 grand jurors must return indictments.

DYNAMITED TWICE

The home of George Rayfleld was dynamited twice, on April 7, not long after his family moved in, and on Aug. 2. The second explosion destroyed the house. The Rayfields moved back to Wilmington.

Judge Storey released the eight in bail totaling $65,000.

Bombing Case Pleas Are Filed

Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Seven men and a woman have been arraigned on indictments accusing them of dynamiting the home of the first Negro family to move into their suburban community.

Sept

Near Race Riot In Delaware

Daily Home
Talladega
Ala.
2-25-59

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — State police kept an all night vigil outside the home of a Negro family in the all-white suburb of Colins Park after twice dispersing crowds from the vicinity.

~~The second gathering~~ — about 300 people — was broken up by 12 troopers Tuesday night with the aid of four leashed dogs. Two women suffered minor injuries. A dozen youths were arrested.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield moved into the two-story brick single home early in the day. By noon a crowd surrounded the dwelling.

Mrs. Rayfield summoned help complaining that deliverymen were unable to reach the house.

The troopers dispersed the first group with little trouble. But the neighbors and curious who milled about the home after dark were unruly and the officers were hard pressed to break them up.

Stones and firecrackers were hurled through several windows of the Rayfield dwelling.

The troopers then barricaded the area for four blocks in each direction.

Rayfield, 40, a laborer, said he was a native of Parksley, Va. and had lived in Wilmington for 25 years with his wife and two daughters.

Crowds Protest Against Negro Family Residence

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Mon. 3-2-59

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — Crowds demonstrated in two different neighborhoods Sunday against the presence of a Negro family in a previously all-white housing development near here.

The larger group gathered at the home of George and Lucille Rayfield, Negro couple who early last week moved into Collins Park four miles south of Wilmington.

Some of the demonstrators scuffled with state troopers. One policeman was reported to have been hit by a stone. Four persons were arrested. Estimates of the crowd ranged from 150 to 300.

The other gathering was at the home of Francis A. Levering Jr., in suburban Carrcroft, which is north of the city and several miles from Collins Park. Levering is the real estate dealer who sold the Collins Park home to the Rayfields for a reported $10,500.

Here demonstrators set up a crude cross, three or four feet tall and tried to set it aflame. Repeated efforts fizzled, however, and state police seized it. No arrests were made at this site.

CHARGES FILED

Those arrested in Collins Park were Harold Figgett, his wife and 17-yar-old son, and the father's brother, Henry.

The father was charged with assault and battery on a state trooper, disorderly conduct and, along with his wife, with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The boy was charged with juvenile delinquency, and his uncle with breach of the peace and public intoxication.

The disturbance began about 10;30 p. m. and continued for five hours or more.

As a result, state police for the first time since the trouble started last Tuesday set up daylight barricades Sunday. In the area where the Rayfields live with their 14-year-old daughter, Geraldine, all outsiders were told to keep moving. Many persons described as merely wanting to satisfy their curiosity have been cruising in and out of the area. All such were hustled away.

Police protect Negro family in Delaware

Journal
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed.
2-25-59

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 25—(AP)—State police kept an all-night vigil outside the home of a Negro family in the all-white suburb of Collins Park after twice dispersing crowds from the vicinity.

BEFORE DAWN, the vigil was halted, although police cars came by the home at regular intervals. State Police Capt. John Herbert said all was quiet. That was a sharp contrast to last night, when 12 troopers with four leashed dogs broke up a gathering of 300 people outside the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield.

Two women suffered minor injuries and seven people, four of them youths, were arrested. The youths were charged with delinquency and released in the custody of their parents. The adults pleaded guilty to breach of the peace and were fined $10 each by a magistrate.

The Rayfields moved into the two-story brick home early in the day and by noon a crowd had surrounded the dwelling.

MRS. RAYFIELD summoned help, complaining that deliverymen were unable to reach the house.

The troopers dispersed the first group with little trouble. But the neighbors and curious who milled about the home after dark were unruly and the officers were hard pressed for a time to break them up.

Stones and fair-sized firecrackers were hurled through several windows of the Rayfield dwelling.

One of the youths, Ronald Bramble, 20, a neighbor, resisted the officers and fell to the ground when they attempted to put handcuffs on him.

The boy's mother, Mrs. Archie C. Bramble, and another woman Mrs. Herbert Hall, became involved and also fell attempting to aid each other.

MRS. HALL charged that a police dog nipped her shoulder and tore her coat. She was treated by a physician.

Mrs. Bramble was treated at a hospital for a sprained ankle and minor injuries.

The troopers then barricaded the area. They allowed only residents and those with legitimate business inside the perimeter.

A huge searchlight and a public address system were installed on a truck next to the Rayfield residence.

RAYFIELD SAID he has been employed as a laborer by the DuPont Co. for the past 23 years.

Sitting in the living room of his well-furnished home, he told reporters he "never reckoned that it would be that much of a fuss" when he moved in.

"But I am here to stay and I hope to take my place in the community as a good citizen," he added.

Rayfield said his older daughter Dolores, 23, is a teacher in Baltimore, Md., and that his other child, Grealdine, 14, was staying for the present with relatives in Wilmington.

He said he had previously lived in a section of Wilmington which had been condemned for a slum clearance project.

COLLINS PARK is not a new development. It was constructed about 20 years ago and has about 750 homes. The three-bedroom house which Rayfield bought has a current market value of about $12,000.

The former owner was listed as F. C. Levering, a Wilmington real estate man. He was out of the city and unavailable for comment. Levering rented a home to a Negro family in Collins Park a year ago, but a similar situation developed and the family move out.

Star News
Wed.
2-25-59

Neighbors Open 'Legal War' On Delaware Negro Family

Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala.
38c

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Residents of suburban Collins Park have discontinued demonstrations against the arrival of the development's first Negro family.

State police cars continue to patrol the area at regular intervals but street barricades erected nightly for the past week were removed Wednesday night.

Troopers dispersed crowds on several occasions since Mr. and Mrs. George Rayfield moved into the home a week ago Wednesday. Several arrests were made. The first night stones were hurled through windows on the Negroes property and a number of giant firecrackers were exploded.

The last group which congregated at the barricades on Sunday broke up after a magistrate warned them over a public address system that their activity was illegal and subject to a $500 peace bond.

The following evening a citizens' committee of 400 persons crowded into a neighboring fire hall to discuss the situation. They agreed to stop the demonstrations and seek only peaceful and legal methods to get the family to move. An attorney was engaged to advise them on their rights and to ascertain what legal redress was available to them.

They also agreed to a policy of boycotting any firm which made delivers to the Rayfield home and also all Negro tradesmen in the area.

The Rayfields have since announced they will make all necessary purchases of food and clothing from stores outisde Collins Park on a casn and carry basis.

38c Del.

Bomb Blasts Negro's Home

Philadelphia
Inquirer

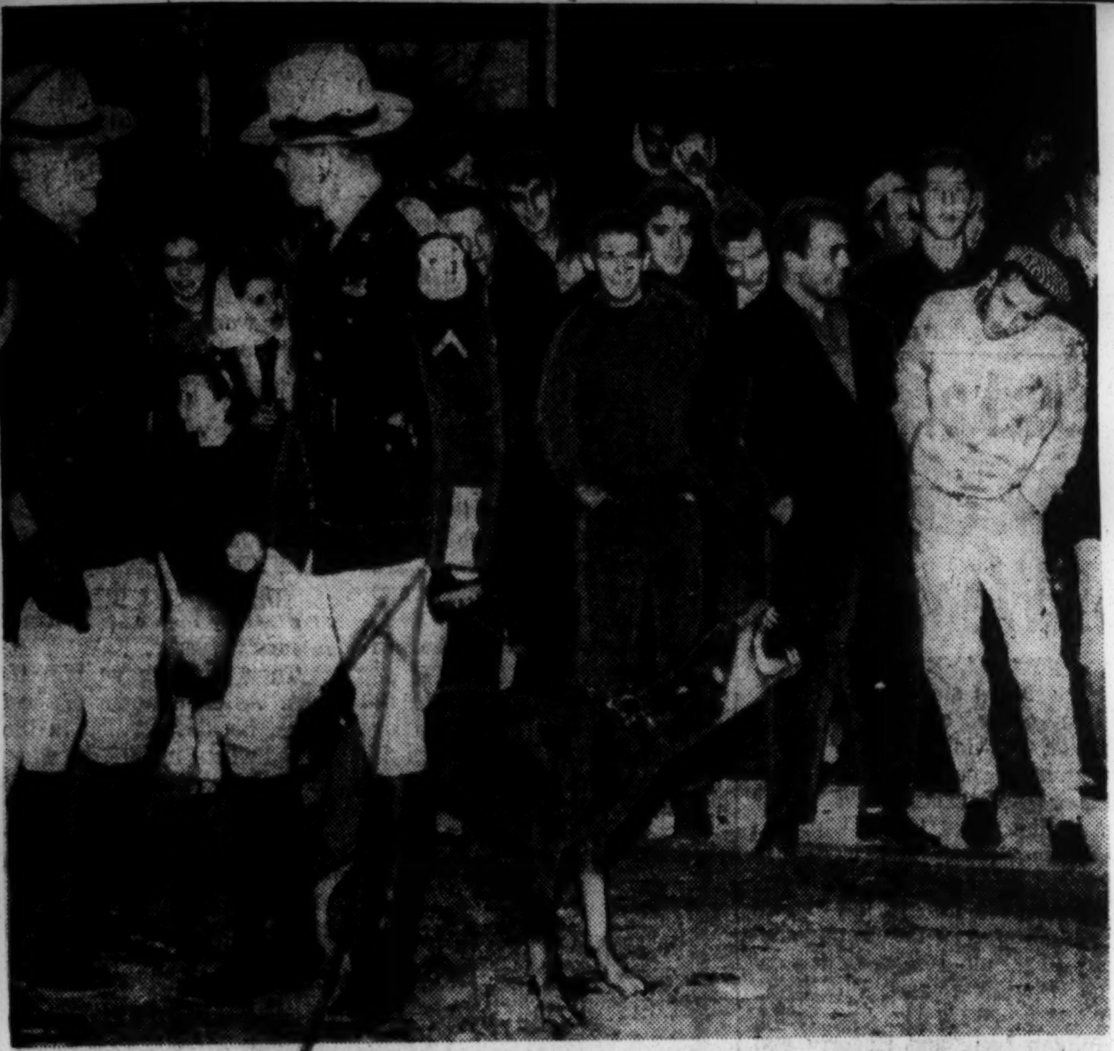
WILMINGTON, Del., April 7 (UPI).—The $12,000 home of the first Negro family to move into suburban Collins Park was bombed tonight, State police said.

State Police Capt. John F. Herbert said none of the three members of the family of George Rayfield, 46, was at home at the time of the blast.

The home was the scene of early demonstrations in which windows were smashed and Rayfield's automobile was damaged shortly after he moved in with his wife, Lucille, and their teen-age daughter last Feb. 23. State police intervened to protect the family then.

Herbert said the area was roped off and no one was being permitted in or out. He said an anonymous telephone call from a man told police about the bombing.

38c Del.



Associated Press wirephoto

POLICE AND DOGS KEEP CROWDS AWAY FROM NEGRO HOME

. . . White neighbors rioted in suburb of Wilmington, Del.

Negro Move Spawns Riots In Delaware

Montgomery Advertiser

Mar 3-2-59

P. 1

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — Crowds demonstrated in two different places Saturday night against the presence of a Negro family in a previously all-white housing development near here.

The larger group gathered at the home of George and Lucile Rayfield, a Negro couple, who early last week moved into Collins Park four miles south of Wilmington.

Some of the demonstrators scuffled with state troopers. One man was reported to have been hit by a stone. Four persons were arrested. Estimates of the crowd ranged from 150 to 300.

CROSS SET AFLAME

The other gathering was at the home of Francis A. Levering Jr., in suburban Carrcroft, which is north of the city and several miles from Collins Park. Levering is the real estate dealer who sold the Collins Park home to the Rayfields for a reported $13,500.

Here demonstrators set up a crude cross, three or four feet tall, and tried to set it aflame. Repeated efforts fizzled, however, and state police seized it. No arrests were made at this site.

Those arrested in Collins Park were named as Harold Figgett, his wife and 17-year-old son, and the father's brother, Henry.

FATHER CHARGED

The father was charged with assault and battery on a state trooper, disorderly conduct and, along with his wife, with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The boy was charged with juvenile delinquency, and his uncle with breach of the peace and public intoxication.

The disturbances began about 10:30 p. m. and continued for five hours or more.

As a result, state police for the first time since the trouble started last Tuesday set up daylight barricades Sunday. In the area where the Rayfields live with their 14-year-old daughter Geraldine, all outsiders were told to keep moving.

The first outbreak came Tuesday morning as the Rayfields were taking over their new home. State police dispersed that crowd. Later in the day another and larger one formed. Some of its members became unruly. Two women were slightly hurt. Seven persons were arrested. For more than 24 hours thereafter police kept constant vigil, then watched from patrol cars making the rounds frequently. Outwardly, all was quiet until Saturday night.

The state police high command, in a statement issued after the first disturbances, said all troublemakers would be prosecuted vigorously and that on-the-scene movies were being taken to fix responsibility for provocative acts.

Hooded Men Ask Family To Move

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

p. 6 B

Fri. 5-22-59

PLANT CITY, Fla., (AP) — Fifteen men wearing white robes and hoods appeared at the home of a Negro family and asked them to move to another location, Police Chief Bob Spooner said Wednesday.

The police chief said the incident occurred Tuesday night. He said there were no threats or acts of violence involved.

Spooner quoted Willie Guyton as saying the men asked that he move from near a white residential development into a Negro section of town.

Guyton, his wife and three children live in a trailer across a street from a new residential development for white residents. He told Spooner he planned to move his trailer to the home of his in-laws in a Negro section.

Spooner said no arrests have been made but that an investigation would continue.

Would Move Negro Homes For Whites

38c

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Courier

Sat. 8-15-59

p. 8

(Courier Press Service)

COCOA, Fla.—In a suit filed in U. S. District Court at Orlando, Fla., last week, Negro Atty. Horace L. Hill of Daytona Beach, fired a blast at Cocoa city officials who would destroy a number of Negro homes to provide space for white housing, in this city, where live many people who work at the Cape Canaveral missile testing center.

The city seeks to tear down 40 of 54 Negro homes in an area and put up a segregated housing project.

Attorney Hill brought his suit under a Federal law which provides that houses can be torn down under such conditions only if they are to be replaced by public housing, which cannot be segregated under Federal law. Federal funds are involved in the local situation.

The suit will have great importance in future housing plans within the state, because of its implications which would put an end to segregated public housing within the state if upheld by the court. Attorney Hill is proceeding on the basis of several cases which have already been determined in other Federal courts—TWA.

'Don't want trouble, but I'm ready'

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-13-59

p. 9

38c

MIAMI, Fla. — "I don't want to make trouble for anyone, but if people keep bothering me and my family, somebody might get killed."

With his loaded pistol on the table and the stern look of sincerity on his face, Lonnie Perry said this last week after moving into an all-white neighborhood and being greeted with rocks tossed in the living room and a cross burned on the front lawn.

The 45-year-old truck driver was fatigued when he made the statement. He had just completed a 24-hour vigil over his family in his cottage at 2775 Northwest 56th St.

* * *

THE NIGHT before, his eight children barely escaped injury when rocks smashed through his front room window while the family watched television. Sunday a cross was burned on te lawn.

"No one told me I wasn't wanted here and I've never bothered any one. I don't know who would want to do this.

"If anyone wants me out, he should come up and offer to buy me out and I would move elsewhere. But, if anyone tries to hurt my family again, I'll be ready for him," he said.

The Perrys moved into the neighborhood almost three weeks ago. Mrs. Perry said some people have visited them and welcomed them into the community, while "For Sale" signs have gone up at other homes in the area.

Hooded Mob Tells Negro Family 'Move'

38c

Sat. 5-30

PLANT CITY, Fla. — Willie Guyon and his wife and children were watching television in their trailer home on the white side of a new residential development last Tuesday night around 9 o'clock when a group of some 15 hooded and masked white men called on them.

The whites asked Guyon to move from his location. Mr. Guyon called police who came and investigated. They said no violence was attached to the move, but it was a request.

The spot where the Guyons have their trailer is across the street from a new white residential development. It is located at the dividing point between the white and Negro communities.

The trailer was on the white side and near a school district boundary. Guyon told police he planned to leave the spot and live with his "in-laws" in the city proper. Police continued their investigation of the affair, but on the next afternoon the Guyons had not moved.—TWA.

Negro Moves After Robed Group Calls

Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

Sat. 6-20-59

p. 23

38c

PLANT CITY, June 19 (AP)—A Negro who said he lived in his home at Picnic community south of Plant City for more than 30 years has moved after a visit by eight robed white men.

Jesse Woods told police and sheriff's deputies that the men called at his place, ordered him and his wife and children to move and burned a cross in his front yard Saturday night.

Officers withheld the information until Woods had moved to a Negro residential area in Plant City.

Woods said he had never had any trouble with residents of either race at Picnic.

It was the second incident within a month in which robed white men asked Negroes in this area to move. Another family living near a housing development for whites moved to Plant City's Negro section three weeks ago after a similar visit.

38c 1959

FLORIDA

A Form of 'Exploitation'

Senators Asking Why Union Sought to Buy Negro Homes

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON—The Senate Rackets Committee, which has delved into many facets of American life, has now asked the Federal Civil Rights Commission to investigate charges that Florida Negroes are being "exploited" by union officials in that area who attempt to buy them homes in all white neighborhoods.

John L. McClellan, chairman of the Rackets Committee, seemed to think there was something wrong about a Miami Teamster official who tried to force a housing development into selling to Negroes.

Nothing was said concerning the moral right of Negroes to buy where money, union or otherwise, takes them.

p. 2

■

THE PLAN involved the use of union funds to buy a $15,000 home in the name of a Negro and thus thwart sales by the developer to white families who might object to a Negro neighbor.

The scheme was outlined by David Frechette, head of Miami Local 290, in a March, 1958, letter to Teamster President James R. Hoffa. It was revealed that Teamster headquarters here sent $15,000 to Miami about two months later.

According to Frechette the plan had been used successfully by Bernie Rubin, head of three labor locals.

38c

Frechette said Rubin would parade "a few hundred" Negro laborers and their families through model homes in new developments and then supply one family with union funds for purchase of a house.

"In the light of this segregation thing here, this ruins the sales for the day," Frechette said.

According to Frechette, Rubin asked Hoffa to put up $15,000 to purchase a house from a developer named Heftler who had brought a suit against the local.

He assured Hoffa the money would never be out of the local's control.

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27 Families Selling Homes To Negroes

Advertiser

LAKELAND, Fla. (AP) — All 27 families in a white subdivision have agreed to sell or rent their homes to Negroes in a move which will permit expansion of the city's cramped Negro community.

Montgomery, Ala.

38c

Kent Harris, Lakeland realtor in charge of the transaction, said 24 of the homeowners will sell and three will rent their property to Negroes. Some of them, he said, have lived in the Pinehurst Courts development for 15 years.

Sat. 3-21-59

Pinehurst Courts is on the northwest edge of the city and borders the Negro community. There is open land on the other side of the subdivision.

"The Negro community is surrounded on four sides by white homeowners and has expanded to its limit," Harris said. "The agreement of the Pinehurst Courts people to move opens up the whole north end of town for Negro expansion."

George Sanford, city planning director, said 9,000 Negroes are now sandwiched in an area where "there is not one building lot eligible for FHA financing.

"This unique move will open the gate for them to build more homes," he said.

Robed Men Ask Plant City Negro Family to Move

Times

PLANT CITY, May 20 — Fifteen men wearing white robes and hoods appeared at the home of a Negro family in Plant City and asked them to move to another location, Police Chief Bob Spooner said today.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The police chief said the incident occurred last night. He said there were no threats or acts of violence involved.

Spooner quoted Willie Guyton as saying the men asked that he and his family move from near a white residential development into a section of town for Negroes.

Guyton, his wife and three children live in a trailer across a street from a new residential development for white resident. He told Spooner he planned to move his trailer to the home of his in-laws in a Negro section.

5-21-59

p. 23

NEGRO AGITATION REPORTED

Times-Union

Threats to Force Whites To Move Probed in Miami

Jacksonville, Fla. Fri. 10-16-59. p. 11

MIAMI, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Detectives are investigating reports that threats and vandalism are forcing white families out of a neighborhood to make way for Negroes.

Police speculated that unscrupulous real estate dealers may be behind harassment.

Officers disclosed that a number of residents in the neighborhood, which lies adjacent to a Negro district, complained they had been harassed by threats, vandalism, peeping toms and prowlers in the last month.

One of the families, the Albert Barrows, said they received more than 20 threatening telephone calls yesterday. Last night Barrow chased a prowler from his property.

38c

Today, Barrow put up a for sale sign in his front yard.

Police said a number of other residents in the area of N. W. 32nd avenue and 58th street reported similar incidents. More than a dozen for sale signs are visible.

Negroes Moving In

Until recently, the area was all white. But in the last several months Negro families have moved in the neighborhood.

The area is about two miles away from Orchard Villa Elementary School, site of the first public school integration in the state. During the last few years, the Orchard Villa district has been transformed from an all-white to a predominately Negro neighborhood.

"We don't want to move," said Mrs. Barrow, the mother of four. "But it sure looks like somebody is trying to force us out."

"We're not opposed to integration in the neighborhood," she added. "This house has been in the family 20 years and we planned to go on living here as long as the neighborhood was peaceful and quiet. But you just can't take chances with the lives of your children."

Barrow said the threatening calls have increased to intolerable proportions in the last two weeks. At first, the annonymous callers asked only if Barrow wanted to sell. Now, he said, the calls are threats.

Plagued by Prowlers

He said he has been plagued by prowlers who peer in windows at night and bang against the side of the house. Once a kitchen screen was slashed.

A neighbor, Mrs. Billy Abell, said an unidentified woman called her last week and warned, "You'd better get your house up for sale because the colored are moving in and we can do things to make you move."

Mrs. Abell said when the woman called again she pretended to be interested in selling. Soon after, a Negro man drove up to the house, got out of his car, looked over the property and drove away.

Another resident, Mrs. Dan Brown, reported a similar incident.

Each of the families singled out by the tormentors reported being visited several times by "real estate" men who questioned them about selling but refused to identify themselves of their firms.

White Man Admits Burning Own Home In Mixed Section

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

MIAMI (UPI) — Police said a white man who lived in an integrated neighborhood admitted Friday he set fire to his own home earlier this week.

Sat. [illegible]-59

"I figured we could get out that way and get another house," said Albert Barrow.

Barrow told police earlier his family had been harassed by telephone threats and window screen slashing for weeks, apparently in an effort to get him to move to a non-mixed neighborhood.

p. 1

He said most of the threats came from Negroes who wanted him to sell the house.

38c

But officers said Barrow admitted Friday he burned the house down himself. The house was destroyed by a fire early Tuesday, about 10 days after Barrow and his family moved to another residence.

Fla.

Barrow purchased the house in June for $5,000 and had increased the insurance to more than $7,000 investigators said.

They said he would be charged with first-degree arson.

IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOOD

Montgomery, Ala.

Fire At Negro Home Ruled Arson By Police

Advertiser

Mon. 10-12-59

P. 2A

BRADENTON, Fla. (AP) — A home an elderly Negro woman was building in a new white neighborhood has been damaged by fire and authorities say the blaze was set deliberately.

The woman, 67-year-old Elizabeth Jenkins, has owned a 2½-acre tract west of Bradenton since 1916. She has lived in one house there 43 years and was building a new frame house nearby. She planned to move into the new house in a few weeks.

38C

Miss Jenkins' property is surrounded by a fashionable white neighborhood which has been developed during the past two or three years.

Sheriff Roy Baden said the woman had asked $20,000 for her land but when developers offered to meet her price, she hiked the figure to $40,000 and later to $50,000.

The fire was discovered by two white men, Austin Switzer and his son, Ray, Friday night. They fought the flames with a garden hose until firemen arrived.

Deputies W. H. Acams and Kenneth Earnest reported they found a two-gallon can which had contained gasoline near the house. They termed the fire a case of arson. None of the electrical circuits to the house had been connected.

The deputies said the fire started in the rafters of a closet and caused heavy damage to the rafters, roof, electric cables and some walls.

Miss Jenkins said she had received no threats prior to the fire. She added she had cared for the children of white families in West Bradenton for many years and had worked in many white homes as a domestic servant.

"I might as well give up," she said, but added she has not yet decided whether to repair and complete the new house.

The sheriff called in State Atty. W. M. Smiley and Deputy State Fire Marshal Edward Ryan to assist in the investigation.

Negro's Home Blazes After Price Is Raised

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Mon. 10-12-59

P. 27

BRADENTON, Fla. (AP)—A home an elderly Negro woman was building in a new white neighborhood has been damaged by fire and authorities say the blaze was set deliberately.

The woman, 67-year-old Elizabeth Jenkins, has owned a 2½-acre tract west of Bradenton since 1916. She has lived in one house there 43 years and was building a new frame house nearby. She planned to move into the new house in a few weeks.

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39C

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IN WHITE NEIGHBORHOOD

Advertiser

Fire At Negro Home ✓

Montgomery, Ala.

Ruled Arson By Police

Mon. 10-12-59

P. 2-14

BRADENTON, Fla. (AP) — A home an elderly Negro woman was building in a new white neighborhood has been damaged by fire and authorities say the blaze was set deliberately.

The woman, 67-year-old Elizabeth Jenkins, has owned a 2½-acre tract west of Bradenton since 1916. She has lived in one house there 43 years and was building a new frame house nearby. She planned to move into the new house in a few weeks.

38C

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EX-WHITE-FAMILY HOME

The Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

Vacant House Is Burned In Dade Integrated Area

Wed. 11-18-59

P. 27

MIAMI, Nov. 17 (UPI)—A vacant frame house in an integrated neighborhood was destroyed by fire today. A white family moved from the house 10 days ago following weeks of harrassment.

Police said Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barrow and their four children moved from their home after a series of telephone threats and slashed screens.

Mrs. Barrow told police a man slipped into the house on Oct. 20, knocked her down, and ripped her blouse.

38C

The anonymous phone callers first asked if the house was up for sale. When Barrow replied no, the threats followed.

Barrow said several callers warned if the Barrows did not sell, there were "ways a house could catch fire and people get killed."

Police Lt. C. I. Smith said it was strongly suspected the early morning blaze was arson.

Barrow said the heckling continued about three weeks before his family moved. The house was furnished and had been placed on the market for $10,500.

38c 1959

FLORIDA

Anti-Defamation League Reports

Bias in Housing Charged in Area

38c Fla

See Story on Page 7A

Miami Beach

The Miami area was singled out Wednesday as one of 15 U.S. cities where Jews face persistent discrimination in housing.

This was the major conclusion of a study by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith released in New York.

Miami, Fla.

In South Florida, Paul Selderman, chairman of the Florida district of the ADL, mentioned specifically Bal Harbour, several of the Sunset Islands, North Bay Village, Fort Lauderdale, and Delray Beach as practicing discrimination.

Thur., 1-29-59

"Bal Harbour has a club plan," he said. "In order to live there you must be admitted and passed by a membership committee.

P2A

"We have litigation in the courts now against similar practices in North Bay Village and Sunset Isle.

"Some hotels and apartment houses here," he said, "are restricted. But most of the discrimination is residential."

The mayor of Bal Harbour, Harry A. Brown, said he doubted extremely that some hotels excluded Jewish people.

"Maybe they don't cater to them," he said.

He pointed out that neither the mayor nor the City Council had anything to do with restrictions.

"According to the deeds, you have to belong to the club to live here," Mayor Brown said. "The deed doesn't say anything about Jewish people and I know of Gentiles who have been turned down.

"As mayor, all I'm interested in is seeing that the grass is cut and the lights are turned on."

In the New York ADL report some sections of the country were described as "Christian Ghettos"—island areas of anti-Jewish prejudices amid a general pattern of intermingling between Christians and Jews.

The report will be submitted to the Federal Commission on Civil Rights at hearings next week in New York.

Besides Miami, cities mentioned specifically were New York, Chicago, Seattle, Birmingham, Houston, Washington, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, Gary, Michigan City and Evansville, Ind.

Plan for Fake Home Buy By Negro Laid to Union

Times

Florida

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP) — A Teamsters Union official proposed a phony home purchase by a Negro in Miami as a tactic to win a "no-holds-barred war" with a concrete firm, Senate investigators charged today.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The Senate rackets committee said Dave Frechette, a leader of Miami Teamsters Local 260, suggested to Teamsters President James R. Hoffa that "segregationist feeling here concerning the Negroes" be used as a weapon against the Acme Concrete Co.

The idea apparently was to strike at the concrete firm through builders using its products.

Thurs.

The committee produced a letter in which it said Frechette made the proposal March 18 a year ago.

2-26-59

Invokes Fifth

Frechette, secretary and business representative of the local, refused to answer any questions about it, invoking the Fifth Amendment.

P1

There was no information on Hoffa's reaction, or whether the scheme ever was put into effect. There also was no word on just where in the Miami area the proposed home purchase was to be made.

However, committee investigator Walter Sheridan testified that within two months after Frechette sent his letter to Hoffa, the Miami local received $15,000 from the international union.

Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) called it "a disgraceful display of immorality ... a conspiracy to capitalize on deep-seated public feeling ... a flagrant instance of intentional exploitation of the colored people."

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark) said he shared Church's feelings.

Union Money

As introduced by the committee, Frechette's letter proposed that Hoffa put up Teamster money to buy a home in the name of a Negro who would not get title to it.

The letter, using the "no-holds-barred" term, said this tactic had been used by some laborers union locals and suggested it might be brought into play in the dispute with Acme Concrete.

It sketched the idea this way:

"If the sales agent refuses to sell him (the Negro) a house or hedges around about it, a formal complaint is immediately registered with the FHA and the VA (Veterans Administration), who as you know, whenever any federal money or guarantees are involved, can brook no discrimination.

"This usually ends it (the dispute), as the builder gets shook up about having his mortgage financing fouled up."

The Frechette letter was brought up as an offshoot of the committee's probe of allegations that hoodlum elements used various labor unions as vehicles for getting a grip on the lucrative jukebox-coin machine industry in the Miami area.

Among other things, Frechette refused to say why a nonunion operator identified as Sam Marino has Teamster labels on vending machines in Teamster headquarters at Miami.

Much of the testimony pivoted around Charles Karpf, named by one witness as the man behind a scheme to get a grip on Miami's jukebox industry through hookups with labor unions. Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy said Karpf has a police record, including convictions for assault and larceny.

Donald Helow testified that Karpf and three other men beat him without mercy in 1955 for opposing efforts of alleged racketeers to control the jukebox industry in Miami.

Union

Helow said he subsequently was "put completely out of business" as a coin machine operator. He said he believes the beating was intended to serve as an example for any others who fought underworld activity in the industry.

Thurs.

Later Karpf was called to the witness chair and, with Helow standing next to him, was asked about the alleged beating. Karpf refused to talk, claiming protection of the fifth amendment.

3-26-59

Pressing his questions, McClellan asked Karpf: "Can't you look him (Helow) in the face without showing shame?"

The heavy-set Karpf remained mum on this. He also refused to say whether he assessed coin machine operators 50 cents monthly on 4,000 machines in the Miami area, with half allegedly going to an operators association and half to a Teamsters Union local. The committee said Karpf had an interest in both the association and the local.

At the end of the day, the committee adjourned its hearings until next month.

Teamsters accused of Race trickery

38c Fla

Afro American
Saturday
Sat. 4-4-59
p. 9

[illegible] LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — Use of the race issue in union fights by having colored laborers fake an interest in the purchase of a home in a white development in the Miami area was exposed here Wednesday by investigators for the Senate rackets committee.

The tactic was disclosed while David Frechette, secretary and business agent of Local 290 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was on the witness stand.

After listening to questions asked Frechette concerning a letter which Robert F. Kennedy, committee counsel, said Frechette had written to James R. Hoffa, president of the International Teamsters, suggesting that the trick be worked on the Acme Concrete Co., Sen. Frank Church, (D-Idaho) denounced the proposal as "trafficking in public prejudice."

* * *

FRECHETTE HIMSELF refused to answer any questions concerning the letter or his activities as a union leader on the ground that any answer he gave might tend to incriminate him.

The letter, addressed to "Dear Jimmy" and dated March 18, 1958, began by saying the teamsters local was getting "heart-warming" support from the building trades crafts, especially the laborers with whom the teamsters and the operating engineers were engaged in a joint organizational drive.

The teamsters local, the letter said, was "really going hot and heavy after Acme Concrete, with all three locals pulling all the stops to get him."

* * *

THE LETTER SAID:

"...we're in a fight to the finish on this one since it can make or break us in this part of the South and we intend to use every tactic at our disposal.

"Bernie Rubin, the head of the laborers local here, has a gimmick he has used successfully in the past when he gets into a knockdown drag-out battle with a contract where FHA (Federal Housing Administration) or VA (Veterans administration) financing is involved.

"He employs the segregationist feeling here concerning race and makes it backfire into their laps.

"On a Sunday when the developer has his model homes on display, he floods the models with a few hundred colored laborers and their families, who parade through the models and many express an interest in purchasing a home in the project with a few actually making application.

"In the light of this segregation thing here this ruins the sales for the day. Then he delivers a crowning blow by having one family show up with a certified check for the puchase price, with Rubin's attorney in tow, and the colored man asks to buy a home.

* * *

"OF COURSE, the man signs the necessary legal papers so that the money is not actually his, but belongs to the local.

"If the sales agent refuses to sell him a house or hedges around about it, a formal complaint is immediately registered with the FHA and VA who, as you know, whenever any Federal money or guarantees are involved, can brook no discrimination.

"This usually ends it as the builder gets shook up about having his mortgage financing fouled up.

"Rubin says this should be our ace in the hole on this Hefter situation, as he's selling his houses twice as fast as he can build them because he has a terrific financing deal out of the FHA under Title 216 which provides up to 40 - year mortgage and allows a family to get into the house with $400 down total.

* * *

"THIS TITLE 216 is some kind of cooperative mortgage arrangement. If it's fouled up, or he thinks it's going to be fouled up, he's dead.

"Rubin is willing to supply the necessary people for this deal, but he thinks the money should be put up by the Teamsters for this go - round, since it is a joint venture.

"It will take $15,000 to buy one of these homes, Actually, there never will be a purchase made and the money is never out of the control of the local. but, as you well know, my local doesn't have the money to even put up in the form of a certified check.

"If you can see your way clear to having it put up, I think we can assure you of a winner down here. I don't want to handle the money myself, but would suggest that Ben Cohen, the attorney here, handle it as your representative."

* * *

FRECHETTE REFUSED to say even whether colored persons were members of the Teamsters in the Miami area.

Committee saff membrs that the $15,000 were sent by Hoffa. Correspondence concerning the matter, they said, had been stripped from the Teamsters file.

"Didn't you regard the proposal that is set forth in your letter as trafficking in public prejudice?" Senator Church asked Frechette.

Frechette declined to answer.

"Don't you think this is a brazen case of exploiting colored men?" Church asked?

Again Frechette declined to answer.

"IN THE COURSE of the past few months we have had much evidence of the fact that the Teamsters union is willing to employ any means to accomplish its ends, and in its conquests we have seen extortions used, we have seen violence resorted to,we have seen embezzlement used," Church said, adding:

"But I believe that this is as outrageous an abuse as any that has come to the committee's attention because here is a conspiracy to capitalize upon deep - seated public feeling in the very tender and important area of race relations.

"More than that, here is a flagrant instance of intentional exploitation of colored people to create bad feeling in the community to break the resistance so that the Teamsters can accomplish another conquest.

"I think this is a disgraceful display of immorality of the worst sort, and is as shocking an instance of Teamster abuse as has come to the attention of this committee."

* * *

SEN. JOHN L. McCLELLAN of Arkansas, committee chairman, said he shared Senator Church's view and asked Frechette:

"Are there any depths so low which you and other officers of the Teamsters union will not stoop to carry out your nefarious acts?"

When Frechette declined to answer the question, McClellan said: "I don't believe there are. I have not found them in the course of these investigations."

Morehouse almuni to form N.C. unit

BADIN, N.C. — Plans are underway to organize a North Carolina Chapter of the More-House Sam RaybuEH2 sh tion.

Graduates of the college now residing in North Carolina are asked to forward their names and addresses to G. L. Hines, P. O. Box 186, Badin, N.C. Additional information will be furnished upon receipt of names.

Phony Race Issue Used On Builders

Rights Commission Investigation Urged By Shocked Solons

Journal & Guide
38c
Norfolk, Va.

United Press International

WASHINGTON —Chairman John L. McClellan of the Senate Rackets Committee urged the Civil Rights Commission to investigate evidence that Florida union officials are "exploiting" colored citizens in organizing drives.

The Arkansas Democrat referred to committee disclosures Wednesday that a Miami teamster official sought to capitalize on the segregation issue to force housing developers into line.

THE PLAN involved the use of union funds to buy a $15,000 home in the name of a colored person and thus thwart sales by the developer to white families who might object to a colored neighbor.

Sat. 4-4-59
p. 11

The scheme was outlined by David Frechette, head of Miami Local 290 in a March 1958 letter to Teamster President James R. Hoffa. The committee brought out that Teamster headquarters here sent $15,000 to Miami about two months later.

McCLELLAN AND other committee members denounced Frechette's proposal as "a brazen case of exploiting the colored man" and "a disgraceful display of immorality."

"This should engage the immediate attention of the Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department if they want to pursue the exploitation of the minority race," McClellan said.

SEN. FRANK Church of Idaho agreed that the matter was "something which the commission should inquire into."

Frechette said in the letter that the "gimmick" already had been used successfully by Bernie Rubin, head of three labor locals.

HE SAID RUBIN would parade "a few hundred" colored laborers and their families through model homes in new developments and then deliver "a crowning blow" by supplying one family with union funds for the purchase of a house.

"In the light of this segregation thing here, this ruins the sales for the day," Frechette said.

THE COMMITTEE did not nail down what happened to the $15,000 after it arrived in Miami but counsel Robert F. Kennedy noted that "Hoffa was not so outraged" by Frechette's suggestion that he would fire him.

Frechette's letter was brought to light as the committee closed out a hearing on juke box racketeering in the Miami area.

A number of hoodlums and union officials invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about charges that they conspired to control the coin machine business on the Florida "gold coast."

Two New England states slap down housing jim crow

Afro-American Sat. 6-13-59
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The American Jewish Committee announced this week that on April 22, 1959 and May 12, 1959 respectively, Governors Foster Furculo of Massachusetts, and Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut put their signatures to bills prohibiting racial or religious discrimination in all types of housing, public as well as private.

p. 1

Thus, Massachusetts and Connecticut became the second and third states to enact legislation barring discrimination in private housing. The first state law was enacted a few weeks earlier in Colorado.

38 C Gen.

Both states have had on their statute books for several years laws prohibiting discrimination in publicly assisted housing. The measures just enacted in both states extend the ban on discrimination to purely private housing which receives no government aid.

38c 1959

GENERAL

Northern Segregated Housing

Mon. 8-31-59

38 c

Birmingham, Ala.

We have in hand a transcript of the hearings of the Civil Rights Commission on housing, held in New York, Atlanta and Chicago.

In a publicity release with the report Gordon Tiffany, commission staff director, says that the hearings show that "slums and residential blight are to a large degree caused by the lack of availability of decent housing for all Americans regardless of race or color" and that "the decay of central metropolitan areas will continue until sound programs can be developed that will provide for orderly residential expansion in the centers of our large cities."

Tiffany, the release says, "also pointed out that the hearings showed that often segregation in housing is more widespread and more harsh in Northern cities than in Southern cities."

Testifying before the commission, Jackie Robinson, former ballplayer, now a vice president of the Chock Full O' Nuts Corporation, said flatly that "I am sure you are aware that directly and indirectly discrimination in renting or purchasing apartments and homes does exist in New York." He described his own efforts to buy a home: "We would be invited to make an offer, a sort of sealed bid, and then we'd be told that offers higher than ours had been turned down. Then we tried buying houses on the spot for whatever price was asked. They handled this by telling us the house had been taken off the market."

Robinson said of the condition, "New York is not unique in this situation. Practically every major city in this country has these problems." Robinson also noted the fact that prices for Negroes were higher with consistency: ". . . the housing that the nonwhite person is able to buy in most cases does not live up to the standards even though they (Negroes) pay a higher price. . . ."

Gen. James Andrews, a mortgage broker and influential member of the New York Real Estate Board, bluntly told the commission that "tenants overwhelmingly prefer to live among people of their own kind. . . . They, the tenants, are the ones who are really opposed to integration." Andrews spoke strongly against the state's anti-discrimination laws.

As to financing mixed housing, so-called "open housing," Andrews said "It is a very dangerous thing to force a man to accept any tenant who, in his judgment, would be dangerous to his mortgage financing; and I can tell you gentlemen definitely that, unfortunately, where we have Negro occupancy mortgages are not in as good demand."

Gen. Andrews said that he felt that under the Constitution the individual "has the right to operate his property in accordance with what seems wise to him."

Also appearing before the commission, Emil M. Keen, an official of the New York State Home Builders Association, said studies showed that "lenders normally and correctly view themselves as fiduciaries for their depositors or policyholders, they are loathe to enter a field which they feel may be fraught with more than normal risk."

Keen was asked whether he had done any "open" housing construction or financing. He said no. Asked why he replied: "It hasn't been economically prudent for me to do so." He was further questioned as to whether it would be tough to get adequate financing for mixed housing development. His reply: "Unquestionably."

Various other witnesses before the commission advocated a spate of governmental actions to induce mixed housing. But Gen. Andrews cited the NAACP itself as to the consequence of such efforts. A Chicago NAACP statement Nov. 30, 1957, said: "In housing all experience and studies show plainly that as the Negro moves he merely extends the Negro ghetto."

Contrasted with that is the situation, say, right here in Birmingham, in the Honeysuckle Hills area where good segregated, privately built housing is now being extended over a wide area. Homes there now under construction or recently completed from their appearance must range up into the $20,000-plus bracket.

The truth is that the Negro can get better living accommodations in the Deep South and at a far better price. But he must get such housing on a segregated basis. The Southern Negro can enjoy a far better life, with far greater comforts and advantages, than can the Northern city Negro who, though he is "protected" by anti-discrimination laws and such, never is truly accepted. The value of the traditional Southern pattern thus is further underscored for the thinking person, white or black, North or South.

New England Wars On Housing Bias

38 c General

Birmingham, Ala.

(Special to ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS)

Housing bias, like many other racial ills that plague American democracy, has been recognized for some time as one of the nation's most pressing problems. Until recent years, however, no forthright action, legally or otherwise, had been taken to practice and realtors and hostelries could and did discriminate at will.

World

Of late, however, many large cities and communities pressed by population and minority problems have recognized that housing bias must be eliminated. In fact, most of the northern states have laws prohibiting bias in housing on account of race, creed, religion or national origin.

p 15

Among the 21 northern states now having anti - discrimination statutes on the books are a few in the New England area. These have not only armed themselves with laws to fight housing bias, but have instituted programs designed to improve relations between peoples of different racial backgrounds. Much of the programs deal with eliminating fears from the minds of whites and educating citizens in their responsibilities to one another.

Wed. 8-12-59

One such program is underway in Newark, N. J. Led by Mayor Leo P. Carlin, the program aims at providing better, more adequate housing and living environment for non-white residents, prevent rent gouging, and end real estate "block busting." Fair and equal police protection is also part of the package.

FLEETING WHITES CREATE PROBLEM

In Newark, population shifts, caused by flight of whites to suburbia, has been and continues to be a real headache for the city fathers. The shifts are similar to those in other large cities. A Negro or some other minority member moves into a white neighborhood and whites immediately become panicky.

At first they bring pressure to bear upon the newcomer. When that fails, they begin to sell properties and move out of the community. Somehow, whites, encouraged by greedy realtors, have the notion the "entry of non-whites into a white neighborhood automatically brings about a decline in property values."

The other problems — discrimination in employment, recreation and alleged unfair police treatment of Negroes — are all tied in with the housing situation, authorities feel. And in all these areas, the anti-disciminatory state law acts as a deterrent.

The most recent member of the states with anti-discriminatory statutes against housing bias is aMine. Its law, passed last winter by the state legislature, becomes effective on Sept. 12.

38c 1959

Churches Have Not Been Guiltless, Council Says

End Housing Bias, Protestants Urged

Miami Herald

HARTFORD, Conn. —(UPI) — The National Council of Churches unanimously adopted a resolution Thursday pledging its 38 million U.S. Protestant members to "work vigorously" to wipe out discrimination in housing because of race or religion.

38c
Miami, Fla.

The resolution, adopted by the council's 250-member General Board, urged churches to "sign and make public covenants which commit them to open occupancy housing in their neighborhoods" and to write Congress in support of more public housing "as one means of providing more housing on an open occupancy basis for low-income groups regardless of race, national origin or religion."

Fri. 2-27-59
P. 3A

The resolution said it was the concern of churches to "face and deal with the problem of racial segregation in housing," that they had not been "guiltless in prolonging discriminatory practices, often through evasion and indifference."

To ignore the issue, it said, would be to ignore "the imperatives of the Christian gospel."

Churches were urged to "work through moral suasion, social action and support for enactment of laws to achieve the right of every person to acquire housing", which permits adequate health and well-being standards for all "on the basis of personal preference and financial ability without regard to race."

The council called upon the entire membership to give strongest support toward this goal and commended churches and church councils for what they have done "to achieve housing markets free of racial discrimination."

The General Board, concluding its two-day session, also urged Congress to repeal the loyalty oath provision of the National Defense Education Act as a requirement of students seeking financial assistance.

"The requirement of an affidavit denying disloyalty carries the clear implication that this trust no longer exists," said a pronouncement of the board.

The council voted in favor of extending the federal and state minimum - wage laws to all economic groups not now covered "as a means of assuring a standard necessary for the maintenance of health and decency for family living today."

SPELLMAN TO GIVE CIVIL RIGHTS VIEW

Cardinal Will Testify Here Early Next Week at U. S. Inquiry on Housing

38c

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

New York Times
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — Cardinal Spellman will testify next week at a Federal Civil Rights Commission hearing in New York on discrimination in housing.

Records indicate that this will be his first personal appearance at a governmental hearing since he became the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York in 1939. He will testify at the invitation of the commission.

Wed. 1-28-59

Mayor Wagner will also participate in the hearing, as will other city officials. Governor Rockefeller is expected either to send a message or come in person.

P. 1

There will be more than a dozen witnesses from interested private groups, including Jackie Robinson, the former baseball star.

The commission will hold morning and afternoon sessions Monday and Tuesday in the Commodore Hotel.

The hearing will mark an important new turn for the commission, which was set up by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. This is its first venture into the North and its first major action in the field of housing.

The 1957 act empowers the group to investigate any denials of the equal protection of the laws but it has decided to concentrate on voting, housing and education. So far, its publicized investigations have dealt with denial of Negro voting rights in the South.

1-23-59

The choice of New York for the first public hearing on housing was not the result of any feeling on the part of the commission or its staff that racial discrimination is worse in New York housing than elsewhere.

In fact, the commission has received no complaints from New York about housing bias.

A commission memorandum says New York was chosen "not only because it is the largest city in the country, but also because, with state and city legislation, it has the most far-reaching laws concerning discrimination in housing of any city in the country."

A pioneer New York City law prohibiting racial discrimination in private rental housing was enacted just over a year ago. It went into effect in April, 1958.

Backed City's Law

Cardinal Spellman endorsed the principle of the legislation in a message to the Catholic Interracial Council of New York on Oct. 27, 1957.

He said it was not his practice to express views on legislation, this being the province of legislators rather than churchmen. But he said the Catholic Church was opposed to discrimination, especially when it affected such basic human needs as shelter.

Spokesmen for Cardinal Spellman have on occasion expressed his views at legislative hearings. But no previous appearance by him personally could be recalled today.

Mr. Robinson will appear as a director of Modern Community Developers, Inc., a private building company which is putting up several interracial projects.

Among the other scheduled witnesses is Earl B. Schwulst, chairman of the Commission on Race and Housing, a private group.

Issued a Report

The organization issued a report last November urging President Eisenhower to appoint a committee to work for elimination of racial discrimination in Federal projects.

One of the major concerns at the hearing will be whether Federal housing laws help produce segregation. The commission will entertain suggestions for new laws to correct such effects.

More basically, the hearing is designed to study housing inadequacies in urban areas, and especially on the relationship of slums and segregated living patterns. The inquiry will cover discrimination because of color, race, religion or national origin.

Other witness include Charles Abrams, former chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination; James Felt, chairman of the City Planning Commission; members of the City Housing Authority, and representative of many labor and religious and racial groups.

OPPOSITION EXPECTED TO BE BIG

Daily World

WASHINGTON — (UPI)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D.-N.Y., served notice Friday that he will try to write a ban on racial discrimination into the embattled Democratic housing bill.

Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 3-21-59

If he succeeds, the measure would be in serious trouble. Most southern Democrats undoubtedly would join many GOP members in voting against any bill containing such a provision.

38 P.

Republicans already have brought the legislation under sharp attack on grounds that it would throw President Eisenhower's delicately balanced budget into the red.

Powell, a Negro, said he would try to amend the bill to require that applicants for Federal Housing Administration FHA mortgages for rental units first agree not to practice racial discrimination.

He said he could not yet predict whether the amendment would pick up enough Republican and northern Democratic votes to win adoption. In the past, he has failed at several attempts to write similar discrimination bans into housing bills.

In any event, key lawmakers said, the Powell proposal would not be enacted into law at this session of Congress. Even if it passed the House, they said, it would be knocked out by the Senate.

IN THIS WEEK'S POST

38c

What would you do if a Negro moved next door?

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

In this week's Saturday Evening Post you'll read the dramatic, compelling story of Ellsworth Rosen, a white homeowner in a "changing" Baltimore neighborhood, and learn how he met the challenge of a Negro neighbor.

You'll visit Rosen and his family in Ashburton, a lovely Baltimore suburb with tree-lined streets and handsome single-family homes. You'll find out:

Tues.
3-31-59

- what happened when the first Negro moved into the all-white neighborhood
- how Negro prospects were shown homes for sale only at night.
- about the neighborhood crisis that arose when scores of families tried to flee the "black cloud."
- how shady real-estate agents tricked residents into "selling fast."
- what Baltimore officials are doing to keep mixed communities open for everyone.

P. 8

Don't miss "When a Negro Moves Next Door"—in this week's Post.

3 Hearings Set on Bias in Housing

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

Post
Washington
38 C
3-8-59

The Civil Rights Commission announced yesterday that it will hold three more hearings in different parts of the country on racial discrimination in housing.

Staff Director Gordon Tiffany said the one- or two-day hearings will be held in Atlanta starting April 10, Chicago May 5, and Los Angeles July 9.

The Commission held its first housing hearing in New York last month. The purpose is to determine the nature and extent of barriers placed in the way of Negroes and other minority groups seeking decent housing. Its findings and any recommendations for any Government action it thinks necessary will be included in a report which, unless its life is extended, the Commission must submit to the President and Congress by September.

The New York hearing painted a picture of considerable housing discrimination all over the country. Witnesses said the barriers have pressed minority groups into slum ghettos and are a major cause of crime and health problems.

Housing, voting and education are the three fields the Commission picked to concentrate on in carrying out its assignment under the 1957 Civil Rights Act to investigate voting rights violations and to assess the state of civil rights generally.

9. A-17

A hearing on voting rights was held in Montgomery, Ala., in December. A conference with border state educators on school desegregation was held in Nashville last week. The housing hearings may be the last the Commission will hold before writing its report. Chairman John A. Hannah said it appeared the Commission's field staff will be unable to compile enough voting information without holding further hearings.

Tiffany also announced that the Commission will meet in Washington June 9 and 10 with the chairmen of its state advisory committees which were created in each state to keep the Commission advised on local problems.

Ike Wants No Ban Now On Bias in Housing

38c general

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

(Copyright, 1959, The New York Times Co.)

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON — The Eisenhower administration communicated to Congress Friday its feeling that the time has not come to legislate an outright ban against discrimination in federal-aided housing.

Norman P. Mason, head of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, told a House Judiciary subcommittee that "my position must be that I do not urge the enactment" of a proposed housing ban contained in the Civil Rights bill sponsored by Rep. Dingell (D-Mich).

A provision of the Dingell bill would deny federal mortgage guaranty to all builders who did not agree that they would not discriminate against prospective purchasers or tenants because of race, color, religion or national origin.

Sat.
3-14-59

Declaring, "This administration has forcefully recommended legislation in assuring equal rights and opportunities for all when needed," Mason stressed that in the field of housing the federal agency was cooperating with states which have laws against discrimination.

He made it equally clear that the federal government did not propose to impose such bans at this time where there were no local laws to that effect.

The Housing administrator indicated the same feelings about meeting the problems of public housing as in federally-aided private housing.

P. 2

He said it was his own philosophy as well as the government's policy "that there shall be no discrimination or segregation by reason of race, color, religion or national origin."

DWELLINGS

7 States seek end of racial bans

38 c General

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — Legislation to prohibit religious and racial discrimination in housing is now under consideration in 18 states according to a survey reported today in "Trends in Housing," official publication of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

housing market has become recognized as the nation's number one civil rights challenge," declared Algernon D. Black, NCDH chairman, in releasing the committee's findings.

"Even the new state of Alaska is moving on this vital issue. Within the last week NCDH has received requests for technical advice from Anchorage," Mr Black went on.

Sat.
3-21-59

"Fair housing practices legislation covering private housing is now the focal point for action at the state level for civil rights adherents," he asserted.

* * *

THE TRENDS report covers the following states:

WASHINGTON: Passed by the lower House, a bill to cover all housing accommodations. Existing laws ban discrimination in publicly-assisted housing, activities of real estate operators and lending institutions.

P. 9

COLORADO: Passed by House Judiciary Committee, a bill coverng all housng except private homes.

RHODE ISLAND: Introduced under the sponsorship of 100 percent of the leadership of both parties in both Houses, an all-inclusive bill. The Rhode Island proposal is believed to be the first such measure to receive official support of a real estate board.

The Board of Directors of the Providence Board of Real-
Existing laws cover publicly-
tors has unanimously endorsed the bill.

CONNECTICUT: Introduced. a bill covering all housing offered for sale or rent by any person who owns or controls five or more units. Both political parties have called for the legislation. Present laws cover publicly-assisted housing, as well as the activities of real estate brokers.

* * *

OTHER ACTION comes from:

MASSACHUSETTS: Introduced, a bill patterned on New York City's Sharkey - Brown-Isaacs Law (covers multiple dwellings and developments of ten or more houses).

Sponsored by the majority and minority leaders of both Houses, and supported by Governor Foster Furcolo. Present law covers public - assisted housing.

NEW YORK: Introduced, a bill to cover multiple dwellings and developments of ten or more houses, as well as the activities of real estate operators. assisted housing.

PENNSYLVANIA: Introduced, an Administration bill covering all housing except owner-occupied ones and two-family homes. Also covers activities of real estate brokers.

OREGON: Introduced, a bill to cover all housing, and real estate operators. Bars discrimination in publicly-assisted housing.

CALIFORNIA: Introduced, a bill covering all publicly-assisted housing, including FHA, VA. and urban renewal.

NEW MEXICO: Introduced, a bill barring discrimination in all publicly-assisted housing.

MORE BILLS from the West:

KANSAS: Introduced, a bill to extend the state's present anti-discrimination laws to cover restaurants, motels, rooming and apartment houses.

MICHIGAN: In preparation, a bill to extend the state's FEP law to include housing.

MINNESOTA: In preparation, a bill covering both private and publicly-assisted housing. A recent public opinion poll indicated that 74 percent of the citizens of Minnesota favor a law barring discrimination in publicly-assisted housing.

The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing is a non-profit agency devoted exclusively to opening the housing market to all qualified families, regardless of religion race, or national origin.

Negro Loses Appeal Over Housing Suit

Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court today refused to review a suit by Queen Cohen, Negro of Savannah, Ga., alleging she was denied admission to a public housing project in that city because of her race and color.

The suit contended the U.S. Public Housing Administration and the Housing Authority of Savannah refused to rent her space in Fred Wessels Homes, occupied by white persons.

The U.S. District Court in Savannah ruled the Cohen woman failed to establish that she had made application for admission. Later the U.S. Circuit Court upheld this ruling and said the woman had no standing to sue since she had not applied.

The circuit court cited testimony by an official of the Savannah Housing Authority that segregation of races was essential to success of a program of public housing in that city. The circuit court then said:

"If the people involved think that such is the case and if Negroes and whites desire to maintain voluntary segregation for their common good, there is certainly no law to prevent such cooperation.

"Neither the Fifth nor the Fourteenth amendment (to the U.S. Constitution) operates positively to command integration of the races but only negatively forbid governmentally enforced segregation."

Negro Housing Here Ahead Of North, Rights Panel Says

Constitution

38c Ga

BY CHARLES MOORE

The chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission said here Friday that Negro housing in Atlanta is "vastly better" than in many Northern cities.

Atlanta Ga.

John Hannah, president of Michigan State University, said housing for Atlanta's Negroes "may not be ideal, but the situation here is definitely better than in many Northern cities."

Sat 4-11-59

"I'm not meaning that to glorify what we have up there or what you have here," he added.

His committee held a fact-finding session here Friday on housing discrimination.

And members were warned that an order for federal agencies engaged in the housing field to promote housing integration would bring about the "utter ruin" of the home building industry in the South.

John O. Chiles, real estate man who is chairman of the Atlanta Housing Authority, said, "I cannot tell you of the chaos that would result" if the federal agencies attempted to force integration in private housing built under FHA or GI loans or in public housing.

"We are not ready for it," he said. "The good relations that exist between the races in Atlanta now are more important than anything you could possibly obtain through forced integration."

J. B. Blayton, chairman of the Negro advisory committee to the Atlanta Housing Authority, agreed that forced integration would seriously affect local building but he challenged the view that the damage would exist over an extended period.

Arthur Burdett Jr., president of the Atlanta Real Estate Board, said the simple "facts of life" are that housing will remain segregated in Atlanta and the South.

"It is supported voluntarily by the vast majority of the citizens of both races," he said.

ECONOMICS NOTED

Burdett said the reason that most of Atlanta's slum residents are Negroes is because of economics, not segregation.

Sat 4-11-59

However, Q. V. Williamson, president of the Empire (Negro) Real Estate Board, said Atlanta's housing is more segregated today than it was 20 years ago, and blamed the policies of federal, state and local agencies.

38c Ga

"The federal government should not participate in (any program) that discriminates against any race," he said.

Williamson termed the FHA relocation program for building homes for persons who have lost their homes by slum clearance projects "successful for whites, unsuccessful for non-whites."

Williamson also charged that 12 homes bought by Negroes in white neighborhoods have been bombed or burned in recent years "and no one was ever arrested."

He blamed local "political heads of government" for the lack of arrests.

At one point, it appeared to the vice chairman of the commission, Robert Storey, dean of Southern Methodist University Law School, that Williamson was blaming local "political heads of government" with the bombings.

But after Dean Storey repeated the question several times, Williamson blamed them only for what he implied was a lack of action.

Dean Storey said he was troubled by Williamson's testimony because it sharply contradicted what other witnesses—white and Negro—had said.

The Civil Rights Commission exhibited keen interest in the work of the West Side Mutual Development Committee, formed of three Negro west side residents by Mayor Hartsfield in 1952.

TELLS OF NEW HOUSING

T. M. Alexander, Negro businessman and committee member, told how the committee succeeded in opening up a new section for privately owned Negro housing on the West Side.

Alexander termed as Atlanta's greatest need private housing for low-income Negroes.

He said there is an artificial shortage of land for Negro housing created by segregation forces, including aldermanic action to rezone land so that it cannot be used for low-cost Negro housing.

He also criticized the "extravagant misuse of land" in wide green strips or public housing to create a buffer zone between white and Negro communities.

Mayor Hartsfield told the commission Atlanta has not solved the problem of Negro housing but is moving in the right direction with the help of citizens of both races sitting down together to work their problems out calmly.

"We must live within public opinion," he said. "If we insist on desegregated public housing we would find opposition."

Housing Facts To Be Sought

Commercial Appeal

Civil Rights Hearing Will Be At Atlanta Today

NOT OUT TO FIND FAULT

38c Ga

By United Press International

ATLANTA, April 9. — The United States Civil Rights Commission will conduct a fact-finding hearing Friday on housing problems of minority groups in Atlanta.

The commission said it has received no complaints from Atlanta, but will hear at least 14 witnesses and question them "to seew hat measures have been helpful and successful in Atlanta in securing equal opportunity for minorities and what areas are still unsolved."

4-10-59

Seeks New Aspects

A commission spokesman said it believes that Atlanta, in the heart of the South, will present "new aspects of the problem, including much progress as well as things that remain to be done."

The spokesman emphasized the commission is a fact-finding agency and the hearing is being held "not to find fault but to assess the problem."

Created under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the commission is not an enforcement agency and has no connection with the Department of Justice.

Conducting the Atlanta hearing will be Chairman John Hannah, president of Michigan State University, Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist University, and former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida. Carlton will preside.

Other Hearings Held

The commission disclosed that state advisory committees have been asked to advise the commission of findings and recommendations on the housing problems in their states. Previous housing hearings have been held in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Witnesses will include Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Metropolitan Planning Commission Director Robert C. Stuart, members of Atlanta's West Side Mutual Development Committee, members of the Atlanta Housing Authority, and officials of the Urban League, Citizens Committee for Urban Renewal, real estate and savings and loan officials, chairman of the Metropolitan Crime Commission, and the chairman of the Negro Citizens Committee.

Housing Heads Caution Group On Integration

Alabama Journal

ATLANTA (UPI)—Three public housing officials cautioned the U.S. Civil Rights Commission today that the public housing program in Atlanta would be destroyed if it is forced to become racially integrated.

Montgomery

The officials testified after Mayor William B. Hartsfield also endorsed continuation of segregated facilities here.

FIRST MEETING OF KIND

Three members of the Civil Rights Commission conducted the hearing, one of a series being held in the nation on the housing issue.

Fri,

M. B. Satterfield, executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, said that integrated public housing would create "chaotic" conditions.

John O. Chiles, chairman of the authority, said that if the government enforces an integration clause in public housing laws it would "damage if not destroy good race relations" here.

" CHAOS AND TRAGEDY"

"It would result in chaos and tragedy," Chiles said. "Good race relations are more important than anything that could be gained by integrated housing. We are simply not ready for integration."

Cecil Alexander, chairman of the citizens advisory committee for urban renewal housing, said that program "must work in the environment in which it finds itself."

Hartsfield stressed public opinion as a major factor in handling residential problems.

MANY RESTRICTION WAYS

"If you prohibited segregated housing you would find that public officials, real estate, interest and loan companies would lose interest rapidly in developing the right type of Negro housing," Hartsfield said.

"When people disagree with you on race matters they find many other reasons for disagreeing with you. They might not even mention race, but there would be all kinds of ways to restrict proper housing development."

Hartsfield cited a group known as the Westside Mutual Development Committee as an example of the cooperation needed to provide adequate housing for Negroes in the South.

He said a committee composed of three members from each race and all residents of a "tension area" in Atlanta was organized to find answers to a housing problem that developed in the city's west side.

Journal

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT

He said the result was that members of both races came to voluntary agreements among themselves—Negroes decided not to move to tension areas, and white residents of a "bottleneck" section holding back development of Negro property agreed to move out.

Fri.

38c Ga

It resulted, he said, in development of a vast new area of middle and upper class Negro housing recognized as a model in the South.

Former Florida Gov. Doyle E. Carlton, presiding at the hearing, said the commission received no complaints from Atlanta but had come to see "what measures have been helpful and successful and what areas are still unsolved."

Atlanta Defends Its Biased Housing Stand

38c Ga

By AL KUETTNER

Defender Chicago Ill.

ATLANTA, — (UPI) — Atlanta officials told the Civil Rights Commission last week that segregation is in the best interest of Negro housing in the South and, in effect, integrated housing policies or laws won't work.

The Commission, holding a fact - finding hearing on housing opportunities and problems of minority groups, heard warnings that public opinion in the South strongly opposes mixed housing. In this field, the officials said, public opinion must be considered.

Sat. 4-23-59

P 2

The officials cited advances and progress in providing better housing for Negroes in this southern metropolis. They said integration attempts would destroy public housing programs and bring chaos in that field.

In private housing, mixed neighborhoods bring strife, bitterness and a general decline, they said.

Financing of either public or private housing programs would be impossible unless the color line is observed, they said.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield said that segregation is supported by public opinion and, with interracial cooperation and confidence, is best for all concerned.

38c Ga.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 4-25-59 P 9

Recess Chatter— Eugene Jackson, (right) legal adviser with the Civil Rights Commission, has a talk with realtors T. M. Alexander and Q. V. Williamson during a recess of the commission's probe into housing conditions in Atlanta. Leroy Johnson is shown in the center.

Marietta Votes Not To Relocate Negro Residents

Daily World
Atlanta Ga
Thurs. 5-28-59

MARIETTA, Ga. (UPI) —Marietta's City Council, after a turbulent hearing punctuated with boos and catcalls, voted unanimously Monday night not to relocate a large segment of Marietta's Negro population.

38 Ga
P. 6

White property owners whose land would have adjoined the proposed re - location tract spoke heatedly against the move during a four and one - half hour session.

People from the colored section of Marietta also objected to the move and asked to stay in their present location.

It had been proposed to establish a new Negro housing area on two city -owned tracts and raze the old Louisville section.

The problem of evacuating the Louisville section came about because no Negro elementary school is located in the section.

After voting against the relocation proposal, the council voted to construct a new elementary school in the Negro section.

38c 1959 GEORGIA

MARIETTA VOTES NOT TO RELOCATE NEGRO RESIDENTS

Marietta, Ga. (UPI) Marietta's City Council after a turbulent hearing voted unanimously Monday night not to relocate a large segment of Marietta's Negro population.

White property owners whose land would have adjoined the pro-posed re-location tract spoke heatedly against the move during a four and one-half hour session.

People from the Colored section of Marietta also objected to the move and asked to stay in their present location.

It had been proposed to establish a new Negro housing area on two city-owned tracts and raze the old Louisville section.

World
p.7
Sat. 5-30-59
Birmingham, Ala.

38c 1959

GEORGIA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
NEGRO- WHITE HOUSING
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Negro-white housing—

Atlanta next on rights probe list

News

Birmingham, Ala.

BY E. L. HOLLAND JR., News associate editor

The U. S. Civil Rights Commission plans three more hearings on Negro-white housing problems commencing next month in Atlanta, Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the commission, said in Nashville.

Tiffany said that Atlanta was chosen because it would seem to offer a good meeting place. And he indicated Friday that information on housing had been accumulated for some time.

Issue

3-8-59

p. 1

He would not say to what extent the housing session in Atlanta might include alleged housing discrimination against Negroes, or other housing problems, in areas other than that of Atlanta.

But there seemed to be a strong implication that this was the case, and that housing situations of other Southern cities possibly would be included.

Subpoena powers

THERE WAS NO indication whether the commision intends to use its subpoena powers to produce witnesses at such a hearing. Witnesses at the Nashville school integration meeting were all voluntary.

Tiffany said that the Atlanta hearing very possibly would follow the pattern of the New York hearing on housing held several weeks ago.

HOUSING HEARINGS, he said are not—as is the case of voter registration sessions—based on complaints, but are the result of the commission's own investigative work. Tiffany explained that commission investigators were constantly putting together new material for the commission.

The other two hearings already set definitely on housing will be in Chicago, May 5 and 6, and in Los Angeles July 9 and 10.

The National Advisory Commission of the Civil Rights Commission, made up of chairmen of state advisory committees set up to aid the federal agency, will meet in Washington June 9 and 10. There are no such advisory committees in most Southern states.

Negro vote situation

WITH REFERENCE to the Negro voter registration situation, both the commision and Tiffany strongly indicated that the commission would not hold additional hearings on that subject. The implication was that the commission, through hearings or written complaints, had adequate information now upon which to base its recommendations.

Tiffany and the commission president, Dr. John Hannah of Michigan State University, said that the commission would definitely make recommendations to the president before expiration of the life of the present commission Sept. 9. Dr. Hannah said the commission would complete its work whether or not the Congress extended the life of the body, as is generally assumed will be the case.

RIGHTS COMMISSION TO HEAR HOUSING WOES HERE

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — The Civil Rights Commission has scheduled hearings on housing in Atlanta for April 10, as the first of three cities chosen to give a national picture of problems and accomplishments, it was revealed Saturday.

John A. Hannah, chairman of the commission, said sub-committees of the commission will gather facts as part of a fact finding endeavor, the results of which will be presented to President Eisenhower and Congress September 9.

Issue

3-8-59

p. 1

Other cities to be visited for hearings are Chicago, May 5 and Los Angeles on July 9. Each of these cities was chosen as being representative of an area of the United States. Hearings have already been held in New York City to cover a fourth area.

Hannah released the following statement:

"We are holding housing hearings in these cities, not because of any complaints received by us, but because we want to understand the housing problem in its many varieties. It really is a study, rather than an investigation-the fact of the study, of course, will go into our final report to the president and Congress which is due, September 9, 1959."

Idea for the national hearings was born during a New York hearing which began February 23. The city was found to have a huge housing problem, along with anti-discrimination laws.

The commission then and there decided it would be a good idea to get the housing picture on a national scale. Chicago was chosen because of heavy minority concentrations, but no anti-discrimination laws in housing. Los Angles, because anti-discrimination laws are fairly well established, but none in housing.

Daily World

Issue

3-8-59

Atlanta was chosen to represent the South. However, it was pointed out the city was considered uique on a national scale as apparently the only major city in the United States where a true Negro suburb has been established despite housing discrimination in the area.

p. 1

The committee said it expects to gain valuable information on voting during its probe of housing. It was felt the two problems are interlinked, in that Negroes are not registered in slum areas, and places where they are denied urban renewal chances.

The committee will also attempt to determine if federal housing policies cause increased segregation in housing; the quality of federal housing and the qquantity.

A commission spokeman said it is hoped that the Georgia advisory committee on civil rights "can be on hand to advise us" during the Atlanta hearings. It was also revealed that the chairman of the state chairmen and vice chairmen natioal committee has called all of state groups to a national conference in Washington, D. C., June 9 to 10.

Present members of the commission include: Robert G. Storey, vice chairman, and dean of Southern Methodist Law School; John S. Battle, former Virginia goevrnor; Doyal E. Carlton, former Florida governor; and the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of Notre Dame.

No successor has been chosen as yet for the late J. Ernest Wilk'ns, only Negro member of the group, it was revealed.

Integrated Suburb Planned for Chicago

New York Herald Tribune New York.

Twelve Negro Families in 51-Home Subdivision at Deerfield

Nov. 23-59.

By Walter Lister Jr.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A Philadelphia real estate developer, who has done this sort of thing before, is trying to demonstrate in an all-white suburban community that Negro home owners don't necessarily deflate neighborhood values.

p 3

The idea of an integrated suburban development here began with a group of Chicago area citizens interested in good housing for everyone. They were encouraged by a Quaker organization. In searching for guidance, they discovered that Morris Milgram, president of Modern Community Developers, of Princeton, N. J., had built and successfully promoted integrated subdivisions near Philadelphia and Princeton.

38c

Form a Subsidiary

The Chicagoans, led by Dr. Arthur J. Falls, Negro surgeon who cracked a color-barrier in Western Springs, a Chicago suburb, reorganized as Progress Development Corp. and became a subsidiary of Mr. Milgram's corporation.

This summer they found what they considered a suitable site in Deerfield, twenty-four miles north of the Loop, just west of Highland Park. A major consideration was the price: $113,000 for twenty-two acres. Plans for a subdivision of fifty-one homes were submitted and approved by the village.

No one spelled out, however, that a dozen of the proposed homes would be purchased by Negro families. In Deerfield, as in most Chicago suburbs, population has tripled in the last ten years (now estimated at 10,500), but its racial character has remained steadfast—all white.

First Disclosure

Then, early this month, the Rev. Jack D. Parker, rector of St. Gregory Protestant Episcopal Church in Deerfield, learned the full nature of the project plans and made the first public disclosure. Deerfield has been in considerable turmoil since.

Mr. Parker, who has become spokesman for moderate opposition to admission of Negroes, reaffirms the Episcopal Church position against "discrimination of this kind on the grounds of race or color alone," but he adds:

"However, in this local situation we do not indorse the builder or his methods. We feel that they are productive of the very feelings of ill will that he says he is seeking to combat."

Among outraged opponents of integration in Deerfield there has been talk of condemning the site for use as a village park. A similar attempt to block integration failed in Western Springs, Ill. Circuit Court Judge Jacob Berkowitz, in ruling against condemnation for park purposes, declared that any such park "would become a monument to hate and intolerance."

Kale Williams, regional executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, who was instrumental in initiating the integrated suburban housing idea here three or four years ago, said a Quaker program known as "Housing Opportunities" has been in existence for six years.

Illinois Community Opposes Mixing

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Dec. 12-8-59

DEERFIELD, Ill. (AP) — A sampling of residents in this all-white community as to their sentiments on a proposed integrated housing project Sunday night reportedly showed about 8-1 opposition.

P. 7-A

Harold C. Lewis, chairman of a citizens group opposing the project, said that of more than 4,000 citizens polled, 460 favored the project while 3,507 opposed it. He said 56 expressed no opinion.

38c

The ballots, circulated over the weekend in a house-to-house distribution were counted Sunday night by representatives of Lewis' group in the presence of newsmen and opponents and proponents of the proposed housing project.

'VERY PLEASED'

"We're very pleased," said Lewis. "This is a very positive expression of the dissatisfaction with this builder's methods."

The unofficial balloting was taken merely to obtain the viewpoints of the residents.

The controversy arose over plans for development of an interracial housing subdivision on the western edge of Deerfield, a community of about 10,000, 15 miles northwest of Chicago.

Present plans call for construction of 51 homes, each in the $30,000 price class, 10 or 12 of which would be sold to Negroes.

The project is planned by the Progress Development Corp., a subsidiary of Modern Community Developers of Princeton, N. J., which has built interracial housing projects in Princeton and Philadelphia.

WORK HALTED

Only two of the proposed houses have been started and work on those was virtually halted Nov. 13 when Robert Bowen, building commissioner, ruled that work done so far did not meet specifications.

Earlier Sunday a Deerfield clergyman charged that leadership of the community "now has passed from the elected officials to the vigilantes."

The Rev. Russell R. Bletzer, pastor of the North Shore Unitarian church, said opponents of the project have stirred up a climate of hysteria.

"Whatever the results of the poll," he said in a sermon, "we are not voting on civil rights and the legality of the Constitution. That already has been settled."

A group called the Deerfield Citizens for Human Rights is supporting the project. It says its aim is to "uphold legal and moral rights of all people to live in Deerfield."

John W. Hunt, a law partner of Adlai E. Stevenson and vice president of the corporation planning the project, said the Deerfield site was chosen because it is a good location and the land was reasonably priced.

He said MCD's purpose is to build integrated developments by normal business methods.

Deerfield Choosing Sides for Showdown

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEERFIELD, Ill.—For 124 years the village of Deerfield has nestled quietly on the northern fringe of Chicago, a typical suburb of some 10,500 souls, all of them white, going about the daily business of living, confident that nothing short of atomic war could shatter their peaceful existence.

Dec. 12-12-59

Now, all that is changed, not by war, but by the knowledge that in the near future Deerfield will cease to be all-white. When this fact became known, there were strange reactions from this usually quiet, calm suburb.

p. 3

When the citizens of the town heard that a New Jersey firm planned to sell homes in a new subdivision to Negroes, they were stunned and incoherent. But the shock has worn off and the people of Deerfield are choosing sides for a showdown.

38c

■

ONE OF THE most startling developments was the resignation of Mrs. Williard J. Loarie from the board of the North Shore Human Relations Committee, an organization formed 12 years ago to fight racial discrimination.

Mrs. Loarie, one of three Deerfield residents on the board of the anti-bias group, resigned in protest after the committee endorsed the proposed interracial housing project.

She was apparently unable or unwilling to explain the obvious discrepancy created by the opposing facts that she had worked against segregation, then changed sides when she came face-to-face with the imminent integration of her own community.

MEANWHILE, THERE was furious activity in Deerfield. Polls were being taken, statements were forthcoming in reams, rival organizations were being formed—and the builder who started the controversy was going ahead with his plans to build houses and sell some of them to Negroes.

The possibility of another Trumbull Park lessened somewhat this week when some 75 residents who favor integration formed themselves into a group to oppose the North Shore Residents Association, which had been organized to stop integration.

The new group, called the Deerfield Citizens for Human Rights, is headed by two attorneys, Adrian Ringuette, chairman, and Bernard Katz, vice chairman. The opposing group is headed by Harold C. Lewis, an investment broker.

■

THIS WEEK, some 50 volunteers were knocking on doors in the town, asking the citizens their views on the controversial subject. The poll is sponsored by the citizens committee, but without opposition from the rights group.

However, a spokesman for the latter organization said Deerfield citizens should beware lest they find themselves signing a "blank check encouraging unlawful interference with civil rights."

Meanwhile, the village board has adopted a wait-and-see attitude, declaring that it will take no action until the will of the people has been determined.

It appears that this will be done in short order.

Form Anti-Negro Group

The Pittsburgh Courier

Deerfield Issues Declaration of War Against 'Invaders'

Pittsburgh, Pa.

12-5-59. P-5.

DEERFIELD, Ill.—"None of us is against integration, but . . ."

38c

With these words the citizens of the all-white suburb of Deerfield organized themselves to do battle against the determined efforts of a New Jersey building firm to sell houses in a new development to Negro families.

Morris Milgram, a Philadelphian who honestly believes in brotherly love, is the representative of Modern Community Builders of Princeton, N.J., who shocked the citizens of Deerfield into a declaration of war.

Last week, the people of the community had formed themselves into a nameless group, headed by an investment broker, with the avowed purpose of defeating Milgram's plan to build a 51-home project, 10 or 12 of which would be sold to Negro families of "the same economic and cultural level as white purchasers."

■

LIKE MOST of the citizens of all-white suburbia, the residents of Deerfield had fled the city to escape the numerous "problems" of city life—taxes, overcrowding, poor schools and Negroes.

Now, they had no place to run; their last stronghold was in danger of being "invaded" and, in desperation, they were already resorting to the same tactics which led to the infamy of Trumbull Park.

There were mass meetings of "angry citizens;" there was the same hesitance on the part of city, church and civic leaders; there was even a newspaper, hastily established to keep members informed of the progress in a fight against an effort to provide decent housing for Negroes who could afford the $30,000 homes.

The unhappy tidings came to Deerfield through a minister, Rev. Jack D. PParker, rector of St. Gregory Episcopal Church in Deerfield, who had been informed of the plan and asked to keep it a secret until the builders made a formal announcement.

Rev. Mr. Parker used his pulpit as a platform to tell his congregation of the proposal. His own stand in the matter provided little guidance for his flock: Rev. Mr. Parker as a minister said he condemns discrimination, but Rev. Mr. Parker as a citizen of all-white Deerfield opposed the plan because of the "approach" used by the builders.

The minister's indecision set the pattern for the suddenly aroused community.

Only one or two persons made a positive stand for or against the plan. Most of them said they approved of integration, but had varying reasons for opposing this particular idea.

■

BUT, MILGRAM, Who appeared before a group of "angry citizens," told them flatly that his firm will not change its stand. The plans for the subdivision have already been approved by the Village Board, but there is strong agitation to have the approval withdrawn.

However, Milgram and his firm are not waging the fight alone. They have the support of Progress Development Corp., a Chicago group headed by Dr. Arthur J. Falls, who pioneered integration in another Chicago suburb.

The group is made up of prominent Chicagoans, including Earl B. Dickerson, president of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.; John W. Hunt, a member of Adlai Stevenson's law firm, Max Weinrib, a Chicago builder, and Richard J. Nelson, an officer of Inland Steel Co.

The biggest clashes in the Deerfield situation were yet to come.

In the meantime, the people of the community could come to a decision:

1. They could accept Negroes as fellow human beings and neighbors; 2. they could use legal tactics in an effort to block the development, or 3. they could turn Deerfield into an upper-middle-class version of Trumbull Park.

Residents Of Deerfield Vote Against Integration In New Housing Project

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 12-11-59. P. 1.

CHICAGO.—(ANP)— A weekend poll in which residents voted against a proposed integrated housing project in Deerfield, a suburb where many prominent Chicago executives reside, has no bearing on the legality of the issue involved, leading spokesmen supporting the project charged Monday.

38c

The Deerfield community fund has made headlines ever since Progress Development Corporation,, a subsidiary of Modern Community Developers, Inc., of Princeton, N. J., announced its plan to build 51 homes at $30,000 each. The builders stated that 12 of the units would be sold to Negroes of "comparable cultural and economic backgrounds to the community."

Segregationists, although claiming they were not against integration, quickly opposed the plan. They claimed the builders wanted to force integration upon them and that the project would reduce property value.

Spike Fear Propaganda

Supporters of the plan hit back by charging that those opposed to it were conducting a fear campaign. Pressure was also put on another group formed to "uphold the legal and moral rights of all people to live in Deerfield." The Deerfield Citizens for Human Rights, which supported the project, was asked to vacate the building where it was holding its meetings.

The poll Saturday and Sunday was conducted by the North Shore Residents association, a group organized to oppose the proposed project. Its workers made reported door-to-door canvas of the local residents on the question of whether citizens were (1), in favor of the Floral Park subdivision where the project is to be built, or (2), are opposed to it. The results, as reported by the North Shore group, showed 3,507 residents against the integrated project, and 460 favoring it. Some 56 expressed no opinion.

There Will Be Integration

However, Wesley Wise, a member and spokesmen for the Human Rights group, scoffed at the poll saying: "The sampling of opinion taken Sunday by the segregationist group has no bearing on the legality of the issue involved — which is the fact that Deerfield is going to be an integrated community."

Joining Wise in criticizing the poll was the Rev. Russell R. Bletzer, pastor of the North Shore Unitarian church, who said:

"Whatever the results of the poll, we are not voting on civil rights and the legality of the Constitution. That already has been settled.

"Since Deerfield lies within the boundaries of the continental United States, it is required to operate under the laws, including the 14th Amendment to the Constitution and the following portion of the code:

"All citizens of the United States shall have the same rights in every state and territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property."

Rev. Bletzer also charged that leadership in the fashionable suburb has passed from the elected officials to the "vigilantes" as a result of the integration feud.

Chairman of the North Shore association is Harold C. Lewis, a former southerner from Wilmington, Del., who said the poll shows that the people don't want some builder to tell them when their community is ready for integration. But Lewis' group has been criticized for holding that residents of the suburb could choose fellow residents without regard to the latter's constitutional rights

Also cooperating with the builders and the Human Relations group is the American Friends Service Committee, Inc., a liberal organization.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-22-59
P. 12

38 c

CHICAGO'S LITTLE ROCK stands militantly outside 4338 W. Jackson building as the Josh Hargrave family completed their move-in Wednesday morning. Heavily guarded by police the Hargraves, their four boys, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green, tenants who rented the first floor in the building, were moved into the premises in a little over an hour. A white family, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bolden, of the American Friends Service committee, are expected to rent the third floor of the building.

Disturbance On Westside Of Chicago

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-15-59
P. 1

A crowd of about 4,000 persons gathered last Thursday night to protest the reported purchase by Negroes of a three-flat building in a white neighborhood.

More than 175 white and Negro policemen were used to quell the rowdy crowd. Thirteen persons were arrested Thursday night and early Friday. No one was hurt.

It was the second disturbance in 24 hours in the West Side neighborhood. About 1,500 persons crowded around the home Wednesday night but were sent away by an emergency squad of 75 policemen.

Capt. James Hackett, deputy chief of the uniformed force, used a public address system to order the crowd to disperse. He threatened to arrest everyone in the area if they did not go away.

The people gave ground grudgingly but most of them had dispersed by early morning.

Matthew Piernetti, a bookbinder who lives in the neighborhood, said he and others had heard that the building had been sold to a Negro realty company.

Piernetti said the last tenants moved from the building Thursday. It was rumored, he said, that several Negro families from Detroit had leased apartments in the building.

Area Quiet for W. Side Racial Move

Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Thurs. 8-13-59
P. 1

Two Negro families moved Wednesday into a building at 4338 Jackson blvd., in a previously all white neighborhood, under heavy police protection. No incidents were reported altho residents of nearby buildings watched from their windows and porches.

38 c

The three story building was purchased Aug. 1 by Josh Hargrave, 38, who moved his family into a second floor apartment late in the morning. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green moved into the first floor apartment.

Scene of Demonstrations

The structure had been the target of demonstrations last week and emergency police squads were needed to disperse the mobs.

Fourteen persons were arrested and charged with inciting to riot and failure to disperse. All were released on $2,500 bonds set by Judge John J. Sullivan and are to appear Aug. 18 in Municipal court.

60 Cops on Squad

Sixty policemen, assigned to watch the building during the day, were on hand Wednesday during the moving operaiton. Thomas Lyons, chief of the uniformed force, said an adequate guard would be maintained to prevent any further demonstrations.

At night, more than 100 policemen are assigned to patrol the area.

At one time last week, 175 policemen were summoned to quell the demonstrations.

Negroes Move In White Bldg.

Crusader

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 8-15-59

P. 1

386

A Negro family against whom 4,000 whites demonstrated last week on Wednesday moved into a previously all-white west side neighborhood while more than 200 specially assigned police kept guard.

The family was that of Mr. and Mrs. Josh Hargrave, formerly of 2659 W. Fulton st., who are purchasing a three-flat building in the 4300 block on West Jackson blvd.

Race hatred fanned by agitators when it was announced that Negroes were buying the building exploded into the demonstration, police said. The Hargraves are parents of four children: John, 17; Jerry, 15; Larry, 12, and Donald.

However, on Wednesday there was no disorder but hundreds of white housewives, men and children watched from neighboring porches and lawns as the Negroes moved in.

Crusader

Sixty policemen have been guarding the building on a 24-hour schedule since the rioting last week. Police authorities said the police will be on guard indefinitely.

Meanwhile, 14 persons charged with disturbing the peace as a result of the demonstration, on the night of Aug. 6 when mobs filled three blocks around the empty building, will face4 trial in court.

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150 POLICE RUSH TO SCENE

Alabama Journal

Montgomery, Ala

Crowd Protests Selling Building To Negroes

Fri. 8-7-59

386

CHICAGO (AP) — Some 150 policemen were sent Thursday night to disperse a crowd of more than 3,000 persons near a West Side apartment building reportedly sold for occupancy by Negro families.

It was the second straight night a large crowd had gathered near the three-story building. No Negro families live in the block or within several blocks. However, there are Negroes living in the Garfield Park district, the location of the apartment building.

Police said there were no serious disorders at the scene but that 13 persons had been arrested for failing to obey police orders to disperse. Three persons were arrested Wednesday night on the same charges. Most of those seized were youths. Some 1,500 persons gathered at the building Wednesday night.

Capt. James Hackett at times used a loudspeaker urging the people to disband. By midnight only a few hundred persons remained in the area.

Hackett said a 24 - hour guard would be maintained at the building.

Police said some windows in the apartment building had been broken and bottles had been hurled against the building.

A Chicago Transit Authority bus, eastbound for the Loop, was stoned as it neared the scene. The driver, a Negro, left the bus and called police and the CTA. He returned to the bus, turned around and drove west. He was reported to have been cut by flying glass. Only two passengers were in the bus.

Policeman Martin O'Malley was struck by an ink bottle thrown by an unidentified person in the crowd. He was not injured.

IN ILLINOIS CITY

Alabama Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

Citizens Will Ballot On Integrated Housing

Sat. 12-5-59

P. 1

386

DEERFIELD, Ill. (AP — A dispute over a proposed integrated housing project in Deerfield reaches a showdown point today.

Teams of citizens plan to go house to house and hand out printed ballots. Citizens can record whether they favor or oppose the project. The ballots then will be taken to a poll headquarters and counted. This was expected to take two days.

The controversy revolves around a subdivision that is planned for the western edge of Deerfield, a community of about 10,000 population 15 miles northwest of Chicago.

51 HOMES

The Progress Development Corp. plans to build 51 homes and offer 10 or 12 of them for sale to Negroes. The houses would average $30,000 in price.

Under the plan, the Negro purchasers would be on the same economic and cultural level as their white neighbors. Deerfield, which never has had a Negro resident, is a community of upper middle class people. It is on the North Shore, the most fashionable Chicago suburban region.

John W. Hunt, vice president of the corporation and a law partner of Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 and 1956 Democratic presidential candidate, said the site was chosen because it is a good location and the land was for sale at a reasonable price.

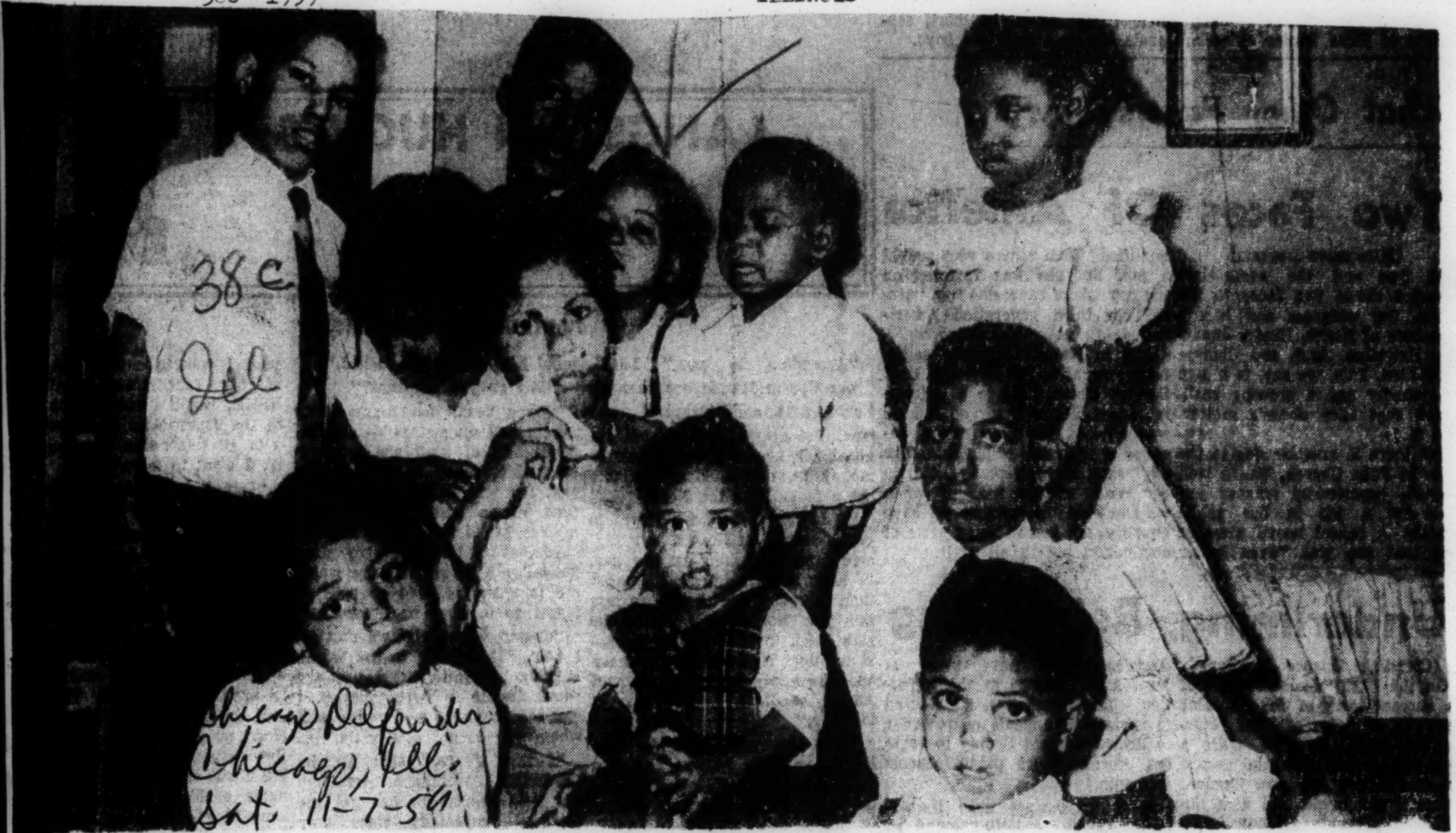
POLL UNDERTAKEN

The poll was undertaken by the North Shore Residents Assn. headed by Harold C. Lewis, who is in the investment business.

He told a reporter the pollsters will make no atempt to influence voters. But, he said, "There is little doubt but that a majority of the area are anxious that we oppose this project."

He said many residents feel they were hoodwinked because there was no information about the interracial nature of the project when village officials issued a building permit.

The project is favored by another organization, the Deerfield Citizens for Human Rights. Adrien L. Ringuette, an attorney who heads that organization, said it will do nothing about the canvass. He said the pollsters, in effect, are seeking to build up organized resistance to the housing development.



38 c.
Jel

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-7-59

P. 16

MRS. MABEL BROWN, wife of Luther Brown, who was given 90 days in jail for firing into a gang of white youths who were threatening his home, holds 10-months-old Aaron — youngest of their brood of 10. The other youngsters are Mabel 7, Burney, 4; Pat, 12; Michael, 9; Alfred, 11; Luther, jr. 13; Antonia and Anthony, twins, 3; and Nancy, 6. The Browns live at 1435 E. 72nd pl. Defender staff photo by Lyles)

Jail Father Of 10 In Shooting

Chicago Defender

Fires On Gang Of Youths Near Home In Tense Area

Chicago, Ill.
Sat 11-7-59

A father of 10 children was sentenced to 90 days in [illegible] last Thursday as a result of firing into a gang of [illegible]ths who had come to his home in a racially tense neigh-[illegible]rhood and frightened his family.

P.G

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[illegible]ng the sentence was [illegible]lexander Napoli.

[illegible]ng to Mrs. Mabel Brown, [illegible]ndant's wife, two white [illegible]me to their home on the nig[illegible] Sept. 3 and asked for a person who no longer lived there. When told that no such person was there, she said, the lads became nasty, but eventually left.

HEARD EXPLOSION

About a half hour later, she explained, she heard a loud explosion in the front of the house and ran to the window from where she saw a large group of youths making a lot of noise and advancing toward the house.

When she called to her husband who was on the second floor, Mrs. Brown declared, he ran and got his rifle, and fired from the upperstairs window. In the meanwhile, she had all of her children lie down on the floor because she did not know what the youths were using to cause the explosions.

38c

FIRING FIRECRACKERS

During the trial, however, it came out that the youths were firing firecrackers.

By their own admission, the youths were at the Brown's home to "have some fun and scare them."

Mrs. Brown explained that while some seven youths were in the front yard, another was seated in a car with the motor running, and after her husband fired, they all fled, and she ran to a neighbor's home asking that she call police.

VICTIM OF BIGOTS

The neighbor, Mrs. Ruth Moore of 1457 E. 72nd pl., has been the victim of racial bigots since moving into the apartment well over a year ago. As a result of fires and window breakage, a police detail has been stationed there

The youth who was shot was John McCarthy, 16, of 7200 S. Yates. He and two others testified at the hearing.

The Browns moved into the seven-room house a little over three months ago and have a lease on it with intent to purchase it.

38c
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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-7-59

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Brown was represented at the hearing by Atty. Lawrence Smith.

NAACP STATEMENT

As a result of term imposed on Brown, Theodore Jones, president of the NAACP, declared Thursday:

"The NAACP is shocked at the severity of punishment imposed

LUTHER BROWN

by Judge Napoli against Luther Brown. Brown fired into a mob assembled outside his home in an area of tension into which Negroes have recently moved.

"After the series of assaults by whites upon Negroes in this area, it is certainly understandable that Luther Brown would interpret the firecracker explosion as something more serious.

"Our law enforcement, state prosecution, and Municipal Court should be more drastic when apprending and prosecuting those who victimize unprotected Negroes in this city.

"The prison sentence imposed by Judge Napoli reflects a complete disregard and lack of understanding of the serious condition of race relations which exist in our city today.

"The NAACP urges that the mayor, judges of the Municipal Court, States Attorney, the City Council and the Commission on Human Relations take immediate steps to correct the steady degradation of race relations which have occurred in our city."

The Talladega Daily
Talladega, Ala.

11-24-57

38c

P. 1

'TORCH' FIRE DESTROYS HOTEL FOR NEGROES — Fire described by firemen as a "torch job" destroys a former hospital building which was to have been opened Dec. 1 as a hotel for Negroes in Peoria, Ill. The building was in a racially mixed section of Peoria. Damage was estimated at about $300,000. Fire department officials said the fire "definitely was arson." (AP Wirephoto).

Integration Foes Win Housing Poll Victory

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

Mon. 12-7-59

R.B. 4

38c

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (AP).—Opponents of a proposed integrated housing project in suburban Deerfield, a prosperous North Shore community, today held the support of other Deerfield residents in an unofficial poll.

But another group said that the survey will not stop the integration of Deerfield, an all-white community of about 10,000 residents.

Harold C. Lewis, chairman of North Shore Residents Association, which opposes the inter-racial project, said that of the 4,000 residents poled, 3,507 opposed the planned subdivision, 460 favored it and 56 expressed no opinions.

The ballots, distributed in a house-to-house canvass over the week end, were counted last night before representatives of both sides.

Interracial Plan

The controversy began November 3 when Progress Development Corp. announced plans for an interracial housing development on the western edge of Deerfield.

The project, Floral Park, would have 51 homes, each in the $30,000 price class, of which 10 or 12 would be sold to Negroes. The development corporation is a subsidiary of Modern Community Developers of Princeton, N. J., which has built interracial housing projects in Princeton and Philadelphia.

Mr. Lewis said the ballot showed "positive expression of the dissatisfaction with this builder's methods."

But a group known as Deerfield Citizens for Human Rights said the poll "has no bearing on the legality of the issues involved, which is the fact that Deerfield is going to be an integrated community."

Sales "Not Affected"

A member of the group, Mrs. Sally Burns, said a survey of Deerfield realtors showed that publicity in connection with the interracial project has not affected real estate sales.

She said 19 homes, prices between $25,000 and $57,000 have been sold since November 3. This, she quoted realty dealers, was normal for the period.

Earlier yesterday, the Rev. Russell R. Bletzer, pastor of the North Shore Unitarian Church in Deerfield, said in his sermon that opponents of Floral Park have created such hysteria that community leadership "now has passed from the elected officials to the vigilantes."

Mixed Dwelling Angers Deerfield

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

38c

Deerfield, residents circulated petitions through the village during the weekend to stop a proposed racially-integrated subdivision in the area.

Some 130 persons poured into Deerfield Village hall Wednesday to voice opposition to the "controlled" move, announced by Modern Community Developers of Princeton, N. J., planners of the 22-acre subdivision. Progress Development Corporation, a subsidiary of the New Jersey firm, will develop the 51-house project on Wilmot rd., near Deerfield rd.

Presently all-white Deerfield has 10,000 residents.

Ten or 12 of the new houses averaging $30,000 each, will be offered for sale to Negroes, the planners say.

JAM BOARD MEETING

Residents jammed a board of trustees meeting at the Hall, but were apparently disappointed at the results. The trustees took no action but said they are studying the proposal.

Mrs. John A. Berry, 924 Stratford, said two petitions would be circulated. One, she explained, would ask the Deerfield Park Board to condemn the area and take it for park purposes. The other, she added, would show village opposition to the proposal and be sent to development firm officials.

IGNORE MINISTERS

Two ministers who tried to calm the crowd were jeered and ignored. The Rev. Paul V. Berggren, of Deerfield's Zion Lutheran Church, said the village could become another "Little Rock." "Or," he added, "We can react like intelligent, mature persons." Angry shouts told him to "Sit down."

The other clergyman, the Rev. Eugene Wykle of Bethlehem Evangelical United Brethren Church, said Deerfield clergymen are planning a meeting between village officials and the builders to study the matter further.

Officers Help Family Occupy New Residence

CHICAGO—Backed by 55 policemen, the Joshua Hargrave family peacefully occupied their $29,000 three-flat home on the Westside on Wednesday morning.

Afro American

Earlier plans to move into the home had to be changed when crowds rioted in the streets and broke out windows of the home, resulting in 19 arrests, 3 of them juveniles.

P.C.

Police lined both sides of the street in the 4300 block of W. Jackson Blvd. as Mr. Hargrave, his wife Barbara, and their four sons moved in. The Commission on Human Relations also worked with the family.

A second family, Mr. and Mrs. Charges Green, parents of two children, will rent the first floor of the home from the Hargraves and they moved in on Wednesday also.

The Hargraves will live on the second floor which includes six rooms, a heated rear porch and an enclosed sunporch. They expect to rent the third floor to a white tenant, Jack Bolden, of the American Friends Service.

Baltimore

* * *

AS THE HARGRAVES went about unpacking and straightening up the home on Wednesday, Mr. Hargrave, a 34-year-old bailer, told the AFRO:

"Frankly, I think all the ruckus is just a bunch of nonsense.

"I intend to make this my home as long as I can."

His wife, obviously nervous and complaining of a headache as she often glanced out a window to the dozen or more persons who milled about under the watchful eye of the police, said:

Sat. 8-22-59

"I dread seeing my first night here come. I really dread it. You would feel better if you knew about what to expect.

"I was surprised about all this trouble because we had been in here three times before we bought it and no one had said anything."

Purchasing the home, on which they paid $9,000 down and took out a 20-year mortgage on the remainder, ended a two-year search for a home by the Hargraves. Their old home is being destroyed to make way for a public improvement program.

* * *

THE MOTHER, a tailor, emphasized, "We have been saving a long time for this. We neglected buying fine furniture, clothing for ourselves and our boys and some times did without necessities so we could get a nice home and be happy together.

"Now all this has to happen to us."

The Hargraves came to Chicago from W. Virginia about 14 years ago.

Their children are John, 17; Jerry, 15, Larry, 12, and Donald, 4.

Capt. Patrick Dooley, of the 33rd District, heads the 25th District Racial Detail handling the case. Capt. John Northern of the 25th said the men would be on duty in the area "as long as necessary."

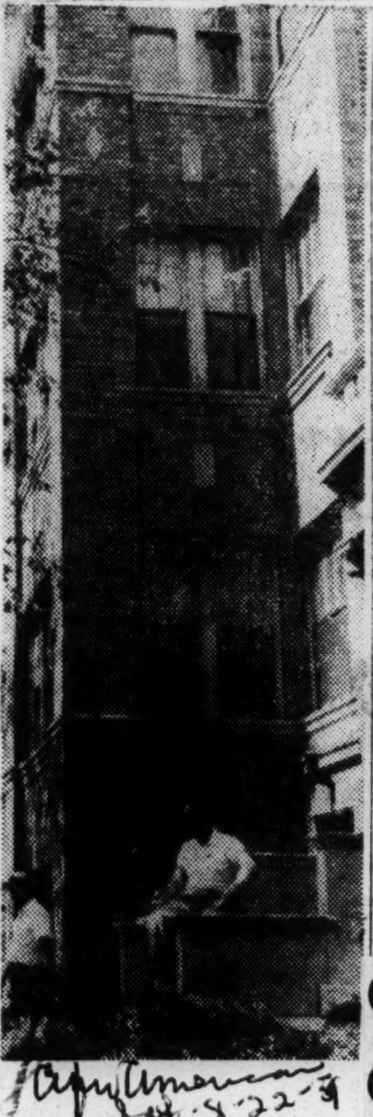
* * *

THE 48 FOOT and 7 mounted officers work out of a temporary headquarters set up in a garage in the rear of the Hargrave home at 4338 W. Jackson Blvd.

All the arrested persons have been held on $2,500 bail for an Aug. 18 hearing.

Meantime, Harry Gaynor, real estate man who sold the property to the Hargraves, has also received threats and his office is under police guard around the clock.

There were just a handful of colored residing in the trouble area at the taking of the 1950 census but now hundreds of colored people and Southern whites live there.



Afro American Sat. 8-22-59

THIS HOME, costing family $29,000, is one protesting whites sought to keep the Joshua Hargraves from moving into.

BRAVE TENANT is Mrs. Carrie Green, who with husband Charles and two childrn, are renting a flat from the embattled Hargrave family.

End Of Tensions Seen In Voiding Housing Bias

Birmingham World

Birmingham Ala.

Wed. 11-11-59

CHICAGO — (NNPA) — Racial tensions here would be eased by outlawing racial discrimination in housing, Prof. Harris Wofford, Jr., of the University of Notre Dame declared Monday at a meeting of the City Club of Chicago in the Central YMCA.

Urging enactment of an anti-discrimination housing ordinance, Wofford asked, "is Chicago not a city and is Illinois not a state where public opinion makes such a forward step possible."

38c

Such an ordinance, he said, would help eliminate the "mutually unsatisfactory system of blockbusting" by which colored persons now obtain better housing "with the consequent uprooting of adjacent white neighborhoods.

Wofford reviewed for club members the report of the United States Civil Rights Commission issued in September. As legal assistant to the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame and a commission member, he attended the body's hearings throughout the country.

The homes would average $30,000 in sales price. Two model homes are being built. None has been sold thus far.

Poll Taken In Deerfield On Mixing

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

DEERFIELD, Ill. (AP) — Residents of Deerfield were polled unofficially Saturday on whether they favor or oppose an integrated housing project proposed for their all-white community.

Sun. 12-6-59

The survey is being made by teams of citizens at the behest of the North Shore Residents Assn. They are traveling from house to house, handing out printed ballots.

Harold C. Lewis, head of the association, said the ballots will be counted when the poll is completed Sunday night and the results announced then.

38c

The controversy stems from plans for an integrated subdivision on the western edge of Deerfield, a community of some 10,000 population 15 miles northwest of Chicago.

The Progress Development Corp plans to build 51 homes, each in the $30,000 price class, and offer 10 to 12 of them for sale to Negroes.

Lewis, who is in the investment business, said many residents feel they were hoodwinked because village officials had no information on the interracial nature of the project when they issued the building permit.

Chicago Suburbanites Plan Opposition To Integration

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

DEERFIELD, Ill. (AP) — Citizens opposed to a racially integrated subdivision in this area made plans Tuesday to organize opposition.

Wed. 12-2-59

Harold C. Lewis, chairman of a committee of opponents, said members of his group will begin a survey of residents of Deerfield and nearby communities Wednesday night.

The aim is to build up support of their stand.

38c

Deerfield, population 8,000, is 15 miles northwest of Chicago.

It is the home of residents in the upper middle class and only a few miles from Lake Forest, the richest of the well-off suburbs in Chicago's North Shore region.

No Negro ever has lived in Deerfield.

But the Progress Development Corp. plans to construct 51 homes in a subdivision on the western edge of Deerfield, and to sell 10 or 12 of them to Negroes. The Negroes, under the plan, would be on the same economic and cultural level as their white neighbors.

Chicago Most Residentially Segregated City

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

Post-Herald
B'ham Ala
Sept. 14 59
P. 14

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Chicago, home of Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), has bene identified as the most residentially segregated city in America.

Nor is it surprising that racial incidents occur there often.

Not only did the final report of the Civil Rights Commission so state, but it added that Northern cities have set the pattern for segregation in housing.

Southern cities, said the report, are following the lead of big, Northern cities.

This statement, largely overlooked in all the barbs aimed at voting and the South, is found on Page 365 of the commission report.

"It is interesting to note," said the report, "that (housing maps) show more racial concentration in Northern cities and more dispersion of nonwhites in the Southern cities . . . the fact that Negroes and whites have lived peacefully in close proximity in the South, even if the Negro homes have been former slave or servant quarters on back alleys, is not without significance.

South Following Lead

'But, increasingly," the report adds, "Southern cities as they develop and grow are following the established Northern pattern of a central concentration of nonwhites, ringed by outlying white areas . . .

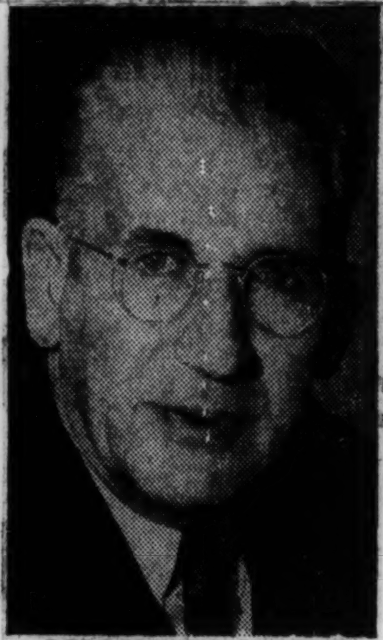
30c

"The general metropolitan residential pattern is shown by Chicago—now said, on the basis of census tracts, to be the most residentially segregated city in America. The core of the present so-called black belt in Chicago existed in 1910. The Negro community has expanded successively from this inner core into new segregated areas adjacent to it."

The report found that much the same pattern exists in New York despite city and state policy against it.

Douglas, along with Sens. Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.) and Kenneth Keating (R., N. Y.) has been one of the prime pushers for civil rights.

The commission found that New York, until 1914, had Negroes living in almost every census tract. This changed over the years because of "the great postwar migration from the South and the development of allwhite suburbs."



REPRESENTS CHICAGO
—Sen. Paul Douglas.

Tensions Cited

"It is not surprising," said the commission, "that Chicago is a city of strong racial tensions. The frustrations and resentments of Negroes confined largely to bad housing in slums or blighted neighborhoods, and of white people caught in the path of Negro expansion who find themselves uprooted by the transition, are always simmering.

"They erupt frequently in incidents of racial violence and occasionally race riots . . .

"Between 1956 and 1958 there were 256 reported incidents of racial violence, including five deaths and 38 cases of arson. Of these, 176 were attacks by whites on Negroes, 53 were attacks by Negroes on whites."

In its recommendations on housing—and it found that integrated housing is not an issue in the South — the commission said the need is not for integrated housing.

Then, taking a line from the now rebuffed Southern educational policy of separate but equal, the commission declared:

"(The need) is for equal opportunity to secure decent housing."

Race 'Block-Busting' In Chicago

B'ham News
B'ham Ala
Sept 10 1959
P. 10

The Chicago Daily News is performing a service for far more than its own readers in presenting, as it currently is doing, a series of articles exposing the "block-busting" tactics being used by shrewd realty operators in that lakefront city.

What is happening is simple. White or Negro operators, or both working together, scout an area which is "fringe," bordering on the Negro "ghetto" area but apparently tending to drop in quality steadily. They have used various devices for planting a fear in the minds of white owners of such houses, and relatively small apartment buildings, that Negroes surreptitiously have been maneuvering to buy into the section. Sometimes devious methods are used to induce a first house owner on a block to dispose of his home. The white owner may or may not know that he is selling to a Negro; sometimes deliberately a white owner is misled into thinking the agent—operator—has produced a potential white buyer, but later the purchaser turns up as colored. Another tactic appears to have been to buy a house or apartment building and place it in a trust; at a later time the house is marketed—to a Negro.

When even one Negro becomes owner of a home in a given block, it becomes relatively easy to induce other white owners to move. While *The Daily News* naturally is in favor of integration, it concedes in this series that "natural" integration is being foiled because when Negroes do move in, in growing numbers, the whites "panic" and begin selling, moving out, leaving the block involved increasingly populated by Negroes.

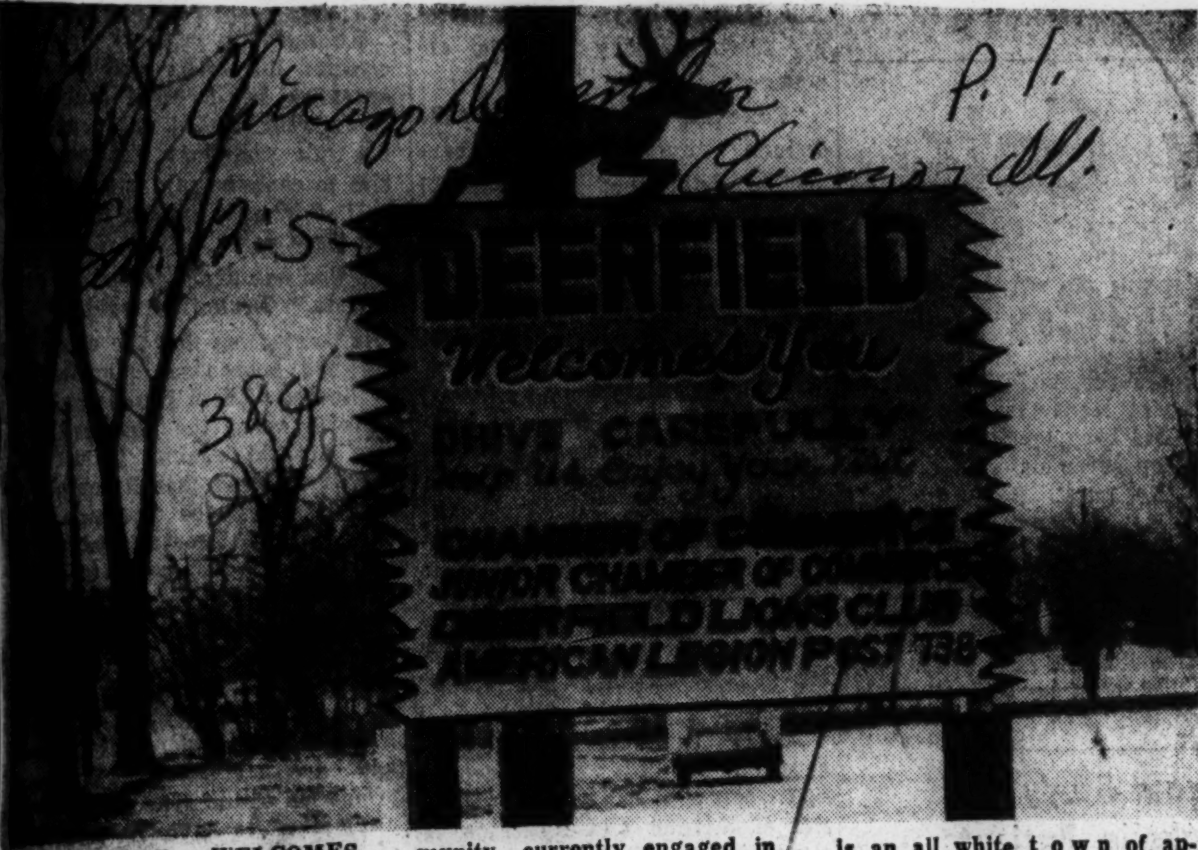
"City officials," it reports, "and other authorities, with few exceptions, do virtually nothing. The profits are high." Just now high is clear from specific cases cited. One apartment of three flats was bought up by operators for $27,500 and was later sold for $38,000. Another in the same block was bought for $26,500 and was sold to three Negroes for $37,500.

Interestingly, Julian A. Black, called a "policy wheel baron" by *The Daily News*, owns a firm which has been involved in such transactions. Black, a Negro, is a former comanager of ex-boxer Joe Louis.

The Daily News has laid no stress on what we consider to be the important conclusion from this situation. It is, of course, that whites do not want—in Chicago or anywhere else—to live among Negroes. *The Daily News* deplores extension of the "ghetto." But while the quality of such temporarily mixed, ultimately all-Negro districts may be relatively high—not a slum-type "ghetto"—the undeniable fact is that when Negroes begin moving into any given district, North or South, the white people in vast majority promptly begin moving somewhere else.

In the South, development of good new housing for Negroes is steadily going on, as can be pointed out right here in Birmingham. In the North, however, where separateness is so much deplored in print and by speech, builders apparently do not dare openly to go about building new housing intended exclusively for Negroes. Thus the transfer of older housing at a loss, often, to the whites, at high premium to the Negroes who want something better.

Once more it can be seen that housing opportunities for aspiring Negroes are far better in the South and that so-called integration in the North is a naked sham.



Chicago Defender P.1. Chicago Ill.
12-5-5
38c

"DEERFIELD WELCOMES YOU" begins the sign which motorists approaching suburban Chicago community, currently engaged in a hassle over a proposed integrated housing development. Deerfield, at present, is an all white town of approximately 10,000 persons. (Defender Photo)

Deerfield Integration Furor Puts Town On Map

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill.

By JIM FOREE

Sat 12-5-59. P.1. 38c

Deerfield, Ill.

"Deerfield Welcomes You," a sign posted at the eastern trance to the northshore village, apparently does not ve reference to Negroes, judging from the uproar which greeted plans to build an integrated housing subdivision Deerfield.

lthough most of the residents not come out and say they op- e the plan because it includes groes, it is implied.

ost of them say they fear a in property values and at they consider the manner which the developers moved to Deerfield.

J. FIRM

An announcement two weeks go by the Progress Development orporation, a subsidiary of the Modern Community Developers of Princeton, N. J., that it planned to build an interracial subdivision in Deerfield touched off the controversy.

Prior to the announcement and the uproar which followed most Negroes had only a vague idea where Deerfield was.

A Chicago Defender reporter and a photographer visited the village to get a better understanding of the people and the town.

INTERVIEWS LEADERS

The reporter interviewed Norris Stilphen, village manager; Father Jack D. Parker, of St. Gregory's Episcopal church; the Rev. Eugene Wykle, of Bethlehem church, and Mrs. Pettis, editor of the weekly Deerfield Review.

Maine-born Stilphen said he is not opposed to integration and doesn't believe that most of the people of Deerfield are. Stilphen is a newcomer, having come to the village around the first of October.

VILLAGERS SPEAK

Stilphen stated that the Deerfield board is trying now to gather facts on the situation. He asserted that on Monday night the developers were allowed to explain their project at a meeting in the Village Hall.

The following evening, the villagers were given an opportunity to state their views on the proposed integrated housing development. Some 500 persons reportedly attended this meeting which was held in a Deerfield elementary school.

The session was said to have been a stormy one, with some persons shouting opposition to the development in no uncertain terms.

Opponents of the integrated subdivision said they fear a loss in property values, or object to what they consider the manner in which the developers entered Deerfield.

However, those close to the situation said it is hard to tell whether or not these are the true reasons, or merely a cover up for prejudice.

PRIEST TALKS

Father Parker said that if the villagers could be assured that they won't lose any money in their property, it might end their fears.

The priest pointed out that the population of Deerfield is somewhat transitory. Many of the men work for companies which might transfer them to another city on short notice.

Father Parker said that many of the villagers fear that they might have to leave the town during a period when property values might go down, and, thus sustain a loss.

SUPPORTED PLAN

Father Parker, along with other ministers of the village, has supported the plan. He said, however, he recognizes the fears of the residents.

Rev. Wykle said he has supported the project in a church announcement and a sermon.

Mrs. Pettis, newspaperwoman and resident of Deerfield for some 50 years, said that the villagers are not opposed to integration but resent having outsiders come into their town and forcing something on them without consulting them.

However, most of those interviewed said the plan probably would not have been supported even if the villagers had been told of it beforehand.

NEGROES WOULD BE ACCEPTED

38c

Some of the villagers are quoted as saying they believe that Negroes who move into the village as individuals would be accepted.

In a letter to the editor of the Deerfield Review, Donald Keller, member of the Deerfield Park board, expressed this idea. He said in part:

"There are those who would have the people of Deerfield think that this whole question is one of the entrance of one or more Negro families to our community. This is absolutely untrue. . .

"I feel certain that if a Negro family purchased a home and moved into the community of Deerfield — on their own — this would cause no more concern than the many other transients of race or creed who move into and out of our village. . ."

30 MILES FROM CITY

Located some 30 miles north of Chicago, Deerfield has a population of about 10,000 upper-middle class persons. The village is situated between the Tri-State tollway on the west and the Eden Expressway on the east.

Most of the villagers work in the Chicago area. There are only two factories in the village.

About 80 per cent of the young people of Deerfield either attend college or plan to.

The community is highly literate and its citizens take a lively interest in civic affairs.

Settled in 1835, Deerfield was incorporated in 1903. It is run by a village board of trustees. The village manager is the executive officer.

Deerfield has a police force, which includes a chief, two captains and eight officers. Chief David Petersen is head of the force.

There is a voluntary fire force.

Like most suburbs, Deerfield has grown in leaps and bounds during the past 10 years. This growth can be seen in the contrast in its homes. In the older neighborhoods, the houses mostly are frame, while in the newer ones, they are of brick or a combination of the two.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE

Huge trees which line the sidewalk of the older areas lend a picturesque atmosphere to the village.

The planned integrated subdivision is located in the new section of the village. While many of the villagers have voiced opposition to the development, some have welcomed the project. In a letter to the editor, John E. Lemmon

"Most every objector's reason for objection is 'it will lower property values.' This country is founded on freedom of religion and it is certainly within everyone's right to worship as they see fit.

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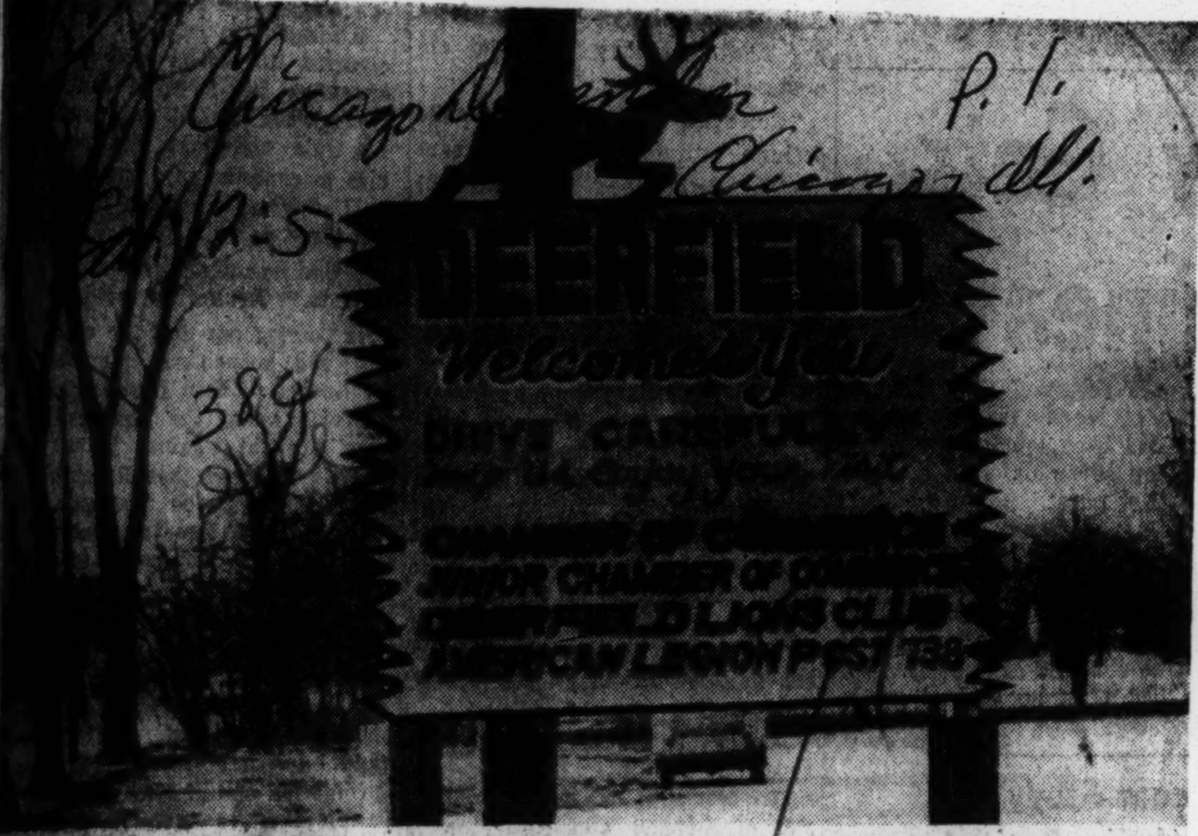
Chicago Defender P. 1.
Chicago, Ill.
12-5-59
38C



"DEERFIELD WELCOMES YOU" begins the sign which greets motorists approaching this suburban Chicago community, currently engaged in a hassle over a proposed integrated housing development. Deerfield, at present, is an all white town of approximately 10,000 persons. (Defender Photo)

Deerfield Integration Furor Puts Town On Map

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

By JIM FOREE

Sat. 12-5-59. P. 1. 38C

Deerfield, Ill.

"Deerfield Welcomes You," a sign posted at the eastern entrance to the northshore village, apparently does not have reference to Negroes, judging from the uproar which has greeted plans to build an integrated housing subdivision in Deerfield.

Although most of the residents do not come out and say they oppose the plan because it includes Negroes, it is implied.

Most of them say they fear a loss in property values and what they consider the manner in which the developers moved into Deerfield.

N. J. FIRM

An announcement two weeks ago by the Progress Development corporation, a subsidiary of the Modern Community Developers of Princeton, N. J., that it planned to build an interracial subdivision in Deerfield touched off the controversy.

Prior to the announcement and the uproar which followed most Negroes had only a vague idea where Deerfield was.

A Chicago Defender reporter and a photographer visited the village to get a better understanding of the people and the town.

INTERVIEWS LEADERS

The reporter interviewed Norris Stilphen, village manager; Father Jack D. Parker, of St. Gregory's Episcopal church; the Rev. Eugene Wykle, of Bethlehem church, and Mrs. Pettis, editor of the weekly Deerfield Review.

Maine-born Stilphen said he is not opposed to integration and doesn't believe that most of the people of Deerfield are. Stilphen is a newcomer, having come to the village around the first of October.

VILLAGERS SPEAK

Stilphen stated that the Deerfield board is trying now to gather facts on the situation. He asserted that on Monday night the developers were allowed to explain their project at a meeting in the Village Hall.

The following evening, the villagers were given an opportunity to state their views on the proposed integrated housing development. Some 500 persons reportedly attended this meeting which was held in a Deerfield elementary school.

The session was said to have been a stormy one, with some persons shouting opposition to the development in no uncertain terms.

Opponents of the integrated subdivision said they fear a loss in property values, or object to what they consider the manner in which the developers entered Deerfield.

However, those close to the situation said it is hard to tell whether or not these are the true reasons, or merely a cover up for prejudice.

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38c 1959

Chicago "Tops" In Housing Segregation

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.

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38c
Sat. 3-21-59

The report was made to the Illinois Advisory Committee of the ederal Civil Rights Commission.

Because of discriminatory practices, the report said, colored families occupy the greatest share of substandard housing. The report said that colored people, who in 1957 were 20 per cent of the city's population, occupied 18 per cent of the total dwelling units and 37 per cent of all substandard dwellings. Only 12 per cent of all units occupied by white residents were substandard, it asserted.

The report said that while poverty and self-segregation have some effect on the development of colored communities, "restrictive action on the part of the real estate fraternity is the major force behind the maintenance of the colored ghetto."

UNFAIR PROFITS

Edwin C. Berry, league executive director, told the league's ministerial council when he reviewed the report that real estate operations who "maniuplate the housing harket along racial lines are able to reap great and unfair profits by keeping colored people segregated."

Berry said there has been no concerted effort by city leaders to promote an open housing market for minority groups.

Among other obstacles facing colored people, the report cited what it termed the reluctance of major financial institutions to finance housing for colored families outside restricted areas, and the failure of the Federal Housing Administration to withhold financial aid from builders of segregated or closed occupancy developments.

38c

The report also charged that the relocation agencies directing urban renewal plans have relocated residents on the basis of white and colored markets. Because the majority of those displaced are colored, the report said, the already overcrowded ghetto is forced to absorb even more people.

Urge U.S. To Help End Jim-Crow Housina Here

38c
Defender
Chicago
Sat 5-23-59

The federal government was urged to take a hand in the solving of Chicago's housing problems at hearings conducted by the Federal Commission on Civil Rights today.

Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, said that "Until there is action by lovernment on all levels to prevent discrimination in housing, Negroes will continue to occupy thet greatest share of substandard housing in the city, get the least for their housing dollar and experience all the other social evils that accompany slum living."

Appearing as an expert witness, Berry urged the government to offer leadership to solving Chicago's housing problem by denying financial aid to any housing program that practices discrimination or segregation in building or relocation.

"As the prime dispenser of aid to public housing, the U. S. government could exert a great force for the creation of a free and open housing study, the executive disist that all housing constructed by public authorities or private industry with public funds be equally accessible to all Americans."

Quoting figures from a recen housing study, the executive director pointed out that Negroes who in 1957 were 20 per cent of the population, occupied 18 per cent of the total dwelling units in the city and 37 per cent of all the sub - standard dwellings.

In contrast, only 12 per cent of all units occupied by whites were sub - standard.

38c

"In Chicago," Berry continued, "color even indicates how far your housing dollar will go." A study of a neighborhood in the Hyde Park area showed that Negroes pay 30 - 50 per cent more for their rented shelter than whites for similar space. This 'color tax' is even more apparent when Negroes purchase homes in 'changing areas'.

"Research or contract sales conducted by the League in several neighborhoods indicates differ - ences of from 60 to 120 per cent in the price a white owner gets for his house when he sells and what the Negro buyer pays.

In his testimony, the agency director mentioned these other ob - stacles to Negroes seeking decent housing beyond the walls of the ghetto:

Major financial institutions are reluctant to finance housing for Negroes in any area that is not presently Negro or in the process of changing from white to Negro.

Relocation agencies working within the framework of the city's urban renewal plans have followed the practice of relocating on the basis of two markets, one for whites and another for Negroes.

Since the overwhelming majority of people displaced by urban renewal are Negro, the already crowded ghetto must attempt to absorb even more people. Urban renewal operating in a pattern of racial segregation like this serves to fortify and intensify residential segregation, overcrowding and slum development.

Racial Disturbance Quieted In Chicago

Commercial Appeal

4,000 Protest Sale Of Building To Negroes

Sat. 8-8-59

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—(UPI)—Police mounted a 24-hour guard Friday around a three-flat building where crowds gathered two nights in a row in a racial disturbance.

Police arrested 13 persons Thursday night and early Friday after about 4,000 milled around the flats to protest the reported purchase of the building by Negroes. The building is in a white neighborhood.

38c

More than 175 policemen were called out to quell the crowd after pop bottles were hurled at the building. Most persons left the area after Capt. James Hackett, deputy chief of the uniformed police, threatened to arrest everyone who refused to do so.

38c

It was the second disturbance in 24 hours in the West Side neighborhood. An emergency squad of 75 policemen Wednesday night dispersed 1,500 persons.

Six Hansberrys Sue City For $1 Million

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 6-27-59

p. 1

Six members of the Hansberry family, including award-winning playwright Lorraine Hansberry, Wednesday filed a motion for reinstatement of a $1 million suit against the city of Chicago, Mayor Richard Daley, and other city officials.

The suit was dismissed by agreement of all parties last year; however, the plaintiffs charge that the defendants failed to live up to the agreement.

A hearing on the motion for reinstatement is scheduled for July 1 before Federal Judge Joseph Sam Perry.

Besides Lorraine Hansberry, other plaintiffs in the case are Carl A. Hansberry, Nannie L. Hansberry, Perry Hansberry, Mamie Hansberry and Juanita Hansberry.

TO AMEND SUIT

In addition to the city and Mayor Daley, other defendants are George L. Ramsey, building commissioner and Alex H. Zimmerman, deputy building commissioner.

Atty. Robert Tucker, who represents the plaintiffs, said he also is seeking to amend the original suit to include Chief Justice Raymond Drymalski of Municipal court and Judge Joseph A. Power of Building court as defendants.

Tucker further stated he is trying to have certain provisions of the Building court declared unconstitutional.

The $1 million law suit was filed against the defendants in the wake of 42 suits filed in 1958 against one or more of the plaintiffs alleging violations in seven pieces of property owned by the plaintiffs.

Defender

The suit alleges a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiffs of their liberty and property without due process of law and to deny them equal protection of the laws by means of unreasonable and capricious mass inspections and by arbitrary and malicious abuse of the state power through unwarranted multiple prosecutions.

Sat. 6-27-59

ASK PROGRESS REPORTS

Plaintiffs asked the U. S. District court to take jurisdiction of the case and over the property for some 18 months and to let the plaintiffs make periodic progress reports.

The plaintiffs also sought a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from prosecuting the 42 suits and from making statements describing the property as slums.

They sought $1 million damages.

Atty. Tucker said the suit was dropped after the defendants agreed to allow the plaintiffs reasonable time to make repairs on the property and to not start any new litigation on the properties.

The attorney asserted the defendants broke this agreement.

CHICAGO PRODDED ON NEGRO HOUSING

Times N.Y.C.

New York

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 6—Religious leaders urged special programs today to help Negroes and other minority groups in housing.

Thurs. 5-7-59

They appeared before a subcommittee of the Civil Rights Commission, which ended hearings on Chicago's housing and segregation problems.

Th Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, and subcommittee chairman, reported "some progress." He urged the community to bring "all intelligence to bear" toward solving the problems.

A statement by the Most Rev. Albert G. Meyer, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago, was read.

"We must eliminate the housing shortage for Negroes," he declared. "We must have community organization to insure that Negroes do gain access to our communities, but not to the degree that we merely extend the boundaries of the racial ghetto."

Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch, director of the Chicago Federation Union of American Hebrew Congregations, called for a "revamping" of the public housing program.

RACE TROUBLE SPOT REVISITED

Times-Picayune

Project Area in Chicago Quiet Under 'Truce'

New Orleans, La.

(Chicago Daily News Service)

CHICAGO — Trumbull Park isn't a place where Negroes and whites live as neighbors in perfect peace. But it isn't a matter of open conflict anymore, either.

Six years ago, the first Negro family was moved into the federal housing project on Chicago's South Side.

Thurs. 8-6-59

Sec. p. 12

What happened was headlines, throughout the world.

Not the welcome kind of headlines the city got when it unrolled a red carpet for Queen Elizabeth II.

The carpet in Trumbull Park was hate-red, wall-to-wall mobs.

STILL NOT INTEGRATED

Trumbull Park project today looks the same—red brick row houses and apartment buildings, lawns and flower-gardened courtyards, surrounded by a community of modest homes.

But where, once, 1200 policemen in a single day stood guard to prevent violence, you can spend several hours without seeing one.

The Negroes are not integrated, not an integral part of the community.

But Herschel Malcolm, one of the 40 Negro adults living in the project, said:

"I haven't heard of any incidents in months," said Herschel Malcolm, 33, who with his wife and three children moved into the project three years ago.

"And the people don't seem as hostile as at first."

A Negro mother of six children feels less hostility, too, but added:

"We don't walk around the neighborhood. We go through it in our car. And we tell our children to avoid the park."

PARK FOR WHITES ONLY

The city park—Trumbull Park, its playground, swimming pool, fieldhouse—is filled with children these hot summer days—white children.

Some 60 Negro children live in the project, with a "gentleman's agreement" enforced by their parents to ignore the park.

Much of the early violence centered around Negro attempts to use the park.

"We try to be diplomatic," explained the mother, who has lived for five years in the project. "We don't want to force ourselves on anyone. We just want a decent place for our kids."

A middle-aged white mother in the project voiced the sentiments of most residents:

"I believe in live and let live. It's the home owners, not the people in the project, who cause the trouble.

"The Negroes and we are here for the same purpose — decent, cheap housing. I don't mix, but I don't try to hurt another human being."

'BETTER THAN LAST PLACE'

Mrs. Marilyn Commodore, 20, moved into the project three months ago with her husband, William, and two small children.

"We're happy here," she said. "It's been peaceful and it's better than where we were," the Negro mother said.

"A white woman was the first here to welcome me. She introduced me to other housewives in the project. We're all friendly."

Her husband, a former semi-professional football player, was challenged to fight by three white men on a Sunday afternoon three weeks ago.

"He said he'd fight them one by one, so they swore at him and drove off," his wife recalled. "That's all that's happened."

Threaten White Agents Who Sold Homes To Negroes

Call 6.26

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 7-24-59

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Two white real estate agents who reportedly made their living by buying homes from whites and reselling them to Negroes at huge profits have received threats on their lives. Earlier this month, another white agent was shot to death on the street.

Police reported that the two real Estate dealers, Joseph Berke, salesman for the Time Real Estate company, and Vito Theodore, received the threats over the telephone. Theodore has an unlisted number.

The day following the July 8 slaying of agent Mario Melchiore, Theodore received a telephone call and was told, "You saw what happened to Mario, you're next."

The same day, Berke received a similar call.

The firms the men work for have been dealing in real estate being transferred from white to Negro ownership.

38c 1959

INDIANA

Restrictions in Housing in North Just as Effective as Segregation In South, Jewish Leader Says

Dispatch Fri. 7-3-59

Oklahoma City, Okla.

American Jewish Congress Official Proposes 5-Point Plan to End Racial Restrictions in Housing

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Rigid policies of exclusion—"just as effective as the segregation laws of the South"—have forced Negroes in the North to live in overcrowded "black belts" that are fast destroying the nation's major cities, an authority on race relations declared here recently.

Will Maslow of New York, general counsel of the American Jewish Congress, said quick action was needed to "break up the racially segregated 'black belts' areas that threaten to transform our cities—bearers of our culture—into a collection of squalid slums."

38z

Mr. Maslow spoke at the annual meeting of the Indianapolis Jewish Comunity Relations Council.

Pointing to the "tremendous flight" of Negroes to the major northern urban centers, Mr. Maslow cited statistics indicating that in the past ten years the fourteen largest metropolitan areas of the country have shown an increase in their Negro populations of some 65 per cent.

"Today there are one million Negroes in New York City—more than any other city in the country," Maslow noted. He said there are more Negroes in Chicago than in Atlanta; more in Detroit than in Birmingham; more in Los Angeles than in Richmond.

38c 1959

IOWA

IOWA CROSS BURNING HITS SALE OF HOME TO NEGROES

Courier

38c

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 29 — The Des Moines Commission on Human Rights announced it will hold a special meeting in a day or two to investigate the burning of a cross on the lawn of a white minister who sold his home to a Negro couple.

The cross, formed by oil-soaked bales of hay, was burned Saturday night on the front lawn of the home of the Rev. Ian J. McCrae, minister of education at the University Christian Church here.

McCrae was out of town when the cross burned and his wife and three children were home alone. The McCraes plan to move to another section of the city Feb. 1.

The minister sold his home in the all-white neighborhood to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Carr, whose reasidence is to be torn down to make room for a freeway.

Malcolm Higgins, executive secretary of the rights commission, said he would call the special meeting in order to draft recommendations on the situation for the City Council.

Des Moines Teen-Agers In Prank

Home Bought by Negro Couple Is Target of Youth

Call

DES MOINES, Iowa. — UPI) — Five teenagers faced charges of burning a cross in front of a Negro couple's intended home in an all - white neighborhood.

The youths, 14 and 15 years old, appeared before juvenile authorities after admitting they fired an oil - soaked hay cross on the lawn of the Rev. Ian J. McCrae, 34, Saturday night.

38c

The clergyman, minister of education at the University Christian church here, had sold his home to a Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Carr, and planned to move to a home nearer the church.

Kansas City
Missouri

Police said one of the boys lived in the neighborhood and "presumably was unhappy about the situation." The other four, they said, "went along with him as a lark."

Jan 1-2-59

The Rev. McCrae, who was in Indianapolis, Ind., at the time of the burning, telephoned home after reading a newspaper account of the incident.

Mrs. McCrae said she told her husband not to return immediately because "the affair, in general, is under control."

P-1

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38c 1959

MASSACHUSETTS

Church Council Pledges Fight On Housing Bias

38c

Daily World

Birmingham Ala

BOSTON, Mass. — (ANP) — The [illegible] Committee of the Boston Council of Churches has unanimously approved a resolution favoring legislation to prohibit discrimination "in the purchase of rental housing units purely on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin."

Rev. James H. Burns, director of the Department of Social Relations for the Massachusetts Council, told the audience at the 35th annual goodwill dinner, at St. Paul's Cathedral, that many misconceptions held by people who favored discrimination in housing should be dispelled.

Sat. 5-14-59

"Rather than lowering property values in the area into which they moved," he asserted, "people from minority groups tended to maintain their homes in such a fashion as to enhance values of the neighborhood."

P. 1

Rev. Burns also countered the argument that crime-breeding followed the movement of minority groups into the suburbs.

"People who move into better neighborhoods," he indicated, "seek to avoid the influence which fosters crime and hence are people who will make good citizens."

Threats Not To Keep Man From Home He Bought

Daily World

38c

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. UPI — A prominent Springfield Negro said Saturday that despite threats he will move into his 28,000 new home in an all- white section of Springfield.

Atlanta Ga

Lindsay B. Johnson Jr., 41-year-old head of the mailing department at the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, said he received telephone threats against moving to the home, on South Branch Parkway.

5-3-59

A rock was hurled Friday into the fresh plaster of the home which will be finished in July.

Johnson is a member of the human relations committee of the Mayors' Citizens Action Commission. The group is headed by another Negro, Dr. Walter English.

Johnson said the first threats came last February when he started to build the home. Two days ago a truckload of sandstone rock was dumped on the lawn, police said Saturday they knew who did it.

Police said the last incident of this kind in Springfield occurred 10 years ago when Dr. Maceo McGoodwin was threatened when he moved into a then -new housing development. Dr McGoodwin since has moved to another all - white neighborhood.

Half a mile from the Johnson's new home lives a Negro dentist, Dr. D. L. K. Fraser, who said he had had no trouble.

Negro Vows To Move into New House

Times Union

38c

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 2 (UPI)—A prominent Springfield Negro said today that despite threats he will move into his new $28,000 home in an all-white section of this city.

Jacksonville Fla

Lindsay B. Johnson Jr., 41-year-old head of the mailing department at the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, said he received telephone threats against moving to the home, on South Branch Parkway.

Sun. 5-3-59

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P. 2

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Plans move into white section—

Massachusetts Negro is threatened, harassed

Birmingham News Ala

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 2—(AP)—A well-known Negro is experiencing telephoned threats and otherwise being harassed as he prepares to move into a white neighborhood where most homes cost $30,000 or more. The incident came to light when a Springfield Union reporter saw a report of malicious mischief at police headquarters and investigated.

News

38c

Sun. 5-3-59

Lindsay B. Johnson, 41, manager of mailing operations for the Eastern States Farmers Exchange and a member of the Springfield Industrial Development Commission, an official city agency, is having a $28,000 home built in South Branch Parkway. Johnson bought the land from a white man.

THE LATEST incident occurred Thursday night when a rock was slammed through a plastic-covered window and into a freshly plastered wall.

P. 6-A

Johnson, emphasizing he is trying to avoid a racial issue, said his lawyer early next week will file a civil suit charging certain South Branch Parkway neighbors are trying to pressure him so that he will not move into his new home.

The 41-year-old Negro also told a reporter some of his prospective neighbors have been wonderful, but a minority has stirred up trouble.

He said he and his wife, a public school teacher, have been named defendants in a $5000 suit charging trespass.

JOHNSON IS a native of Atlanta, Ga., who came here to live when he was about 6.

He gave these as samples of telephone threats he, himself, has received:

"I've just bought a $45,000 home out here. How's it going to look having a bunch of Negroes on the corner? Understand me?"

"Try to move out here and you're going to find it unpleasant. Be smart."

Johnson said a person speaking in a low menacing voice, several times has told his children, 12 and 10 years—"Don't move. Don't move." The caller then disconnects. said Johnson.

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38c

Birmingham Ala

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 2—(AP)—A well-known Negro is experiencing telephoned threats and otherwise being harassed as he prepares to move into a white neighborhood where most homes cost $30,000 or more. The incident came to light when a Springfield Union reporter saw a report of malicious mischief at police headquarters and investigated.

Lindsay B. Johnson, 41, manager of mailing operations for the Eastern States Farmers Exchange and a member of the Springfield Industrial Development Commission, an official city agency, is having a $28,000 home built in South Branch Parkway. Johnson bought the land from a white man.

Sun. 5-3-59

THE LATEST incident occurred Thursday night when a rock was slammed through a plastic-covered window and into a freshly plastered wall.

P. 6-A

Johnson, emphasizing he is trying to avoid a racial issue, said his lawyer early next week will file a civil suit charging certain South Branch Parkway neighbors are trying to pressure him so that he will not move into his new home.

The 41-year-old Negro also told a reporter some of his prospective neighbors have been wonderful, but a minority has stirred up trouble.

He said he and his wife, a public school teacher, have been named defendants in a $5000 suit charging trespass.

JOHNSON IS a native of Atlanta, Ga., who came here to live when he was about 6.

He gave these as samples of telephone threats he, himself, has received:

"I've just bought a $45,000 home out here. How's it going to look having a bunch of Negroes on the corner? Understand me?"

"Try to move out here and you're going to find it unpleasant. Be smart."

Johnson said a person speaking in a low menacing voice, several times has told his children, 12 and 10 years—"Don't move. Don't move." The caller then disconnects. said Johnson.

Negro Family 'Harassed' In White Block

Daily News

Jackson Miss.

Wed 5-27-59

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (UPI)—A carpenter today was ordered to stop harassing a Negro family which is building a $24,000 home in an all-white section of the city.

38c

P. 13

Superior Judge Donald M. McAulay issued a temporary restraining order against Gennaro Capuano on a petition by Lindsay Johnson. A hearing will be held Monday on continuation of the order.

The Johnson family complained Capuano attempted to cut them off from their property by erecting "no trespassing" signs and by moving large boulders into their driveway.

'Bomb me; shoot me — I'm staying'

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 5-9-59

p. 9

38c

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — "They can try to bomb me out. They can shoot me. But I'm moving in and I'm going to stay."

So declared Lindsay B. Johnson, 41-year - old manager of mailing operations for the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, who has been receiving threatening phone calls and been otherwise harassed since he began construction of a $28,000 home on South Branch Parkway.

Mr. Johnson, who is also a member of the Springfield Industrial Development Commission, a city agency, said that some of his prospective neighbors "have been wonderful," but that a minority have stirred up trouble.

* * *

THE LATEST incident in the campaign of some whites in the area to pressure him so that he, his wife and two children will not move into their new home, scheduled for completion in July, occurred on Thursday night when a rock was slammed through a plastic - covered window and into a freshly plastered wall.

In addition, boulders, described by police as "immense" have been dumped into the driveway of the new home.

Mr. Johnson said that he and his wife, a public school teacher, have been named as defendants in a $5,000 lawsuit charging trespass.

* * *

"I'M NOT trying to create a racial issue," he added, "In fact, that's exactly what I don't want to do. I'm trying to work this thing out quietly with my lawyers. All I want to do is to exercise my right to live where I want to.

"My wife and I have saved all our lives for this home. It's something we've always dreamed of. We are going to move in this July."

Mr. Johnson, a native of Atlanta, has lived in Springfield since he was six. He is a veteran of World War II and won the Bronze Star while serving as a member of the 92nd Division in Italy.

Massachusetts And Connecticut Prohibit Housing Discrimination

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 6-10-59

p. 1

38c

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The American Jewish Committee announced this week that on April 22, 1959 and May 12, 1959 respectively, Governors Foster Furcule of Massachusetts and Abraham Ribincoff of Connecticut put their signatures to bills prohibiting racial or religious discrimination in all types of housing, public as well as private.

Thus, Massachusetts and Connecticut became the second and third states to enact legislation barring discrimination in private housing. The measures just enacted in both states extend the ban on discrimination to purely private housing which receives no government aid.

COVERAGE OF THE LAWS

The Massachusetts law applies to "multiple dwellings" and to "contiguously located housing." Multiple dwellings are defined as dwellings occupied as the residence or home of three or more families living independently of each other. Contiguously located housing is defined as housing offered for sale, lease or rental by a person who owns or controls ten or more housing accomodations located on land that is contiguous (exclusive of public streets).

Thus, the Massachusetts measure applies to apartment houses with three or more apartments, and further to one or two family houses if they are part of a development consisting of at least ten housing units.

The Connecticut law covers "any housing accomodation offered for sale or rent that is one of five or more housing accomodations all of which are located on a single parcel of land or parcels of land that are contiguous without regard to roads or streets, or otherwise controls the sale or and all of which any person owns rental thereof."

It will be noted that the coverage of the Connecticut law is in certain respects narrower and in other respects broader than the Massachusetts law. It is narrower inasmuch as it covers multiple dwellings only when such dwellings consist of at least five apartments. On the other hand, it is broader than the Massachusetts law with respect to one and two family housing developments since it applies to groups of five or more such housing units.

Commission orders can be enforced with the help of the courts. Violation of court decrees requiring the compliance with a commission order would constitute contempt of court punishable by imprisonment or fine.

In Connecticut, a violation of the prohibition of discrimination is also a criminal offense punishable by fines up to $300 and imprisonment up to 30 days.

Halt Harassing Of Negro Family

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 6-6-59

p. 3

38c

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The Johnson family complained Capuano attempted to cut them off from their property by erecting "No Trespassing" signs and by moving large boulders into their driveway.

The bill further alleged that Capuano sought to delay construction of their house and delay release by the mortgagor of additional construction funds.

. Johnson recently revealed considerable pressure had been applied to prevent him from building the house.

A NEW ERA

Afro-American

AN EDITORIAL

Baltimore Md.

Sat. 5-23-59

p. 3

38c

The State of Massachusetts has entered a new era of fair housing practices.

~~As of Tuesday~~ a law went into effect making it illegal for an owner, or his agent, to discriminate in the sale or rental of multiple dwellings, consisting of three or more units and in the developments of 10 or more houses if these units are contiguously located.

The law covering private housing was passed by the state Legislature in April. The Legislature passed a law in 1950 which outlawed discrimination and segregation in public housing.

In 1957 the Legislature passed a law against discrimination in publicly-assisted private housing, involving the same types of units as in the 1959 law, but did not give the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination as much jurisdiction.

38c 1959

MISSISSIPPI

NAACP Aide Cites Pressure In Barring White Family

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 4-12-59. P.1.

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — The Mississippi Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged Negroes were "pressureed" into signing a petition to keep a white family from moving into a Negro neighborhood here.

38c

The petition was presented to the county board of supervisors asking that white storekeeper W. J. Garrett, 62, be refused a building permit for a three bedroom home in the Negro community. The NAACP said Garrett had abandoned his building plans before the petition was signed.

Medgar Evers, field secretary for the NAACP in Mississippi, said many of the 82 Negroes who signed the petition "did not know what they were signing." He charged many were "high pressured into signing before they had a chance to read and understand all the contents."

The petition said the signers felt the races should be "segregated as far as possible." Evers said he felt the signers put their names on the document because they felt that if they could not build in a white neighborhood a white man should not be allowed to build in a Negro neighborhood.

Evers also criticized Negro publisher Percy Greene who wrote in an editorial published in the Jackson Advocate, a Negro newspaper, that Negroes "emphatically" do not want racial integration in the schools.

"As long as he is paid by the segregationists you can expect him to say that," Evers said

38c 1959 NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING

Housing group asks Ike to fire Cole

38 c

WASHINGTON

President Eisenhower, in a letter released Monday, was called on by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing to state his position on Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole's reported statement that the Federal Government has no responsibility to end racial segregation in the government's housing programs.

Afro-American

P. 17

Mr. Cole told the press in San Francisco on Nov. 13 that the Government is under no obligation to impose integration on any form of housing that received government aid, and that the Federal housing agencies would continue to observe local segregation laws.

Baltimore

"It is incumbent upon us," reads the letter from NCDH chairman, Algernon D. Black, "to pose this question to you: Do you (the President) approve the reported statements of Administrator Cole? If so, how do you reconcile them with your own pronouncements and our constitutional guarantees?"

Dat. 11-29-58

THE COMMITTEE suggested to Mr. Eisenhower that if Mr. Cole's position does not represent the President's views, a change in personnel in favor of someone standing for the principles the President has enunciated would seem indicated.

The NCDH based its appeal to President Eisenhower on four facts: (1.) his own statements that where the Government is involved, no discrimination will be permitted; (2) court decisions holding segregation laws applying to government unconstitutional; (3) Department of Justice briefs arguing that "racial segregation imposed or supported by law is per se unconstitutional;" and the recent report from the Commission on Race and Housing calling on the Federal Government to eliminate discrimination from its housing programs.

The letter to the President attacked Administrator Cole's actions in "destroying" the housing agency's race relations service "at a time when its knowledge and techniques are most urgently needed."

NCDH concluded, "For the country and the world to believe that Mr. Cole represents you, and your administration does irreparable damage."

38c 1959

NEW JERSEY

Negroes Greeted With Vandal Acts

MORRISTOWN, N.J. (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Johnson, a newlywed Negro couple, found that pioneering can be heartbreaking when they rented an apartment here in an all white neighborhood.

The Johnsons were ready to move in around the first of the year

Vandals got to the place first. They daubbed a crude sign on a kitchen cabinet and another in the bath. Electrical fixtures were torn from walls and ceilings. Doors were nailed up. Plaster of paris was poured down the kitchen sink.

"Everybody said somebody was just trying to scare us and not to be afraid," Mrs. Johnson said "Everybody told us to go ahead and move in."

Neighbors helped them make repairs. New paint and paper were put on the walls. The Johnsons moved into their new home Wednesday.

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
38c
2-26-59
p 1

Housing Discrimination Final Barrier To 'Democratic Life'

By REV. E. M. BOYKIN

TRENTON, N.J.—"Discrimination in housing is today the final barrier to a nation-wide emergence of a wholesome and democratic way of life.

"To the extent that residential segregation is allowed to continue, none of the rights and freedoms which we have fought so hard to achieve can be sustained."

With these charges Jack E. Wood Jr., ripped the national problem of racial discrimination in the field of housing, in a speech before the State Conferences of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Wood is special assistant for housing in the national office of NAACP. He was recently appointed as successor in this division to Madison S. Jones.

HE IS a graduate of Howard University, and has had extensive experience in the field of housing, particularly in the areas of slum clearance, urban re-development and tenant relocation.

He worked for a year as occupancy field director for the Public Housing Administration, and for three years as occupancy supervisor for the Housing Authority, at Tarrytown, New York.

Most recently he was employed by Town Housing Associates in charge of the management and relocation operations of the Morningside Community Center site, New York City.

"The federal government is now the most active single participant in the nation's housing program," he said, in reference to the share which federal authority has in the entire field of home building construction.

With so great a share in housing, it was the speaker's opinion that there should be a commensurate federal responsibility.

"However," he pointed out, "the national responsibility inherent in this leadership hasn't been met.

"As a matter of fact, the conflict and inconsistency of federal housing policies may be said to have contributed more to segregation in housing than any other single factor."

* * *

THE BASIC importance of the housing problem in relation to a racially segregated society was explained by Mr. Wood like this:

"Segregation in housing begets segregated schools, segregated churches and segregated recreational facilities.

"It narrows the scope of employment opportunities and it restricts the social and professional inter-group relationships upon which community development depends."

In spite of offical pronouncements that racial segregation is contrary to the national interest, he indicated that the Public Housing Administration "still follows the laissez faire policy which allows local authorities to enforce segregation, if they so choose."

CONCLUDING HIS remarks on a note of hope and optimism, he said that there has been noteworthy progress in the solution of the nation's housing problem.

"As you know, there are now 12 states with legislation outlawing discrimination in housing. The program reflected in these state statutes has been no mean achievement."

Attorney Herbert H. Tate, chairman of the housing committee of the conference, outlined the steps which have been taken with regard to Levittown and Green Fields, two new housing developments in this state where practices of racial discrimination are charged against the owners.

It is doubtful whether there is adequate state legislation to cover every loophole that may arise in cases like these, he explained.

"These builders are using their own private funds. It will be difficult to convince anyone that they should be restrained in so doing," he said.

"Nevertheless," he observed, "the aspect of this transaction which involves federal investments make it a matter of public concern.

"When hearings are held on these matters in Newark on April 4th, we shall be burdened with the duty of proving a sufficient public interest in housing as a commodity and in federal participation to the extent that racial discrimination may not be allowed in these two projects."

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Baltimore Md.
38c
Sat 4-11-59

Discrimination Halt Ordered At New Jersey Development

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 7-25-59

p. 4B

38C

NEWARK, N. J. (AP) — Morristown Gardens Inc., of Morristown was ordered Thursday to stop discriminating against Negroes in the rental of homes at Franklin Manor.

Education Commissioner Frederick M. Raubinger also ordered Morristown Gardens and its President Bruno I. Fromm, to make available to Reginald K. Smith, a Negro, the first apartment Smith considers suitable when a vacancy occurs.

The order was issued on the complaint of Smith, of Morristown.

A hearing had been called by the division against discrimination of the education department of June 4 after Smith claimed that his application to rent a unit in the development wasn't even considered because he was a Negro.

The order had been prepared before the appellate division of Superior Court Wednesday upheld the state law barring discrimination in housing.

The constitutionality of the law against discrimination had been questioned by attorneys from Morristown Gardens at the June 4 hearing.

They also questioned the commissioner's jurisdiction in the matter because the FHA insured mortgage on the premises had been paid off.

When the alleged act occurs during a period when public assistance is being emjoyed, Raubinger said, the commissioner acquires jurisdiction which "cannot be defeated by a party abandoning FHA financing."

Integrated Homes In Princeton, N. J. Nearly Sold Out

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 6-23-59

P. 3

38C

PRINCETON, N. J. — (ANP) — Only seven homes remain to be sold in the Princeton, N. J. integrated communities of Glen Acres and Maplecrest of the 40 homes, built by Princeton Housing associates, 25 have been sold to whites, eight to Negroes. Eighteen families have already moved in.

Management of Princeton Housing associates is substantially the same as that which built the integrated communities of Concord Park Homes, and Greenbelt Knoll, the awards winning development located near Pennypacker Circle, Philadelphia.

Heading the organization is George E. Otto, Bucks county builder, president; Moris Milgram, president, Modern Community Developers who serves as executive vice president; and Stuart E. Wallace, vice president, MCD, is sales manager.

MCD is the national corporation which has been formed to lend funds and guidance for integrated housing. MCD and associated companies have purchased land of five states, Illinois, Iowa, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Mixed homes in Princeton selling fast

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-6-59

38C

p. 7

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Housing Antibias Law Upheld In New Jersey

Louisville, Ky.

Courier-Journal

38C

Thurs. 7-23-59

p. 3

By The Associated Press

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The Appellate Division of Superior Court ruled that builders of homes financed with F.H.A.-insured mortgages cannot set up all-white communities.

It ordered the State Division Against Discrimination to continue hearing complaints of bias against Levitt & Sons, Inc., of Levittown, N. J., and Green Fields Farm, Inc., of Woodbury.

Builder William J. Levitt has stated publicly he will not sell to Negroes at his 16,000-home project near Burlington. Negroes Willie R. James and Franklin D. Todd of Burlington charged they could not buy homes there because of their race.

Green Fields Corporation, owner of a 600-home project in West Deptford Township, Gloucester County, denied that it barred a Negro couple, Mr. and Mrs. Yuther Gardner of Camden. They filed a complaint.

The decision came one day before a nationwide conference on combating racial and religious discrimination in housing, opening at Rutgers University.

Must Sell Houses To 'Qualified' Negroes – Court

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 7-23-59

p. 1

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TRENTON, N. J. — (UPI) — The appellate division of superior court held Wednesday that New York builder William J. Levitt must sell homes to qualified Negro applicants in his housing development in Burlington County.

The court included in the ruling another housing development, Green Fields Farm, Inc., in Gloucester County. Levitt has built several huge housing projects in eastern states, including one at Levittown, N. Y.

Three Negroes had filed suit against the two developments, claiming they were turned down for racial reasons when they tried to buy homes. The two cases were consolidated by the court.

The appeals court held that a state law barring discrimination in "public assisted" housing covered the Levitt project because Levitt received an insurance guarantee from the federal housing administration.

The two housing developers claimed that their projects were not covered by the state's antidiscrimination law in housing passed in 1957.

Newark Lists Wide Abuses Of Negroes

Herald Tribune

New York

Finds Housing, Rent And Jobs Disparity

Sun. 7-26-59

p. 2

38C

By Edward J. Silberfarb

NEWARK, N. J., July 25.—Rent-gouging and police abuses are two of the evils accompanying the rapid growth of this city's Negro and Puerto Rican population, according to a survey report made public today.

On the bright side, however, the report says that the population shift has been free of racial tension and conflict.

The three-volume, 630-page survey called "Newark—A City in Transition" was prepared at a cost of $30,000 for Mayor Leo P. Carlin's Commission on Group Relations by the Market Planning Corp. of 642 Fifth Ave., New York. The purpose is to aid city officials in promoting equal rights for all groups.

Negro Population Jump

The first volume of the report, made public in April, showed that between 1950 and 1958 the white population dropped from 348,856 to 255,797 while the non-white increased from 68,316 to 142,625. It was estimated that 12,866 Puerto Ricans lived in Newark last year compared to virtually none in 1950.

Volume II examined attitudes of heads of households toward group relations. The final volume summarized the findings and offered recommendations. They covered these areas:

1. Housing, "the most pressing problem area for intergroup relations." The report cites the need of more adequate housing for non-whites and says, "whites fear the encroachment of non-whites on their residential neighborhoods because they consider that a white neighborhood deteriorates with entry of Negroes."

"Pay More Rent"

Also, the report says that almost 75 per cent of the Negroes say they pay more in rent than whites for the same kind of apartments. "The findings strongly, though not conclusively, support the contention that Negroes pay premium rents."

2. The Police Force. "A serious problem exists in Newark in that a substantial segment of the Negro community believes that the police treat members of their race unfairly." They don't indict the police forces as a whole, but rather blame individuals.

3. Schools. Fifty-two per cent of the Negros questioned were satisfied with the extent of integration in the schools. Some twenty-two per cent think that schools in predominantly Negro neighborhoods are inferior to those in white areas.

Facilities "Not As Good"

4. Recreation facilities. "A fair sized minority of Negros assert that playgrounds and other recreational facilities are not as good in Negro as in white neighborhoods."

5. Occupational opportunities The report says that both white and Negros consider employment to be second only to housing as a major problem area for Negros, but adds that the survey took place during the most severe phase of the 1958 recession.

Concerning the discriminatory rents, Mariano J. Rinaldi, Business Administrator, in the absence of Mayor Carlin, said, "Mayor Carlin is well aware of the rent gouging . . . and has alerted the department heads involved to an all-out campaign to halt the damaging practices.

"He has also procured the agreement of the local real estate board to co-operate with him in citing any members who violate their code of ethics in this regard. But he firmly believes that strong rent control law is still the best solution."

Plan Other Steps

Daniel S. Anthony, director of the Commission on Group Relations, said, "We are preparing a program aimed at dispelling the widespread belief that property values decline because Negroes move into the neighborhood." He added that studies have shown that values remain firm if whites don't panic and flee after the first Negro families move in.

The report recommends an investigation of charges concerning police abuses, and the inauguration of a program to better police-Negro relationships. Other recommendations are for a study of alleged inequities in school and recreational facilities.

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"He has also procured the agreement of the local real estate board to co-operate with him in citing any members who violate their code of ethics in this regard. But he firmly believes that strong rent control law is still the best solution."

Plan Other Steps

Daniel S. Anthony, director of the Commission on Group Relations, said, "We are preparing a program aimed at dispelling the widespread belief that property values decline because Negroes move into the neighborhood." He added that studies have shown that values remain firm if whites don't panic and flee after the first Negro families move in.

The report recommends an investigation of charges concerning police abuses, and the inauguration of a program to better police-Negro relationships. Other recommendations are for a study of alleged inequities in school and recreational facilities.

Levittown Development Charged

White Jersey Housing Units in Bias Tests

38c Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWARK, N. J.—In the first test of the constitutionality of the New Jersey Law Against Discrimination as it affects housing, a Superior Court decreed that two all-white housing developments in New Jersey must face charges of violating the state anti-discrimination law.

Judge W. Orvyl Schalick ruled in Woodbury, N. J., that the 15,000-unit Levittown housing development in Burlington County and Green Fields Village in Gloucester County must submit to a hearing before the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination. Both developments have been charged with refusing to sell homes to Negroes.

Sat 3-28-59

JUDGE SCHALICK'S ruling vacated a stay obtained last November by the two housing developers, halting further action on the complaints of discrimination.

Attorneys for Levittown and Green Fields Village had also asked the court to declare the New Jersey anti-discrimination housing law unconstitutional.

It is expected that the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination will proceed with its hearing on the charges of discrimination and issue a ruling in a month. Such a ruling would either dismiss the complaint or call for a cease and desist order that would bar discrimination in the two housing developments and require that Negroes be accepted for occupancy.

4-B

Atty. Julius Wildstein, chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress, represented Yuther Gardner, who charged he had been denied the right to purchase a home in Green Fields Village because of his race.

Complaints charging racial discrimination by Levittown were filed by Willie R. James and Franklin D. Todd of Burlington, N. J. Mr. James was represented by Emerson R. Darnell, attorney for the Southern New Jersey branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Sidney Reitman, counsel for the New Jrsey State Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO).

Mr. Todd was represented by Herbert H. Tate, counsel for the New Jersey branch of NAACP, and Jerome Eisenberg, former chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Law and Social Action of the AJC.

Racial Clause In Urban Renewal Housing Is Removed By Government

38c

State

Knoxville, Tenn

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The federal government decision to stop relocating Negro families displaced by federally assisted urban renewal programs according to race was hailed this week by the NAACP.

The scrapping of the racial reservation stipulation in Section 221 called "a giant step toward establishing full equality under federally-assisted housing," by Jack E. Wood, NAACP special asistant for housing. Mr. Wood addressed the Montclair Clergymen's Club here.

The government's former policy of reserving portions of 221 housing by race was planned, according to federal housing officials, "to meet the needs" of displaced tenants.

8

"However," Mr. Wood continued, "prejudiced builders and local city governments across the nation misinterpreted the stipulation to mean federal approval of segregated housing.

"As a result, many relocation housing developments have been built on a separate, segregated basis," Mr. Wood said.

Fri 4-24-59

Must Band In Ghettoes

Housing Discrimination Called 'Delinquency Key'

38c N. J.

Atlanta World

TRENTON, N. J. — (ANP) — The New Jersey Youth Study Commission has charged here that "housing discrimination appears to be the key to much juvenile delinquency."

At the public hearing recently held, estimony given at the hearing showed that because Negroes and other minority groups can't get middle class housing, they must band themselves together in "ghettos" and slum areas, resulting in all-Negro schools and social hostility.

Atlanta, Ga.

Two major suggestions interested he commission very much. They are for the Governor to call a statewide conference on housing and to strengthen anti - discrimination legislation.

HUMAN RELATIONS

Fri 4-9-59

Executive director of the Trenton Council on Human Relations, Mrs. Jessamine B. Merrill, reported that a survey here in Trenton had shown housing conditions responsible for a higher percentage of delinquency among Negroes and she estimated that 1,200 housing units would be needed to solve the local housing shortage.

P1

She said that the pattern of living in this area is segregated, with "80 percent of the city's Negroes occupying one fourth the living space."

The social expert also testified that 65 per cent of the Negro families have paid less than $4,000 for the properties.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

"As a result of these economic factors and of segregation, the survey found the percentage of substandard housing among the Negro population is four times higher than that for the general population."

The majority of the witnesses at the hearing called for more understanding of minority groups and more sociological training for policemen.

Among the many social experts attending the hearing was Dr. Kenneth Clark of New York's City College, who said that prejudiced policemen sometimes help create higher delinquency rates for Negroes and Puerto Ricans by looking for truants in the minority races and religions.

A reply to Dr. Clark's statement was submitted by Howard Delvaney, director of the N. J. Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews by - "If police practices are lax, it reflects the attitudes of the community and if there is police brutality, it is because the people give their tacit approval," he said.

Atlanta Daily

NEWARK WHITES MOVE AWAY FROM NEGROES

38c N. J.

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala

Newark, N.J., now has about the same proportion of Negroes in its population as does Montgomery.

White residents are fleeing to the suburbs, and only 15 per cent of them say they would accept Negroes as close personal friends.

These are some of the things revealed in an opinion-sampling survey in Newark, as reported by U.S. News and World Report issue of April 20.

The study revealed that Newark's Negro population has risen by 108 per cent since 1950, and now totals 35 per cent of the city's residents.

Sun 4-19-59

Montgomery's proportion of Negroes in its population is 37 per cent, down 7 percentage points from 1940 and 3 points from 1950.

Another northern city, Gary, Ind., is right behind Montgomery, with more than 36 per cent of its population Negro.

The Newark survey disclosed that two-thirds of the white people in Newark oppose the idea of Negroes moving into white neighborhoods. And more than half of the whites plan to move to the suburbs or to leave the Newark area.

p 4A

Fifteen per cent of the Newark whites interviewed said they did not want to have anything to do with Negroes, and and another 65 per cent said they would accept Negores only as speaking acquanitances.

38c N. J.

But 75 per cent of the Negroes questioned said they would be willing to have whites as personal friends.

The survey also showed that the number of white residents in the central city had declined from 348,856 in 1950 to 255,797 in 1958.

Most whites and a third of the Negroes questioned thought property values would go down when Negroes move into a white neighborhood.

N. J. Development Ordered To Cease Discrimination

News Courier

NEWARK, N.J. (AP —Morristown Gardens Inc. of Morristown was ordered Thursday to stop discriminating against Negroes in the rental of homes at Franklin Manor.

Jun 17-26 59

38C

Education Commissioner Frederick M. Raubinger also ordered Morristown Gardens and its president, Bruno L. Fromm, to make available to Reginald K. Smith, a Negro, the first apartment Smith considers suitable when a vacancy occurs.

Charleston, S.C.

The order was issued on the complaint of Smith, of Morristown.

P. 8-A

A hearing had been called by the Division Against Discrimination of the Education Department on June 4 after Smith claimed that his application to rent a unit in the development wasn't even considered because he was a Negro.

The order had been prepared before the Appellate Division of Superior Court Wednesday upheld the state law barring discrimination in housing.

The constitutionality of the law against discrimination had been questioned by attorneys from Morristown Gardens at the June 4 hearing.

Jersey Pushes Negro Pleas On Housing

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

TRENTON, N.J. (AP) — The State will speed up action against two builders accused of discriminating against Negroes.

Fri 11-20-59

Atty. Gen. David D. Furman said Thursday the state Supreme Court will allow state discrimination division hearings while the high tribunal considers appeals from a lower court order.

P. 16

Three Negro couples have filed discrimination complaints against Levitt & Sons., Inc., developer of a 16,000 community in Burlington County, and Green Fields Farm Inc., developer of Green Fields Village in Gloucester County.

38C

The division has tried to hold hearings since June, 1958, but the builders got court orders blocking to action while they contested the legality of the hearings.

N.J.

The division has tentatively scheduled hearings in the Levitt case for Nov. 23 and 24 and for Green Fields Nov. 30. The Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments Dec. 21.

The Supreme Court is considering an appeal from the ruling of the appellate division of Superior Court, which held that anti-discrimination laws apply to housing developments built with government-insured loans to buyers.

Furman said Green Fields already has sold all its homes to whites and Levitt has sold more than 2,000 homes.

Deputy Atty. Gen. Lee A. Holley said the state also wanted to speed up the proceedings because one key witness has been transferred to Korea and another is on orders to Korea.

One more loss will convince owner to mix Levittown

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

TRENTON, N.J.

If Levittown loses the Dec. 21 round in its fight to stay lily-white, it will throw in the towel and sell homes to two colored buyers.

12-5-59.

Attorneys for the builders, Levitt and Sons, agreed that if, on Dec. 21, the New Jersey Supreme Court rules that the state's 1957 anti-discrimination law is valid, they won't fight it any more.

P. 1.

The case is in the state supreme court on Levitt's appeal from a lower court decision that the law is valid and that Levitt must sell to William R. James and Franklin D. Todd.

38C N.J.

Attorneys for the two prospective buyers contend that since mortgage payments on all Levittown homes are guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, the project is then bound by the anti-discrimination law.

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38C, N.J.

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Jersey Levittown To Sell to Negroes If Law Is Upheld

The New York Times

New York

Fri 11-27-59

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Nov. 26—If New Jersey's Anti-Discrimination Law in housing is upheld by the State Supreme Court, Levitt & Sons, Inc., the builder of Levittown, N. J., will sell houses to two Negroes who charged they had been barred.

P. 31

The transaction would be carried out without the customary hearing before the State Division Against Discrimination. Any such hearing would require proof that Levitt & Sons did in fact discriminate against the two Negroes.

38C

Julius Wildstein, counsel for the two plaintiffs, announced today that lawyers for both sides and State Attorney General David D. Furman, representing the agency, had agreed yesterday to waive the hearing scheduled for Monday.

N.J.

On Dec. 21 in Trenton the Supreme Court will hear arguments on the constitutionality of a 1957 statute that prohibits discrimination in publicly assisted housing.

The complainants, William R. James and Franklin D. Todd, argue that since the Federal Housing Administration has agreed to guarantee mortgage payments for the Levittown development, that the project is bound by the anti-discrimination law. The builder maintains it is not covered by the law, which it says applies only to quasi-public or public housing. A lower court ruling held that the builder's argument was not valid.

Integration?

Levittown May Let Down Bar

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa

NEWARK, N.J.—Two Negroes who charged that they have been barred by the controversial builders of Levittown, N.J., may be on the verge of being sold homes in the development.

If New Jersey's Anti-discrimination Law is upheld by the State Supreme Court, Levitt and Sons Inc., builder of the development, said it will sell homes to William R. James and Franklin D. Todd, the complainants.

12-5-59

P. 10.

Both men, through their counsel, Julius Wildstein, argue that since the Federal Housing Administration has agreed to guarantee mortgage payments for the Levittown development, the project is bound by the anti-discrimination law.

38C N.J.

12-5-59.

THE BUILDER, at the same times, maintains the development is not covered by the law, which, it says, applies only to quasi-public or public housing. Earlier, a lower court ruling held that the builder's argument was not valid.

On Dec. 21 in Trenton, the Supreme Court will hear arguments on the constitutionality of a 1957 statute that prohibits discrimination in publicly assisted housing.

If the Anti-discrimination Law is upheld, the builders of Levittown have agreed to sell to the Negroes. The transaction would be carried out without the customary hearing before the State Division Against Discrimination.

38c 1959

NEW PALTZ FIGHT ON HOUSING URGED

Times

Six on Faculty Ask College to Battle Discrimination by Village Residents

New York, N.Y.

By ROBERT ALDEN

Special to The New York Times.

38c

N.Y.

Jun. 7-26-59

p. '58

NEW PALTZ, N. Y., July 25 —Six faculty members have petitioned the president of New Paltz State Teachers College to fight housing discrimination here.

The six are members of the college's social science department. They said in a memorandum to Dr. William J. Haggerty, their president, that two faculty members were having "serious trouble obtaining housing because of racial discrimination."

The memorandum, given to Dr. Haggerty yesterday, said that "one of these faculty members has gone through over fifteen experiences recently in which he has been refused housing which had been clearly available."

The faculty members specifically urged that the college assume institutional responsibility for helping faculty members who faced racial or religious discrimination while seeking housing. They also asked that Dr. Haggerty "redouble his efforts to educate townspeople in general and realtors in particular in their responsibilities in a democratic society and in a college community."

Ask for Discussion

The signers of the document asked to discuss the matter with the president "at your earliest convenience."

"While the problem is a large and long-range one, emergency implications for this fall require immediate discussion. We must press the matter very strongly," the memorandum said.

Dr. Haggerty said today that he felt that in general the college's relationships with the Village of New Paltz had been excellent and that the community provided an excellent atmosphere for the college.

"Incidents of discrimination here," he said, "are few and far between and are not typical of our general relationship with the town." The president said also that all members of the community who wished to board students had to sign a document that they would accept the students regardless of their race or religion.

Dr. Thomas L. Blair, an Assistant Professor of Sociology and the only Negro member of the faculty, was one of the signers of the memorandum. He acknowledged that he was the faculty member referred to in the document who had failed to get suitable housing after more than fifteen attempts.

Rent From 'Friendly Owner'

He said he had been a member of the faculty for three years. Until recently he and his wife and three daughters have been living in a house in the centert of town, which they rented from "a friendly owner" on their arrival. Now the owner is returning. Dr. Blair said that he had found it impossible to find other quarters.

He said also that on several occasions the six or seven Negro students at the school had been embarrassed because their parents, when visiting them, had found it "very difficult" to get accomodations in New Paltz.

It was learned that the second faculty member who had difficulty in obtaining suitable housing was Dr. Sami Boulos of Egypt. He will teach a course in science education beginning with the fall semester. Dr. Boulos is living in a rooming house in the village. His family, although in this country, has not joined him yet.

In addition to Dr. Blair, those whose names appeared on the memorandum were Prof. Louis R. Salkever, Associate Prof. David Kornhauser, Associate Prof. Alfred B. Rollins Jr., Assistant Prof. Philip H. Stoddard and Assistant Prof. Eugene Lerner.

New Platz, located in Ulster County on the Wallkill River, was founded in 1677 by French Huguenots. Its population is 2,285. The New Paltz State Teachers College, a part of the State University of New York, has a student body of 1,546 and a faculty of 129.

NEW YORK

DISCRIMINATION CASES CITED

Alabama Journal

Rabbi Says Those Seeking Escape From Minorities Are Being Shut In

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 12-3-59.

NEW YORK (AP) — A sociologist said today that people fleeing to suburbs to escape contact with minority groups may eventually run out of places to go. P. 1

The warning applies both to whites seeking to escape Negroes as neighbors and to those fleeing from communities with Jews, said Dr. Albert I. Gordon.

Gordon, a rabbi and sociologist from Boston, declared:

38c

"It is proper . . . to advise the minority who escape to the suburbs in order to avoid contact with non-whites that the invasion of erstwhile white neighborhoods by non-whites is only just beginning."

N.Y.

NO PLACE TO GO

In a speech at the 46th annual meeting of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Jewish service and fraternal organization, Gordon said there are some people, "Jews and non-Jews alike," who will try to run from the situation.

But he predicted that within another decade there will be fewer places to which escapists can run.

"What I have said," he added, "with respect to non-whites applies equally to those who are seeking to flee from communities into which Jews are moving. We will all have to accept the basic fact that we shall have to come to terms with reality. The accommodation stage is certainly not far off."

DISCRIMINATION

At the opening session yesterday, the Anti-Defamation League criticized what it called "a clear pattern of discrimination against Jews" as executives in home offices.

The report, based on a study of seven major life insurance companies, noted that a decrease in bias against Jews was evident but mainly in the companies' sales branches.

The companies were not identified.

Of all home office executive employes, only 3.6 are Jewish compared with 6.2 per cent in branch offices, the report said.

The report, made by Judge David A. Rose of Boston, claimed that even among the 3.6 per cent two-thirds were in jobs that could not be regarded as front-office or policy-making employes.

38c 1959

NEW YORK

'Jim Crow Breeds Slums'

Tells Comish: Mixed Housing Good Business

38 c n.y

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—One of the nation's top real estate men declared Tuesday, that integrated housing is good business.

James H. Scheuer, sponsor of integrated urban renewal projects worth nearly $100,000,000, said segregation in housing breeds slums, and slums in turn cost private industry and Government uncounted millions. This, he said, is "bad business."

Mr. Scheuer, president of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York, testified before the Federal Commission on Civil Rights at a public hearing in the Commodore Hotel.

Feb 7-59

• "Our slums are costly luxuries," Mr. Scheuer declared. "The expense of serving them has skyrocketed. Their tax yield is a fraction of that produced by non-slum residential neighborhoods of comparable size. For example, a slum site which I am redeveloping in St. Louis presently costs the city $200,000 to service. It pays $300,000 in taxes.

P. 5

"After redevelopment, the cost of servicing will drop to $100,000 and taxes will jump to $2,500,000. The city's contribution to the land writedown is $10 million. Any businessman worthy of the name would leap to renew his capital plant and equipment and bring it to a competitive level of efficiency, if he could anticipate return of his investment in four years. The arithmetic of slums is irrefutable."

■

TO HELP eliminate discrimination, Mr. Scheuer urged passage of legislation banning the practice in all federally assisted housing and slum clearance projects, both publicly owned and privately owned.

Such legislation would apply to structures either in being or planned, enjoying federally insured mortgages or to projects in which the Federal Government contributes to the "write-down" of the site purchase. Under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949, cities may assemble slum clearance sites and sell them at less than cost to private builders. The Federal Government absorbs two-thirds of the loss.

• "As a businessman," Mr. Scheuer said, "it seems to me that discrimination is bad business. While I also happen to believe that it is morally wrong, I shall leave the moral argument to others. My argument rests on the dollars and cents impact of discrimination on the cities and business community of America."

Mr. Scheuer maintained that the segregation of members of minority groups in limited areas hastens the formation of slums, lessens the benefit a slum clearance project has on the area surrounding it, and could create an articulate, politically active group whose disaffection with the slum clearance program would threaten the future of the program.

■

OPENING GOVERNMENT-assisted housing to all who could afford it would "scatterize" minority peoples throughout a metropolitan area instead of concentrating them in the few blighted neighborhoods to which they now have access, Mr. Scheuer said.

This would inhibit the growth of new slums, and would tend to prevent persons dislocated by slum clearance projects (usually members of minority groups) from overcrowding and thereby blighting the margins of those projects.

• Mr. Scheuer rejected the traditional arguments of the real estate industry against required open occupancy. He denied that open occupancy destroys property values, drives whites from neighborhoods opened to non-whites, discourage new construction, and that leading institutions refuse to finance housing equally available to all.

Mr. Scheuer declared that urban renewal housing valued at $1 billion is under construction or planned in New York City.

■

STATE AND CITY open occupancy legislation has neither deterred developers from building these projects nor lending institutions from financing them.

Property values, he said, are determined by the desirability of a neighborhood, upkeep of property, the extent of municipal services, and protection against non-conforming uses, not by the entrance of a non-white into a theretofore all-white community.

James Scheuer Says Slums Bred By Segregation

Birmingham World

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Birmingham

38c Ala

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Feb 2-7-59

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'UNYIELDING' BIAS FOUND IN HOUSING

B'nai B'rith National Study Cites 'Christian Ghettos' in Integrated Areas

~~38a~~ New York

By IRVING SPIEGEL

N.Y. Times

New York City

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith reported yesterday that discrimination in housing was "the most persistent and unyielding expression of prejudice facing American Jews today, and probably the most damaging."

The conclusion was drawn after a year-long study of housing over the country. The findings, made public by Benjamin R. Epstein, the agency's national director, will be presented to the Federal Civil Rights Commission at hearings here Monday and Tuesday.

38c

The study showed, according to the report, that "gentlemen's agreements," quota systems and club plans, "have been developed in cities and communities thousands of miles apart to exclude those of the Jewish faith from desirable middle and higher income housing."

N.Y. Times 1-29-59

The league, which works to combat bigotry and discrimination, held that this had produced "the anomaly of 'Christian ghettos' in various areas of the country where there is a normal intermingling of Christian and Jewish populations."

Bronxville Cited

P. 44

The report cited as examples the incorporated village of Bronxville in Westchester County, and some high-rental apartment and cooperative buildings in Manhattan. It said Bronxville "remains a striking example of irrational prejudice."

Raymond Urquhart, village administrator of Bronxville, reached by telephone, said that it was his "understanding that there are some Jewish families in the community."

The league said that similar situations existed in Chicago, Seattle, Birmingham, Houston, Miami and Washington.

The league's survey said that the spreed of housing bias "is clearly mirrored" in Chicago and its environs. It said that such communities as Kenilworth, Lake Forest, Barrington and Palatine "are almost completely closed to Jews."

Chicago Co-ops Noted

"More than half of at least 5,000 cooperative apartments in Chicago are believed to be discriminatory or to be operated on a strict quota limitation of Jews, under an explicitly stated policy," it said.

In Ohio, the survey said, "Jews are barred from some apartment houses in Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati." It reported that in Michigan, the "suburb of Lathrop Village and other Oakland County sections have entire residential areas closed to Jews."

The New England states and New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the report said, "are criss-crossed by residential communities and various 'club' plan developments which, by means of restrictive covenants, 'gentlemen's agreements' and other devices, discriminate because of the factor of religion."

A series of recommendations to end the discriminatory practices will be presented to the Civil Rights Commission by Eugene Sugarman, chairman of the New York advisory board of league.

Integration Called Good Business

P. 12

Defender

Sat. 2-14-59

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Chicago

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Housing Discrimination Told To New York State Probers

Advertiser

Montgomery

Ala.

38c

UTICA, N.Y. (AP) — A Negro told a state hearing on discrimination Thursday that a Utica housing developer returned his down-payment for a house when several home owners objected to a Negro family's moving into the area.

Vernon Harris, a General Electric Co. employe, spoke at a hearing called by Sen. George R. Metcalf (R-Burbun) to look into discrimination in housing.

Metcalf, chairman of the Senate's Public Welfare Committee, seeks to determine the effects of housing discrimination on public health standards.

Several other witnesses, primarily Negroes, contended that discrimination existed in Utica housing.

Harris said he moved to Utica in 1953 and signed a contract to buy a house in a development. Six months later, Harris said, the developer told him that other persons who had bought houses in the development had threatened to leave if a Negro family moved in.

"It was the old story," Harris remarked.

P. 1

Harris resumed his house-hunting and, after much difficulty, found a place in suburban Marcy, he said. Many Utica realtors, he said, refused to deal with him.

Harris said he had no difficulty in obtaining a mortgage when he bought his present home.

Mixed Family Loses Appeal

Miami Herald

38c

NEW YORK — The State Commission Against Discrimination has refused to uphold a complaint against the New York Housing Authority made by a white woman whose husband is a Negro.

Miami, Fla.

Mrs. Charlotte Miles had contended that the authority forced her and her husband Irvin to accept an apartment in the Stephen Foster houses in Harlem. She said she had requested a transfer to another project because the Foster Houses were occupied mostly by Negroes.

Sun

2-15-59

The authority refused her request, saying that it limits the number of Negroes in housing projects in certain areas.

P. 5A

Mixed housing called triumph

Afro-American

38c

NEW YORK CITY (CNS) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, never one to be inactive, this week visited an integrated housing development in Brooklyn.

Baltimore

Md.

"There are five buildings run by a board of directors of 15 members and a committee that looks after many of the social and housekeeping matters which concern the community," she said "such as beautifying the grounds and arranging for projects of different kinds.

Sat

9-21-59

"I WAS TOLD that there were many arguments on many subjects, but that there had never been the slightest difficulty because of the different races and religions represented in the community. There are Jewish people, Italians and colored families in every house and many more of different races and religions. Nevertheless, they live together without difficulty and in a warm social atmosphere.

P. 11

"This is a triumph," I think, and an object lesson that many other parts of the country would do well to copy."

COLLEGE INQUIRY BEGUN

Times 38c

State Checking Complaints of Housing Discrimination

New York

ALBANY, Oct. 9 (AP)—The State Education Department and the State Commission Against Discrimination are investigating complaints of discrimination in private housing for college students in New York.

Sat. Oct. 10-59

P. 23

The Association of Colleges and Universities of New York is also participating in the study, which was started by complaints of two Negroes that they were unable to find quarters in private homes near the State Teachers College at New Paltz.

The investigation will cover private and state-operated colleges.

James E. Allen Jr., Education Commissioner, said today the agencies participating would draft a program for corrective action if any discrimination were found.

Robinson Tells Of Housing Bias

38c

Couldn't Buy Home In State, Jackie Testifies at Probe

N.Y.

World Telegram

New York N.Y.

Sun 2-3-59

Despite his success and fame as a major league baseball player, Jackie Robinson had so much trouble trying to buy a house in New York State that he finally settled in Connecticut, he told the Federal Civil Rights Commission today.

"When my wife and I decided to move from St. Albans . . . we were put through the usual bag of tricks, right in this state," he said at a commission hearing in the Hotel Commodore.

"At first," he testified, "we were told the house we were interested in had been sold just before we inquired.

"Or we would be invited to make an offer—a sort of sealed bid—and then we'd be told that offers higher than ours had been turned down.

Tried to Buy 'on Spot'

"Then we tried buying houses on the spot for whatever price was asked. They handled this by telling us the house had been taken off the market.

"Once, we met a broker who told us he would like to help us find a home but his clients were against selling to Negroes. Whether we got a story with the refusal or not, the results were the same."

Mr. Robinson, the first Negro ballplayer to reach the major leagues, said he ultimately found a suitable home in Stamford, Conn., "due to the strong efforts of some very wonderful people there."

As a vice president of the Chock Full O' Nuts Corp., he testified, he had tried to start a nonprofit housing project for the firm's workers, most of them Negroes.

'Tax Relief Needed.'

"The roadblock seemed to be tax relief," he said. "We would need tax relief from the city and the consensus was that such relief was unavailable; that it would make the city 'a target' for other requests along similar lines."

Asked by the hearing chairman, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, whether a housing dollar in a Negro hand buys half as much housing here as the same dollar in a white hand, Mr. Robinson said: "I think that is true."

James Andrews, speaking for the Real Estate Board of New York Inc., told the commission that "tenants overwhelmingly prefer to live among their own kind" and are "really opposed to integration."

Mr. Andrews said the board does not support segregation, but added: "Tenants are the decisive factors. We don't know how to make tenants stay where they don't want to."

He said legislation aimed at forcing people to live together against their will would be "doomed to failure."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) said, however, that "legislation does help—legislation does push the thing in the right direction."

Algernon D. Black, chairman of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, charged that the federal government—through the urban renewal Title I program—"has been both the architect and enforcer of segregated communities."

Title I, he testified, "is destroying low-rent housing and putting up high-rent housing." Mr. Black said that "entire Negro neighborhoods are being cleared to make room for housing restricted to whites only."

Today's session was the second of a two-day hearing by the commission on housing discrimination in New York.

AP Photo.

JACKIE ROBINSON.

Rights Panel Is Told U. S. Spurs Bias

Herald Tribune

Witnesses Denounce Policies on Housing

38c

By Peter D. Franklin

New York N.Y.

City and state officials took the Federal government to task yesterday for failing to provide adequate public housing programs and to eliminate discrimination in housing.

The witnesses, including Mayor Wagner, testified before the Federal Civil Rights Commission at the Hotel Commodore. The commission, which will meet again today at 9 a. m., will make recommendations for Federal legislation in housing, if needed.

2-3-59

One of the first witnesses, Earl B. Schwulst, chairman of the Commission on Race and Housing, charged that the Federal government's policies "have done much, both directly and indirectly, to sustain and strenghen racial segregation in housing." He said that although the government has stimulated housing construction, it has made "no significant attempt to insure the availability of Federal housing benefits on equal terms to all Americans."

Bias Committee Urged

Mr. Schwulst, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, said his commission, sponsored by the Fund for the Republic, recommended that President Eisenhower establish a committee of Federal officials and private citizens to eliminate discrimination in Federal housing and urban renewal programs.

After a message of welcome to the Federal commission from Gov. Rockefeller was read, Mayor Wagner reviewed the progress in housing in the city "which has shown the way for the entire nation." He added, however:

"It would be unrealistic . . . to assume that any set of laws . . . will automattically abolish discrimination overnight. It must be accompanied by broad educational programs . . . tot establish democratic principles in housing."

The city cannot do the job alone, he said, and urged Federal support to increase the supply of housing. "The Federal government must set a moral climate," the Mayor asserted. When asked if he thought the government was lagging in urban renewal programs, Mayor Wagner replied, "There is certainly a need for speedy action."

Charles Abrams, out-going chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination urged an executive order rather than new laws to prohibit housing discrimination. Charging that the Federal government has not assume the "resptnsibility" it should have, Mr. Abrams said:

"Housing under Federal programs is for the mythical 'average family' which has two children, both of the same sex and both everlasting compatible."

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, who presided at the commission hearings, asked Mr. Abrams that if discrimination housing was outlawed whether it wouldn't set back the entire housing program because of Southern oppostion.

"You don't need a statute," Mr. Abrams replied. "You need a very wise administration, and then you can accomplish these gains."

TENANTS' EFFORTS ASKED TO CUT BIAS

38c

'Tell-Your-Landlord' Action Urged by Robbins to Fight Housing Discrimination

New York Times

Tenants were invited yesterday to joi na "tel-your-landlord" movement to hasten the end of discrimination in private housing here.

Ira S. Robbins, a member of the City Housing Authority, told the Women's City Club that such action would result in wider compliance with the Sharkey - Brown - Isaacs law, which bans discrimination for race, religion or national origin in almost all private housing in this city.

New York N.Y.

"Despite the law," Mr. Robbins said, "Many apartment house owners and developers are denying housing to Negroes, Puerto Ricans and in some cases to members of other minorities. Landlords employ a variety of subterfuges because, they say, it would hurt property values and cause white families to move out if they opened their doors to Negroes or Puerto Ricans."

Thurs. 2-19-59

Declaring that the time had come to explode these exaggerated fears," Mr. Robbins said all person opposed to discrimination should do missionary work on their landlords.

"Don't just tell the landlord you wouldn't object to his renting to members of minority groups," he said. "Tell them you would welcome such neighbors."

Mr. Robbins said such "landlord education" would probably open more private housing to members of minority groups than would a sudden and wholesale enforcement campaign.

Francis Bosworth, executive director of the Friends Neighborhood Guild of Philadelphia, and Mr. Robbins addressed the last of a series of weekly sessions at the Women's City Club lounge, 277 Park Avenue, on "Living Together in a Changing New York."

They said that city-wide organizations like the club could give guidance to neighborhood civic groups and fill the gap where there were no local groups or where local groups did not support housing integration.

Mr. Robbins said the Housing Authority was seeking to promote integration by situating new public housing in open-land areas or in racially mixed neighborhoods. Such sections, he added, are preferred to areas like central Harlem where the existing pattern of segregation would impose itself on the new housing.

Restricted Housing

Times p. 2E

38c

New York N.Y.

Until last week the Civil Rights Commission, set up by the President under the Civil Rights Act a year ago to investigate infringements of rights in various fields, had limited its studies to the problem of Negro voting in the South. Last Monday the commission came North—to New York City—to look into the problem of discrimination against all minorities in housing. The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, a member of the commission, said it had chosen New York because of its size, mixed population and far-reaching laws which bar discrimination in housing. There was also a feeling, however, that the commission had chosen New York in order to emphasize that its field of inquiry into racial discrimination is not limited to the South.

Two-Day Hearings

Sun 2-8-59

The commission held two days of hearings. There were thirty-six witnesses including Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Negro and Puerto Rican leaders and representatives of real estate groups. Most of the witnesses agreed that despite city laws, there is considerable discrimination. There were the major points that emerged in the testimony:

> That Federal housing agencies have adopted a "policy of neutrality or non-responsibility toward the question of discrimination"; that "if the Government, expressing public policy, sees nothing wrong in racial discrimination, private persons [cannot] be censured for practicing it"; that more than one-third of Manhattan's fashionable housing cooperatives and many luxury rental apartments exclude Jews; that restrictions against Negroes and Puerto Ricans are so tight as to force most of them to live in slum or near-slum areas.

What is the solution? Most witnesses urged the establishment of a Presidential commission to see that all Federal housing agencies deny Government aid to private or public housing where discrimination is practiced or permitted.

Some of the witnesses felt that Congress should also adopt anti-discrimination legislation to govern housing agencies. Still others warned that legislative action to increase public housing might be jeopardized if anti-discrimination provisions were included.

BIAS APPEAL LOST BY A REALTY MAN

38C

Court Bids 'Villager 'Whose Sign Rejected Negroes to Obey Hearing Subpoena

New York Times

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

A Greenwich Village real estate man whose office sign proclaimed his refusal to show apartments to Negroes failed yesterday in a legal maneuver to avoid appearing before the Commission on Intergroup Relations.

New York N.Y.

Justice Joseph A. Gavagan denied in State Supreme Court the petition of the man, Edmond Martin, to vacate a subpoena of the commission. Mr. Martin does business at 16 Christopher Street and lives at 590 Bayside, in Breezy Point, Queens.

Thurs

4-9-59

The subpoena, the first to be issued by the commission against an individual, ordered Mr. Martin to appear at the commission's offices, 80 Lafayette Street, with records of all housing accommodations owned or managed by him and apartment listings and applications.

P. 32C

Mr. Martin had challenged the subpoena on the ground that it impaired his constitutional right against self-incrimination. In upholding the validity of the order, Justice Gavagan wrote:

"It is premature for the petitioner to invoke the Fifth Amendment until such time as he appears at a hearing before the commission and is then required to respond to interrogation and to produce the records referred to in the subpoena."

Justice Gavagan said that the time for Mr. Martin "to plead such constitutional privileges as may be appropriate" would come when he testified under oath before the commission.

The commission is the city agency responsible for obtaining compliance with and enforcement of the Fair Housing Practices Law, which prohibits discrimination in the rental or sale of most housing in this city.

Justice Gavagan noted that a sing in Mr. Martin's office read in part:

"I am refusing to show apartments to Negroes at present on constitutional grounds. I think the new intended regulation of the City Government is unsound and would cause trouble. In any event, it needs testing in the courts."

The Fair Housing Practices Law became effective on April 1 of last year. The commission invited Mr. Martin to a conciliation conference last October after it had investigated three complaints against him. He failed to appear at any of several hearings set for him, and a subpoena was served on him with the aid of city detective on Jan. 26.

A spokesman for the commission said a new date would be set for a hearing, probably next week.

FAIR HOUSING LAW HAILED AT A YEAR

38C-N.Y.

Wagner Signs Pledge Card and Asks New Yorkers to Give Same Support

New York Times

Mayor Wagner called on New Yorkers yesterday to join him in signing a pledge to uphold the city's Fair Housing Practices Law.

The law, designed to prevent discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin in the sale or rental of most private housing, has been in effect for a year.

New York N.Y.

The Mayor addressing an anniversary luncheon praised the group Relations for administering the law "quietly, efficiently and fairly."

He said that the commission had wisely sought to solve problems instead of uncovering villains and "has found that there are millions of New Yorkers who are willing to help."

Thurs

4-2-59

The pledge cards prepared by the commission read:

"As a resident of New York City, I support the Fair Housing Practices Law, which assures all New Yorkers an equal opportunity to seek a place to live, regardless of their race, religion or nationality. I am happy to welcome any neighbor who seeks to maintain good standards and a healthy democratic community, without regard to the color of his skin, the manner in which he worships, or the country from which he comes."

P. 32C

Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the commission, who presided at the luncheon at the Roosevelt Hotel, said the "Open Neighborhood Pledge" cards would be distributed through civic groups.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the commission, said the year's experience had shown that "even biased members of a community will change their approach and attitude as they participate with others in a joint effort to improve their neighborhood."

Robert W. Dowling, president of the City Investing Company congratulated the commission on its handling of the law. He said its work "may well lead to the elimination of ghettoes in our city."

Other speakers who addressed 300 persons at the luncheon included the Rev. Edler G. Hawkins, moderator of the Presbytery of New York of the United Presbyterian Church. He said that leadership of churches and religious institutions in this field "would be most helpful" and that leadership "ought to be our responsibility."

The Mayor paid tribute to bipartisan leadership in the City Council for sponsoring the municipal law.

HOUSING BIAS SCORED

Stricter Law Urged in Report to Lawyers Guild Here

New York Times

Improvements in existing legislation to end discrimination in housing were urged Saturday by Paul M. Ross of the Committee on Integration and Civil Rights of the National Lawyers Guild.

P. 42

New York N.Y.

Mr. Ross spoke at a conference held by the guild and its New York City Chapter at the Biltmore Hotel. Seventy persons attended.

Mon

3-23-59

Mr. Ross urged adoption of the Metcalf-Baker bill to extend the principle of non-discrimination to private housing throughout the state.

DISCRIMINATION PROBE SCHEDULED FOR HOUSING IN N. Y.

Daily Tribune

Sat. 8-1-59

Chicago Ill.

Nek, York, July 31 [Special]—The city commission on intergroup relations will deploy a team of field inspectors thruout the city next fall to investigate whether discrimination is being practiced in public or private housing.

P. 16

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the commission, said in an interview that within the last two months inspectors of the commission had interviewed a dozen of the largest property owners representing about 1,230,000 dwelling units here who reported that they believed that the present city law against discrimination was a good one, but that they did not wish to be the first to yield to its terms.

They indicated, it was reported, they would go along with the measure if it was made to apply to all landlords. It now applies to about 1,375,000 multiple dwelling units but not to two family houses.

38c 1959

NEW YORK

Report Wide Anti - Jewish Housing Bias

Rights Probe to Get B'nai B'rith's Study

New York
Tribune
1-19-59
p 15

Discrimination against Jews in housing exists in American communities from coast to coast despite a Supreme Court ruling in 1948 that discriminatory restrictive covenants were legally unenforceable, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said yesterday.

In a report of a year-long study of housing patterns under the direction of Arnold Forster, A. D. L. civil rights director, which is to be presented at a hearing by the Federal Commission on Civil Rights next Monday and Tuesday at the Commodore, the A. D. L. cited "Christian ghetto's" near areas where there is a normal intermingling of Christians and Jews.

Although the report dealt solely with discrimination against Jews, it noted parenthetically that "religious housing discrimination does not approach the magnitude of housing restrictions because of race; the tragic lot of most of the 25,000,000 Americans of the Negro race is inequality, ghettoization and slums."

Bronxville Cited

One of the most serious allegations made by the A. D. L. dealt with the incorporated village of Bronxville. The A. D. L. said that in the mile-square community with 6,500 residents there was not a single "known Jewish family."

The statement concerning Bronxville also said that real estate brokers of the Jewish faith never received listing of Bronxville homes "to be sold in an unrestricted market" and that even in apartment buildings in Bronxville "there are no known Jewish tenants."

Raymond M. Urquhart, village administrator of Bronxville, asked about this section of the report, said:

"It is my understanding that we have some Jewish families in the village. Where they are I don't know because I am not that familiar with every segment of our village society.

Won't Comment

"I assume the survey received a great deal of careful study on the part of the Anti-Defamation League but I have no comment on their findings."

According to the report, discrimination against Jews exists in exclusive areas or suburbs of Chicago, Seattle, Birmingham, Houston, Miami, Washington and other cities.

Even New York City, where approximately 50 per cent of the Jewish population of the United States resides, is not free of anti-Jewish housing discrimination, the report notes. Particularly in instances where co-operative apartments are for sale "Jews are bluntly told they are not wanted," the report said.

Manhattan Survey

The A. D. L. surveyed 175 luxury co-operative apartment houses in Manhattan, managed by thirteen of the city's largest real estate firms. The finding was that in one-third of the buildings there were no Jewish tenants.

By the same token, according to the report, more than half of at least 5,000 co-operative apartments in Chicago "are believed to be discriminatory or to be operated on a strict quota limitation of Jews, under an explicitly stated policy."

CITY LAW HAILED ON HOUSING BIAS

'Tremendous Progress' in Administering Measure Reported to Council

38-7

By LAYHMOND ROBINSON

Times
New York
3-11-59
p C-21

The Commission on Intergroup Relations reported yesterday that it had made "tremendous progress" in administering the city's year-old law banning discrimination in private rental housing.

Two officials of the commission made this report at the City Council's weekly meeting at City Hall. The officials were Alfred J. Marrow, chairman, and Frank S. Horne, executive director.

Mr. Marrow said the commission had received only 250 complaints alleging racial or religious discrimination in housing since the law went into effect last April 1 and had been able to settle all but two of them.

The commission has been "scrupulous" to stress education and mediation in these cases and has seen to it that both landlords and tenants got a fair hearing," he asserted.

As a result, he added, the commission has not been compelled to take any landlord into court for failure to comply with the law. Most landlords gave the agency "excellent cooperation," he said.

Fears Called Unfounded

"There were fears before this law was passed that our enforcement of it would be disruptive and would increase hostility between landlords and tenants, but these fears have proved to be wrong," Mr. Marrow told the Council.

In answer to a question from Joseph T. Sharkey, Mr. Marrow and Mr. Horne said they had seen "no evidence" that the law had caused mortgage lenders to refuse loans to owners of apartment houses that had been integrated or were going to be integrated. Mr. Sharkey, Democratic inqority leader from Brooklyn, was one of the sponsors of the anti-bias bill.

Before hearing the report, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Legislature to pass a similar housing anti-discrimination bill for the rest of the state. Such a measure is now pending.

Also at the Council meeting, a bill was introduced to require sponsors of Title I projects to offer proof that they had made "fair and reasonable efforts" to relocate tenants on the site before applying for eviction orders in Municipal Court.

The bill was introduced by Councilmen Louis Okin and John J. Merli, both Democrats of Manhattan.

HOUSING BIAS LAW ATTACKED IN SUIT

Times

Realty Man Who Refuses to Rent to Negroes Seeks to Invalidate City Act

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

New York
Times
4-9-59
p 21 C

A suit to declare unconstitutional the city's Fair Housing Practices Law was filed in State Supreme Court yesterday.

Edmond Martin, a Greenwich Village real estate man, who has refused to show apartments to Negroes, asked for a declaratory judgment to invalidate the law.

The suit is the first legal test of the measure, which became effective April 1, 1958. The act, known popularly as the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Law, was the first in the country to prohibit discrimination because of race, religion or national origin in the rental or sale of private housing not receiving Government aid.

The only exceptions are in the rental of one-family or two-family homes and the sale of houses built in developments of not more than ten dwellings.

Mr. Martin is under subpoena by the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations to appear for a hearing next Thursday on complaints that he violated the law. A spokesman for the commission sadi Mr. Martin's challenge of the law's constitutionality did not vacate the subpoena.

The realty man's office is at 16 Christopher Street, where a wall sign informs home-seekers that he will not show apartments to Negroes. His home address is 590 Bayside, in Breezy Point, Queens.

Subpoena Is Upheld

Mr. Martin failed last week in an effort to have the subpoena quashed in Supreme Court. The writ was issued Jan. 26 with the aid of a city detective after Mr. Martin had ignored invitations from the commission to attend a conciliation hearing on complaints by several home-seekers.

Supreme Court Justice A. Gavagan dismissed as premature Mr. Martin's contention that his constitutional right against self-incrimination would be violated if he were compelled to answer questions of the commission and produce records called for in the subpoena.

In the suit filed yesterday Mr. Martin took a new tack and attacked the constitutnoinality of the law itself. His petition said:

"The City of New York is atatempting to deny the plaintiff'sesthetic freedom of choice of whom he shall rent to in his properties, and attempts to deny him his right to use his own business acumen in the management of his own business affairs."

The papers allege that the city and the commission are acting illegally in "attempting to enforce a law which is unconstitutional in practice and intent, unconstitutional under the Constitutions of the United States and New York State, and under basic principles of freedom of private property and private liberty."

The city and the commission have twenty days in which to answer.

The commission's hearing on the complaints against Mr. Martin will be held at its office, 80 Lafayette Street.

Ask mixed housing

38-7

Afro
American
Baltimore
Md.
Sat. 4-18-59
p. 19

NEW YORK—The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing has outlined a nine-point program to bring about "unequivocal prohibition of segregation in all federally-assisted housing programs."

First of all, the organization asserted, federal housing aid of any kind should not be granted unless the government receives "a guarantee that the accommodations will be available to all qualified persons under the same terms and conditions, without regard to race, religion or national origin."

The rest of the recommended program was intended to strengthen that requirement.

Miss Frances Levenson, executive director of the group, presented the proposals to a Subcommittee on Housing of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing represents 29 leading civil rights, religious, labor and minority organizations. The American Civil Liberties Union is a member of the organization.

* * *

"**I NGENERAL,** the NCDH program would safeguard the rights of low income families and provide a greater amount of help for middle income groups.

"Localities should be required to plan public housing projects as parts of well-balanced and protected neighborhoods, to avoid large projects which become communities of one economic (and often racial) groups," Miss Levenson told the Senate subcommittee.

"A balanced progrom, including opes and predominantly open sites for urban renewal and public housing and taking into account the need for middle-income housing, should be required from localities."

Among the NCDH's other proposals were the following:

* * *

"**FINANCING AIDS** should be developed to meet the financing problems obstructing the access of minorities to housing on equal terms and conditions.

"Authorization for public housing should be increased to an annual production rate realistically related to housing needs of low-income families.

It should be concretely demonstrated that decent, safe and sanitary housing is actually available to meet the specific needs of displaced families before slum clearance projects are approved.

"Uniform relocation standards should be established for urban renewal and public housing as well as for all other actions.

* * *

EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENTAL aid should be provided for middle-income families (including) the encouragement of rental and cooperative housing through low-interest and long-term direct loans.

"Provisions should be made whereby families may purchase apartments cooperatively as their incomes increase, and for over-income families to remain in public housing where no decent private shelter is available.

"Immediate measures should be taken to institute racial relations review of all urban renewal proposals."

Through its "far-flung housing operations," Miss Levenson told the Congregational subcommittee, the federal government is "supporting and reinforcing the spread of residential segregation."

Mixing Act For Housing Challenged

Post-Herald
Birmingham
Ala.

NEW YORK, April 9 (UPI)—A real estate man filed suit to void the city's anti-discrimination in housing law yesterday on the ground it deprives him of the right to manage his own affairs and of his "esthetic freedom."

Edmond Martin, who manages and operates 30 apartment buildings owned by himself and members of his family, asked the State Supreme Court to declare the law unconstitutional. 1-11-59

His suit is believed the first test of the law which became effective April 1, 1958, and prohibits discrimination because of race, color or creed in renting or selling private residential property.

Martin has for some time displayed in his Greenwhich Village office a sign saying: "I am refusing to show apartments to Negroes at present on constitutional grounds."

P. 2

CITY'S BIAS HEARING FOR AGENT PUT OFF

New York Times

Edmond Martin, who has challenged in state Supreme Court the constitutionality of the city's anti-discrimination housing law, must appear next Friday before the Commission on tnIregroup Relations to answer a complaint that he has been violating that law.

Frank S. Horne, executive director of the commission, said yesterday the hearing would be held at the commission's office, 80 Lafayette Street. Earlier the Commission had set yesterday at the hearing.

Mr. Martin has been displaying a sign in his real estate office at 16 Christopher Street expressing his refusal to show apartments to Negroes. The commission, which has responsibility for enforcement of the city's Fair Housing Practices Law, had invited him to a conciliation meeting last October.

New York N.Y. Jan 4-7-59 P. 40

After several other unsuccessful attempts to get him to a meeting, the commission issued a subpoena. Mr. Martin lost a plea to vacate the subpoena, and another to defer the hearing until the constitutionality of the law was determined.

Rockefeller Resolves Housing Crisis

Defender Chicago, Ill.

New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller is showing signs of social consciousness beyond the usual political gesture. Having struggled heroically against popular will to raise taxes and thus put his state on a pay-as-you-go basis, he is now tackling with equal vigor and foresight the housing question—America's number One critical social problem.

While other public officials of comparable stature are dodging this problem as best they may, or hiding behind the smokescreen of expediency, or allowing their efforts to be snarled up in endless tangles of local intrigues, Rockefeller unhesitatingly throws the full weight of his executive power and striking personality to the search for a satisfactory solution to the problem of middle-income urban residents.

Sat 4-4-59

His message to the state legislature articulates, in its opening statement, that decent housing at costs the people can reasonably afford must be made available. Those who cannot meet the price of privately financed new housing and who are not in the lowest income group for which there has been provided subsidized public housing, should be given substantive consideration.

P. 10

The New York Governor is enough of a student of urban problems to realize that high cost of site acquisition, construction and mortgage financing makes it difficult or impossible for private enterprise, acting alone, to fill the gap in the middle income range.

Mr. Rockefeller insists that it is incumbent upon the state to find new ways to help private enterprise to meet those vital housing needs. This was the central theme of his message to the legislature. It is his view that an upsurge of more dwellings within the financial reach of "our middle-income urban residents can be attained only through an action program of collaboration of local and state government with private enterprise and other interested groups."

To bring this collaboration within the realm of actuality, Governor Rockefeller proposes certain legislative steps, namely:

1. **More effective use of authorized state bond funds;**
2. **Continuation of present temporary abatement of local real estate taxes;**
3. **Use of urban renewal property to lower land acquisition costs;**
4. **Organization of local sponsoring committees to develop a local middle-income housing program; and**
5. **Opportunity for transferring the new housing to full private ownership after a period of 15 years.**

This program as outlined by the Governor, will be of benefit not only to developers of rental housing, but also to sponsors of projects to be jointly owned by the occupants—commonly called cooperatives. It is evident that Mr. Rockefeller is giving a tremendous impetus to the middle-income housing construction.

In the most recent election, New York voters approve the issuance of state housing bonds in the amount of $100,000,000. These bond funds were approved for the purpose of providing loans to limited-profit housing companies for the construction of new rental and cooperative housing for middle-income groups who cannot afford to pay for privately-financed new housing.

Illinois could well follow the example set by New York. Savings in land acquisition costs can greatly assist in lowering the price of new middle-income housing. Chicago, in particular, can significantly help if it makes land available on favorable terms by combining a middle-income houising program with the local urban renewal program. This can easily be done if politicians and greedy and prejudice-minded realtors are brought into line with the imperative needs of the community.

Discrimination and Housing

Times P. 30 C

The unhappy picture of housing discrimination in the New York metropolitan area brought out by two days of hearings by the Civil Rights Commission can hardly come as a surprise to anyone. Yet this evil is no less evil because it has long existed among us. It may be an old story that the Civil Rights Commission brought into the open, but the fact that the matter has been brought so sharply to public attention may help to dissipate the complacency which mere habit and custom so easily induce.

New York N.Y.

The picture, of course, is not all black. As Father Hesburgh noted, efforts to check such discrimination in this area are being made by both legal means and by the actions of many voluntary groups. Yet it would be idle to pretend that enough is being done. Nor is it any consolation to know that the problem is a national one rather than being confined to our own area or to a few regions. We have made great progress in improving relations among people of different national origins, religions and colors, but we have not made enough progress. Obviously there is much educational work to be done in this field, and right here in our own neighborhoods.

Feb 2-5-59

38c 1959

NEW YORK

RACIAL SCARE HIT IN SALE OF HOMES

9 Clergymen in Springfield Gardens Urge Realty Men to End Bias Tactics

38-CNY

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

Nine Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen in the Springfield Gardens area of Queens joined yesterday in an appeal to real estate agents to end high-pressure tactics aimed at inducing white homeowners to sell their properties to Negroes.

The churchmen coupled their appeal with a warning that "we will cooperate with every proper step to insure that these unethical activities shall prove to be unprofitable."

The clergymen are working with the Tri-Community Council and with home owners, both white and Negro, who have been opposing for the last few months the "blockbusting" tactics of some real estate men. After buying a few houses and reselling to Negroes, they allegedly have tried to cause "scare selling" by other owners.

Residents of the area contend that the "blockbusting" would make a Negro ghetto out of a fine district where whites and Negroes have lived in harmony in one-family and two-family homes.

Wed. 1-14-59

Appeal Being Distributed

The clergymen's appeal was made public by Bernard Berlly, chairman of the community council's neighborhood relations committee. It is being sent to all real estate agents active in the area and will be distributed to every home.

The appeal bears the names of the Rev. J. St. Clair Boysum of Bethany Lutheran Church, the Rev. Francis C. Fitzgibbon of Christ the King Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Michael J. Gallagher of St. Mary Magdalene Roman Catholic Church, Rabbi Joseph Levenson of the Jewish Community House of Laurelton-Springfield Gardens.

Also the Rev. Lars H. Lillenstolen of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Rev. Harry Brooks Malcolm of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Alfred D. Mason of the Church of the Nazarene, the Rev. David Sheldon of the First Presbyterian Church and the Rev. David P. Vernooy of the First Methodist Church.

Plea By Clergyman

"The Springfield Gardens area is a pleasant residential section," the appeal says. "We have welcomed new neighbors when they have moved in, but we resent actics which turn blocks rapidly and completely from one group to another.

"We beleive this rapid turnover occurs as a result of high pressure real estate selling—constant solicitation, door-to-door, by direct mail and by telephone, of homeowners who have expressed no interest in selling. Some real estate men also use unethical arguments, rumors and misrepresentation of facts, as well as derogatory references to the racial, religious or national origins of new residents.

"In the long run, everyone will suffer if practices which foster panic persist. A stable neighborhood, which can be sold on its attractions, community facilities and community spirit, regardless of race, religion or nationality, will benefit the real estate men as well as the homeowner."

In an effort to discourage the "blockbusting" attempts, some homeowners began in November putting up signs reading: "Not For Sale. We Believe in Democracy."

Abrams Out As Anti-Bias Bureau Head

Blames Governor; Successor Is Named

By William G. Wing

Charles Abrams resigned yesterday as chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination (S. C. A. D.).

Later yesterday at Albany, Gov. Rockefeller announced the appointment of Elmer Anderson Carter, of 409 Edgecombe Ave., Manhattan, as chairman. Mr. Carter, a Republican, has been a member of the commision since his appointment by former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in 1945.

Criticizes Governor

In his letter of resignation, to take effect in two weeks, Mr. Abrams gave two principal erasons for wanting to leave the commission. The first, he said, was lack of support by the Governor for legislation giving S. C. A. D. power to initiate investigations when discrimination was suspected, instead of having to wait for complaints to be filed.

The second, he said, was the Governor's support of an expanded civil-rights bureau under the state Attorney General. Mr. Abrams said the proposed bureau would divide the function of protecting civil rights in the state and would "thereby weaken the commission."

Wed. 1-28-59

Mr. Abrams told the Governor: "I consider it vital that a constructive civil-rights program not be set back by partisan considerations or personal differences." He added:

"It has, however, become increasingly clear to me that those in the Legislature with whom I have disagreed for the last four years, both as Rent Administrator and as chairman of S. C. A. D., would use my continued presence on the commission as an excuse for delaying or conditioning further action.

"It is no secret that one of thereasons given in the past for denying the commission th right to initiate regulatory action has been the fact that I was chairman.

"Though my term of office does not expire until June 30, 1960, I have no intention of making your task more difficult or of inhibiting or diverting the legislative advances which must be made. By my resigning my membership on the commission as well as my chairmanship, you will not only have control of the commission but will no longer be limited in your selection of chairman."

The announcement of Mr. Abrams' resignation and of Mr. Carter's succession to the chairmanship followed this sequence of events:

On a radio program Nov. 23, Mr. Abrams said he had no intention of resigning before his term expired in 1960. He pointed out that Gov. Harriman had allowed S. C. A. D. to become bi-partisan by keeping Republican appointees in office (including Mr. Carter).

Shunted by Governor

Two days later he wrote to Gov. Rockefeller—as he noted in his letter yesterday—and asked for an appointment to discuss S. C. A. D.'s policies and legislative program. The Governor, instead suggested he talk to his counsel, Roswell Perkins. Mr. Abrams was reported afterward as unsatisfied by the meeting.

Then came the proposal to expand the civil-rights program of the Attorney General. This is thought in Albany to have been the straw that broke Mr. Abrams' back, prompting his resignation.

Early yesterday, the news of his resignation leaked out and was confirmed by Mr. Abrams' office at 270 Broadway. Mr. Abrams acknowledged that he had written the Governor but declined, "as a courtesy," to make any comment until the Governor released the letter.

Letter Withheld

Later in the day, Mr. Abrams said the had talked by telephone to Richard Amper, the Governor's press secretary, and that Mr. Amper said the Governor's office would not release the letter to the public.

Mr. Abrams, said: "the Governor has not left me an alternative." He then gave the text of his letter to the press.

Mr. Abrams said he had gained the impression during his talk with Mr. Amper that the announcement of his resignation and his letter were being held until a new chairman had been decided upon, so the announcements could be made simultaneously. Shortly afterward, however, the Governor's office announced Mr. Carter's appointment but still did not release the Abrams letter.

Mr. Carter, who once was editor of the Negro journal, "Opportunity," appeared to have been caught by surprise himself. He left his New York office for Albany at about 4 p. m., at about the time his appointment was announced.

Mr. Abrams said he will expand his lecture program on housing and city planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and will take on "additional missions in other countries on housing."

Charles Abrams (left) and Elmer Carter, his successor as head of State Commission Against Discrimination.

NORTHRN REPORT

Segregated Neighborhoods Now Target Of CR Leaders

Jackson News

By CHARLES WILLIAMS
Daily News Special Writer

NEW YORK CITY — Segregated neighborhoods are now the main target of many civil rights leaders here. With limited success in other fields—including employment, education and entertainment — integrationists are now concentrating ever increasing attention on discrimination in housing.

Jackson Miss

Nearly one hundred well known liberals have demanded that Governor Nelson Rockefeller give his full support to state legislation banning discrimination in private housing. Now being considered by the legislature, the Metcalf-Baker bill would take from owners of private property the right to decline minority group applicants for housing.

Fri

3-27-58

Previous steps to bring about integrated neighborhoods have, with few exceptions, failed. The first, voluntary desegregation, was reinforced by a non-discriminatory policy in tax supported public housing. Soon, however, housing projects were largely occupied by minority groups.

P. 3

(Although it is difficult to get an official racial breakdown, local newspapers have carried many stories on the decline in the number of White tenants in city owned housing. Two years ago, the Negro press cited specific figures for several projects in Brooklyn, among them: Fort Greene, 44 per cent White in 1954-26 per cent in 1957, and Red Hook, which had a drop from 51 per cent to only 27 per cent during the same period. Today, percentage of White tenants has declined even further.)

STIFF PENALTIES

In December, 1957, the City Council passed the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs housing bill. This law provided stiff penalties for private property owners who refuse to rent or sell to anyone because of race or religion.

So far, however, this bill has had little effect. Real estate owners often find excuses to refuse rentals or sales to minority groups without openly flaunting the law. And the exodus of Whites to the suburbs continues. As one civil rights advocate explained: "The law makes it possible for some Negroes to move into previously all-white neighborhoods — but there is no way to force Whites to stay in the newly integrated areas."

His answer to the problem is a two pronged attack, and many other integrationists agree with the plan.

First, they are demanding a more strict enforcement of the city's present anti-discrimination housing laws — even if it means a temporary increase in the White exodus.

NO PLACE TO GO

Passage of the Metcalf - Baker bill is the second part of the plan. The thinking of many supporters of the bill was summed up by an active liberal: "If there is also a ban on housing discrimination outside of the city, White bigots will have no place to hide."

The Metcalf-Baker bill is receiving complete support from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League and similar organizations. In addition, these groups may find some allies among the same real estate men who bitterly opposed the city's anti-discrimination housing law in 1957. Many of them have been hard hit by it, and some believe that they will recover lost business if the law is extended beyong the city's boundaries.

(Many Long Island real estate men who operate on both sides of the line between Queens (part of New York City) and Nassau County report that "a majority of our customers refuse to look at homes on the city side of the line. And most say openly that they are moving to avoid integrated neighborhoods." Although it is possible that this is an exaggeration, there is unquestionably much truth is their complaint.)

It is uncertain if the Metcalf-Baker bill will be passed by the State Legislature. Strong forces are at work on both sides of the issue, and the balance of power probably rests with Governor Rockefeller. But he hasn't yet made his position clear. While he claims to support eventual passage of the bill, the Governor has called for a delay in order to study the results of the New York City law.

The battle continues.

Real Estate Men Split On Integrated Housing

Alabama Journal

NEW YORK (AP) — Two real estate men gave conflicting views today on the business value of integration in housing. They were witnesses before the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Montgomery Ala

James H. Scheuer, president of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council of New York, contended that integrated housing is good business.

James Andrews, a member of the Real Estate Board of New York Inc., disagreed.

Dec 3-59

P. 14A

The commission, established in 1957 as a guardian of constitutional rights, heard the testimony during the final day of a two-day exploratory hearing on discrimination in housing.

BREEDS SLUMS

Scheuer, sponsor of integrated urban renewal projects worth nearly 100 million dollars, said in prepared testimony that segregation in housing breeds slums which in turn costs private industry and government uncounted millions. This is bad business, he said. Tax yields are lower and service costs higher in slum areas.

Scheuer echoed sentiments expressed by a number of witnesses before the commission Monday when he urged legislation banning discrimination in all federally assisted housing slum clearance projects, both publicly and privately owned.

Scheuer denied that the practice destroys property values, drives whites from neighborhoods opened to non-whites, discourages new construction and leads to refusal by lending institutions to finance open housing.

HARMS RACE RELATIONS

Andrews, however, upheld these points of view.

In a prepared statement, Andrews said his board opposed compulsory integration in housing "not only because it violates a fundamental property right and eats at the vitals of our basic freedoms, but because it will harm racial relations instead of improve them."

He objected to the New York City law prohibiting discrimination in the sale or rental of private housing. Andrews said the board still feels "it is a most ill-advised piece of legislation."

He agreed that "in the field of public housing the federal government should not extend its aid where there is discrimination on racial, religious, or national origins grounds. . . ."

As for private housing, Andrews said, "We believe that the federal government should abstain from any action on occupancy, since each of us should be allowed under law to lead his life as he chooses, as always has been true under our Constitution."

People who want integration in private housing should "undertake the experiment with their money and not the investments of others," he said. "And let them not intimidate legislators into enacting laws to compel others to do what they will not do themselves."

Discrimination Ban Challenged

Miami Herald

NEW YORK — (AP) — A real estate man accused of refusing to show apartments to Negroes challenged Wednesday the constitutionality of a city law which bans discrimination in housing.

Miami, Fla

Edmond Martin of Greenwich Village filed suit in Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional Local Law 80, the city's year-old fair housing practices law.

Thurs.

4-7-59

Martin recently was subpenaed by the commission on intergroup relations to answer complaints of housing discrimination. He was unsuccessful in an effort to have the subpenas vacated.

The complaints arose from a sign, "I am refusing to show apartments to Negroes at present on constitutional grounds," which allegedly was displayed in Martin's office.

P. 12A

Martin's suit says "the city of New York is attempting to deny the plaintiff's esthetic freedom of choice of whom he shall rent to in his properties, and attempts to deny his right to use his own business acumen in the management of his own business affairs."

The complaint names the city and the commission.

38c 1959

HOUSING BIAS DIFFICULT TO CURE

N.Y. Times

New York

Sun 2-8-59

P.B.-7

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

It has been unlawful, since ten months ago, for the owners and agents of four-fifths of the 2,000,000 dwellings in New York City to refuse to rent or sell because of the race, religion or national origin of the prospective tenant or home buyer.

Yet, most of this city's 900,000 Negroes and 566,000 Puerto Ricans live in substandard housing because they are barred from much of the better private housing. More than half the Negroes and an even greater percentage of Puerto Ricans are contained in ghetto-like slum districts.

Exclusion of Jews

The city's 2,000,000 Jews, while not subject to such geographical confinement, are excluded from many apartment houses, including about one-third of all luxury cooperatives. Italians and Chinese are among other victims of nationality or color discrimination.

The extent of this discrimination and its damage to the moral, economic and social fibers of the community were spelled out by a succession of witnesses during two days of public hearings conducted here last week by the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Findings read into the record by spokesmen for national organizations and research groups made in clear that this was a serious national problem.

There is more discrimination in suburban housing than in the city. Detroit, New Orleans and Chicago have Negro ghettoes covering greater areas than Harlem. One witness mentioned by name fifteen residential districts in Washington, D. C., from which Jews are excluded, either openly or by gimmicks.

Many New Yorkers were dismayed by the evidence of the extent of housing discrimination in the face of local and state laws prohibiting it. But some, including Mayor Wagner, find in the local easing of the situation—especially in the past year—hope that New York will eventually become an "open occupancy" city.

Economic Test

Frank S. Horne, executive director of the Commission on Intergroup Relations—the city agency responsible for enforcement of the anti-discrimination law—believes that when everyone has freedom of choice of dwelling, within his economic means, this very freedom of choice will set its own patterns of occupancy.

The Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Law last April extended the ban on housing discrimination to all but 400,000 private dwelling units in this city. The exceptions continue to be rentals in one-family and two-family houses and sales of one-family houses in developments of less than ten homes.

Before that, the only housing anti-bias laws covered public housing and such private housing as received low-interest State loans, Federal mortgage insurance, city and Federal slum clearance funds or other public aid. This had totalled about 100,000 public and 75,000 private units in this city.

The State Commission Against Discrimination, which enforces the State law covering publicly aided private housing, has moved slowly. This is due in part to a deliberate policy of seeking to obtain voluntary compliance through education and through informal hearings of landlords against whom complaints have been brought, before cracking down with summonses to court. It is due also to a legal curb against SCAD taking any action unless an aggrieved party files a complaint. The commission has sought unsuccessfully to be allowed to initiate action where the discrimination is flagrant and obvious.

The city's enforcement agency (COIR) has been moving equally slowly, and intentionally so. Like SCAD, it takes the position that this city and state have led the way in outlawing housing discrimination, and it would not help in winning public acceptance, either here or in those vast stretches of America that have not yet adopted such laws, to start dragging landlords to court by the hundreds.

The real estate board, which fought passage of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Law, has indicated it might support a challenge of its constitutionality whenever some landlord decides to make a court test.

In its first ten months under the new law, COIR has handled 247 allegations of housing discrimination. An analysis of the first 190 verified complaints shows 159 came from Negroes, seventeen from Puerto Ricans, ten from Jews, two from Italians, and one from a Chinese. One of the Puerto Rican complainants said he was denied an apartment not because he came from Puerto Rico but because he was a Catholic. One other complaint of alleged religious discrimination came from a member of the Greek Orthodox faith.

Cases Handled

Of the 190 cases, informal talks with landlords resulted in dismisal of complaints when apartments were opened to the applicants or other minority tenants, in cases where the original complainant had meanwhile found other quarters. Two others won renewal of lease or satisfactory relocation. Fifty-three were dismissed for lack of evidence, withdrawal of complaint, or a complainant's failure to see the case through. The others are in the works, several awaiting hearing.

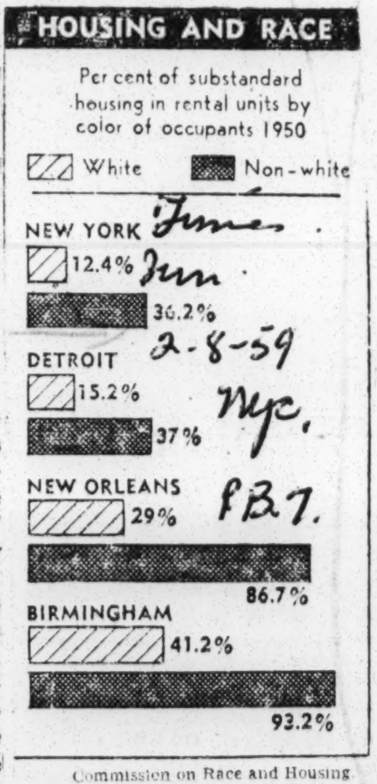
The most direct manifestation of discrimination comes when agents or building superintendents tell applicants "We don't rent (or sell) to colored." This still happens in many cases. More often, however, members of minority groups encounter delays, are told the apartment has already been rented, or are rejected for "unsuitable references." It is difficult in many cases to prove discrimination, especially where landlords or brokers rent or sell one or two dwellings in a development to minority members in order to break an obvious pattern of complete exclusion.

NEW YORK

Ample Laws

Except for more vigorous enforcement, which many anti-discrimination leaders do not favor at this early stage of transition, there is not much more legal machinery needed locally. The leaders of SCAD and COIR say existing laws have already undercut much discrimination in at least two ways. Many property owners who went along with discriminatory practices merely because they feared open occupancy would put them at a competitive disadvantage are said to be letting down the bars in the knowledge that discrimination is now illegal. Others are finding that it is not true that a good neighborhood goes to ruin if a few Negro or Puerto Rican families move in.

Across most of the rest of the country the various Federal agencies do nothing to halt outright discrimination in housing built with public help. It is only in the few states having anti-bias laws that they withhold mortgage insurance or other aid to proven violators of the local laws.



Times

Sun

2-8-59

Nyc.

PB7.

U.S. Accused Of Encouraging Segregated Public Housing

Advertiser

Montgomery

Tues 2-3-59

NEW YORK (AP) — A Civil Rights hearing heard testimony Monday that the federal government has encouraged segregated public housing in this country.

Executive Director Frank S. Horne of the city commission on inter-group relations, told a federal investigative group:

"The great weight and power of the federal government has been thrown on the side of the segregated market and the restricted market."

Another witness, Earl B. Schwulst of the commission on race and housing, said federal policy leaves it up to local areas whether to permit segregated public housing. He added:

"The Public Housing Program also has probably done more to increase than to diminish segregation, notwithstanding the open-occupancy policy of many local authorities."

The hearing was conducted by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, created in 1957 as a watchdog of constitutional guarantees. Its previous work has been concentrated on anti-Negro voting policies in the South.

HOUSING FIELD

However, in opening a two-day hearing here, the commission entered the field of racial discrimination in public and private housing. New York was selected as the site of the hearings because of relatively advanced anti-discrimination laws here.

On that subject, Mayor Robert F. Wagner told the hearing:

"Insofar as our program to outlaw discrimination in housing is concerned, and for that matter in all areas of civil rights, the city of New York has shown the way for the entire nation."

Wagner suggested that discrimination cannot be defeated by laws "without a simultaneous program to increase the housing supply."

38-4.9

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, presided over the hearing as a member of the commission. He told Wagner at one point:

"I think what you have done is remarkable."

Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the inter-group relations commission, testified:

DISCRIMINATION UNDERGROUND

"I believe it is safe to say that outright discrimination has gone underground in New York City because of the body of law and positive assertions of our governmental policy have made it very clear that it has no proper place in our normal course of affairs."

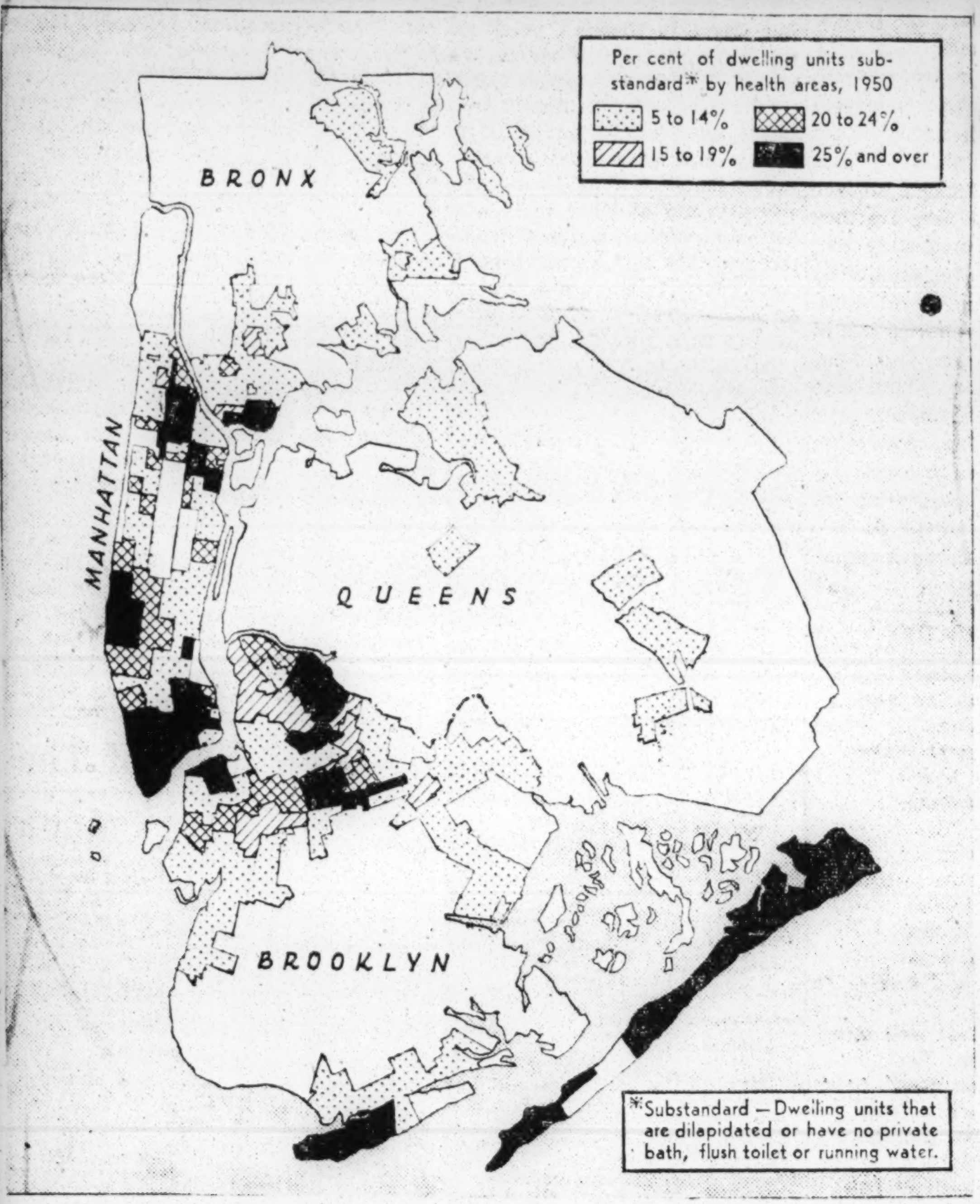
New York City has outlawed discrimination in the rental or sale of private housing on the basis of race, color or creed. State law similarly covers public housing.

A number of speakers conceded, however, that in practice there are areas of segregation in the city, created by slum conditions such as in Harlem, which is predominately Negro.

Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist Law School and vice chairman of the federal commission, asked Wagner if overcrowding in Negro and Puerto Rican areas led to racial violence.

Wagner replied that it was not the races of the people involved but the tensions of slum living that erupted in some violence.

NEW YORK HOUSING PROBLEM—SUBSTANDARD DWELLINGS



*Substandard — Dwelling units that are dilapidated or have no private bath, flush toilet or running water.

Failure Of Anti-Bias Housing Measure Deplored By Wilkins

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
3-29-59

NEW YORK — Failure of the New York State Legislature to enact the Metcalf-Baker anti-discrimination housing bill, "compounds existing residential segregation upstate" in that it compels Negro families, displaced by slum clearance programs "to relocate in already overcrowded ghettos," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged here Saturday.

The bill, modeled after New York City's Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs ordinance, would have banned racial or religious discrimination in the sale or rental of private housing throughout the state. The measure remained in committee as the Legislature adjourned on March 25.

The text of Mr. Wilkins' statement follows:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People deplores the failure of the New York State Legislature to give serious consideration to the Metcalf-Baker anti-discrimination housing bill. This failure compounds existing residential segregation upstate. Under impact of state and federal renewal programs, Negro families are compelled to relocate in already overcrowded ghettos thus accelerating the concentration of minority groups in the central cities.

This disregard for the human element in slum clearance indicates that the legislative leaders, as well as the Governor who did not urge passage of the bill, are more concerned with the physical aspects of urban renewal than with the welfare of families deprived of their homes. Evidently, they do not regard this problem as of equal importance with horse racing, banking interests and tax reduction for railroads, all of which were given consideration and public debate while the Metcalf-Baker bill was allowed to die in committee.

In by-passing this measure, the Legislature yielded first place in civil rights legislation to Colorado which this week enacted the nation's first statewide law banning discrimination in private housing.

38E-N.Y.

Race Discrimination In Housing Weighed

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Feb 2-4-59

NEW YORK (UPI) — The U.S. Commission on civil rights took under consideration today reams of testimony on racial discrimination in housing presented by more than 25 witnesses at a two-day hearing in New York.

Acting chairman of the commission, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, said the housing situation is a national problem which must be solved on a national basis.

"We are working toward a national policy," he declared.

Father Hesburgh said the commission, which is investigating the issues of equal protection of laws in housing, voting and education, will submit its findings and recommendations to President Eisenhower and to the Congress in a report expected to be ready next September.

The hearing just concluded, according to Father Hesburgh, had one important effect — it "dramatied" the housing situation.

Among those who testified were former baseball star Jackie Robinson; Sen. Jacob Javits, (R-N.Y.); Francis Cardinal Spellman, Roman Catholic archbishop of New York; Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, president of the Protestant Council of the City of New York; Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

38c 1959

NEW YORK

National Commission Reports

Housing Segregation Dike Cracking

By MILT FREUDENHEIM
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

Mon. 11-17-58

P. 7A

NEW YORK—Rising buying power of Negroes and growing public concern about racial problems are "two major social trends" working to break down segregation in housing.

This is the finding of a three-year study issued by the 17-man commission on race and housing headed by New York Banker Earl B. Schwulst.

FREUDENHE

The commission of business leaders, educators and housing industrialists attempted an "impartial study" financed by a no-strings-attached grant of the fund for the Republic.

They surveyed trends both toward (and away from) segregation.

The 77-page report states that housing segregation "leads directly" to the race-bar pattern in schools, churches, hospitals, recreation.

"Racial discrimination in the modern world is plainly in retreat, but it will make its last stand, without doubt, in the neighborhood," it says.

★ ★ ★

THE REPORT COVERS 27 million Americans, nearly one-sixth of the population, including Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Asians and Mexicans who suffer from housing barriers.

Fencing them in are the real estate brokers, builders and mortgage lenders, backed in some cases by two-faced federal policies and often by local laws, the report finds.

Framing the picture of crowded slums and racial ghettoes are the continuing poverty of minority families, and a set of fears and beliefs about them held by many white citizens, it adds.

But the walls are cracking. By early this year, 16 states and 15 cities had passed laws or resolutions for equal rights in housing.

★ ★ ★

SIX STATES BAN discrimination in all publicly-aided housing, including developments getting federal mortgage insurance — Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and Washington.

New York City has gone even further with a law applying to all apartment houses and housing developments of more than 10 units.

The new laws, most passed in the last three years, emphasize education and volunteer compliance, backed only rarely by legal action.

The commission finds that:

Every large city and many smaller cities have multiracial areas. "It is not a fact that whites always refuse to tolerate nonwhite neighbors."

"Only a minor fraction of the population is strongly prejudiced. The majority are somewhat prejudiced but do not feel strongly about racial issues one way or the other."

★ ★ ★

RACIALLY SHIFTING neighborhoods need not become slums. If white residents do not allow themselves to be stampeded out, values may, in fact, go up.

In Memphis, Atlanta, Houston, Los Angeles, thousands of new units have been built exclusively for Negroes. Such units in Atlanta and New Orleans, for example, "are of high quality."

Federal agencies are shifting generally away from support of segregation, although the "power of the segregationist bloc in Congress" is felt nationally.

About 50 "genuinely interracial projects" have been built privately since World War II. "Large increase" is predicted because of changes in state laws.

★ ★ ★

"IN GENERAL, the conclusion seems warranted that non-white entry into residential areas does not necessarily depress real estate market values!!"

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish programs ot "education and action" are playing an important role in molding "a new public attitude toward housing" as rightfully subject to equal opportunity for all.

The commission concludes with a series of recommendations ranging from a call for President Eisenhower to set up a commission to ban discrimination in housing — down to local action for neighborhood residents.

★ ★ ★

COMMISION MEMBERS include (with replacements for two who died and one who resigned):

Chairman Schwulst, president, Bowering Savings Bank, New York City; Chicago Atty. Laird Bell; Philip M. Klutznick, Park Forest, Ill., builder; the late Robert R. Taylor, Illinois Federal Savings & Loan Association, Chicago.

Also: Henry R. Luce, magazine publisher; Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, director, Notre Dame University Foundation; Elliott V. Bell, chairman, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.; Stanley Marcus, president Neiman-Marcus, Dallas; John H. Wheeler, banker, Durham, N.C.; R. Stewart Rauch, banker, Philadelphia; Henry Dreyfuss, industrial designer, Pasadena, Calif.; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Ward Melville, president, Melville Shoe CLorp., N.Y.; Harold C. McClellan, Los Angeles paint manufacturer; Francis T. P. Plimpton, attorney, New York; President Clark Kerr, University of California; Charles Keller Jr., Keller Construction Corp., New Orleans; Prof. Gordon W. Allport, Harvard; Peter Grimm, New York, and the late Charles S. Johnson, president, Fisk University.

(Note: Wheeler has replaced McClellan who became United States assistant secretary of commerce.)

'Race needn't hurt value of property'

Afro-American

P. 7

Baltimore

Sat. 10-25-58

NEW YORK — The arrival of a colored family in a previously all-white neighborhood need not affect property values, according to Algernon D. Black arthor of 'Who's My Neighbor', published last week by the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, here.

Everything depends on the attitude of the home-owners, Mr. Black points out. "The property values will either go down, stay same or go up depending on the other forces at work in the neighborhood."

"Of course," he adds, "if the arrival of a colored family will bring a deterioration in property values, and if they panic and put up 'For Sale' signs, their actions will glut the market and drive property values down.

"But it is clear that what affects values is not the entrance of the non-white family but the panic selling by the previous residents.

* * *

STUDIES SHOW that "if the physical character of the housing and grounds is maintained," Mr. Black continues, and "if city services maintain good neighborhood standards, property values will remain stable no matter who moves in."

Low income families, colored or white, the author adds, tend not to keep up their homes so well. But the presence of low-income families is a result not a cause of property value decline.

"Now, it is true," Mr. Black adds, "that most colored people have lower incomes than the white population. Most of them have had to live in poorer housing and in poorer neighborhoods than whites.

* * *

BUT BEFORE a colored family can afford to buy a house in an all-white neighborhood and before they have the desire to move into such a neighborhood or suburb, they usually have achieved a level of education, employment, and aspiration that indicates that they have just as much interest in keeping up their property as any other family."

In fact, studies show that "they frequently outdo white families in their care of house, planting flowers, painting and repairing and improving their property," Mr. Black remarked.

Belafontes (at last) get place to live

Afro-American

P. 2

Balt.

Sat. 11-22-58

NEW YORK — The Harry Belafontes have found a place to live.

The singer, his wife, Julie and their 2-year-old son, David, have been seeking an apartment since Oct. 12, when they returned from Europe and a successful concert tour.

The four weeks which followed were marked by frequent rebuffs at places where the couple sought to rent an apartment.

Scant minutes after they heard of vacancies, apartments under discussion became "just filled," or "no longer available."

ON ONE occasion the rental agent disappeared and his office was "closed for the day" just 20 minutes after Belafonte's wife (recognized from her pictures in the papers) arrived at the home of a friend in a building where they were several vacancies.

A telephone call to an agency by Mrs. Belafonte about a large, expensive apartment which had been advertised brought the response that it had been filled and that no similar ones were available.

A friend who called back the next day was given a list of 12 apartments in the same rental bracket to visit.

The Belafontes, who have been living at the Waldorf-Astoria since their arrival from Europe, received a call from the management of a large West End apartment house last week.

The apartment offered, with "10 large rooms, spacious closets and a view of a strip of the river," Mrs. Belafonte declared, "is actually the nicest one we've seen."

They plan to move in as soon as painting and redecorating are complete.

In the meantime Mr. Belafonte's lawyers have been working with the American Jewish Congress and the New York State Commission on Discrimination in Housing on the couple's house-hunting experiences.

N. Y. C. group works to block 'panic selling' as Negroes move in

[illegible]

[illegible]

11-23-58

P. 26

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—(AP)—Some white homeowners in a New York City neighborhood where Negroes are moving in are being helped by a city agency in their effort to maintain racial balance.

Both the agency, the Commission on Intergroup Relations, and residents in the Springfield Gardens section of Queens, a New York City borough, want to avoid the mass selling that can be stirred up when a Negro family enters a previously all-white area.

Residents report that in the past few years, after one house on a block was sold to a Negro, high-pressure salesmen swarmed over the area, using so-called block-busting methods, contending the neighborhood would become predominantly Negro—in an effort to create panic-selling among the whites.

THE COMMISSION HAS been organizing block discussions and helping to form a neighborhood relations committtee in the section for the past six weeks.

White families resisting panic sales are demonstration their resistance visually. At least 40 homes in the section have on display signs which read:

"Not for sale. We believe in democracy."

These families and others have welcomed their new Negro neighbors.

An estimated 10 per cent of the area's 20,000 residents are Negroes.

THE CITY agency entered the scene in September at the request of a local organization after a pattern of panic-selling overtook one of the section's streets.

At block meetings organized by agency workers, white home owners who were being victimized by falsehoods about their neighbors' leaving were able to find out what actually was happening.

Irving Levine, a field consultant for the agency, explained the purpose of the activities. "We're concerned with minority groups getting out of ghettoes," Levine said. "But we're also concerned about new ghettoes being created with a consequent destruction of many values and institutions."

Report Shows 27 Million Face Housing Restrictions

Journal & Guide

38 - NY

P. 20

[illegible]

Norfolk Va

NEW YORK—The Commission on Race and Housing has issued a momentous report calling for an end to "the evil of housing discrimination" in America. The report says 27 million Americans suffer from housing restrictions.

Earl B. Schwulst, chairman of the commission, disclosed the findings of a three-year study at a news conference at which he declared that "compulsory residential segregation is the basic inequality which underlies or stimulates other forms of discrimination." Mr. Schwulst is the president and chairman of the board of The Bowery Savings, New York.

• • •

THE COMMISSION on Race and Housing is an independent citizens' group formed in 1955 to inquire into problems of residence and housing involving racial and ethnic minorities in the United States. Financial support for the work came from the Fund for the Republic.

Findings and recommendations of the commission are published in "Where Shall We Live?", an 80-page report is-

Presidential committees previously established to carry out the policies of equal employment opportunity under government contracts and equal treatment and opportunity in the armed services." After study of the problems, "the committee should present to the President its recommendations for a complete program and time schedule looking toward the elimination of discrimination in the distribution of Federal housing benefits at the earliest time practicable."

sued by the University of California Press.

THE REPORT calls on federal, state and local governments, the housing industry and voluntary associations of citizens to "take certain definite steps to purge our national life of the evil of housing discrimination."

"The Supreme Court has declared enforced segregation in education 'inherently unequal,'" the report said. "In the housing field, segregation is even more incompatible with equality. Equal opportunity for housing, therefore, in principle and fact, is identical with freedom of all persons to compete in the general housing market in accordance with their individual preferences and ability to pay."

• • •

THE COMMISSION urged President Eisenhower to "establish a committee on the elimination of discrimination in federal housing and urban renewal programs." Realization of the goals of national housing policy as declared by Congress, the report states, "is seriously hampered by racial segregation and discrimination in the distribution of housing facilities and benefits provided under Federal laws."

A President's Committee, the commission proposes, should be "modeled after the

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Singer Finally Gets an Apartment

Belafonte Pledges War on Bias

Pittsburgh Courier

11-22-58

P. 8

NEW YORK—Although he finally found an apartment for his family, singer Harry Belafonte, whose attorneys have been working with both the American Jewish Congress and the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, does not plan to drop his work against discrimination.

Belafonte said he's happy about the new place but that he hasn't forgotten the recent weeks of frustration he and his family went through trying to find a suitable place to live, and he doesn't intend to—"especially now," said the entertainer.

His search ended when the manager of a lower West End apartment house called Belafonte's office to say Belafonte could have his choice of two vacant and highly desirable apartments.

Since Belafonte seeks privacy, the names of both the management and the apartment will remain unpublished.

The 10-room apartment has "large rooms with a view of a strip of river," Belafonte's wife, Julie, said.

"What's more, it's actually the nicest one we've seen," she said excitedly.

HARRY BELAFONTE
. . . for Julie and him a room with a view

38c 1959 NEW YORK

Belafonte 'hailed' abroad, says he's 'homeless' in U.S.

NEW YORK (ANP)—Singer Harry Belafonte, who recently returned from a tour of Europe where he was wined and dined by diplomats, toasted by continentals and clamoring children alike, cannot find a landlord in New York willing to rent an apartment to him and his white wife.

Belafonte said "it (the situation) has made me so angry, I got tongue-tied. Look, I want a suitable place to live. I won't use subterfuge to get it."

THE POPULAR singer known throughout the world for his "Banana Boat" song said he could get a desirable apartment on a sublease, or under someone else's name. He said that Mrs. Roosevelt, widow of the former President, offered to buy a building with him. "But I'm not looking for the easy way out," Belafonte said.

"The awful part is that some of the people involved belonged to organizations with the highest ideals of human existence—the professed liberals," the singer pointed out.

THE TURN-DOWNS were systematic," Belafonte related. "Apartments would be available till it was time to sign a lease. Then when it was discovered the apartment was for me, something would happen, a deposit by another tenant had been forgotten, or a partner had promised it to his cousin—all kinds of shenanigans," Belafonte said angrily.

The Belafontes are staying at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel until permanent quarters can be located.

Afro-American
P. 15
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-25-58

BUT NO PLACE TO GO — Singer Harry Belafonte, his wife, and son David, back at Idlewild airport last week, told reporters thay are desirous of finding a home but can't do so. Rental agencies are agreeable, Belafonte said, until his identity is revealed and the fact of his interracial marriage is brought to light. On completion of a movie commitment, Belafonte opens a long engagement at the Waldorf-Astoria next month.

Race Relations Agency Fighting 'Panic Selling

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 11-23-58

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Some white homeowners in a New York City neighborhood where Negroes are moving in are being helped by a city agency in their effort to maintain racial balance.

Both the agency, the Commission on Intergroup Relations, and residents in the Springfield Gardens section of Queens, a New York City borough, want to avoid the mass selling that can be stirred up when a Negro family enters a previously all-white area.

Residents report that in the past few years, after one house on a block was sold to a Negro, high-pressure salesmen swarmed over the area, using so-called block-busting methods, contending the neighborhood would become predominantly Negro—in an effort to create panic-selling among the whites.

* * *

THE COMMISSION has been organizing block discussions and helping to form a neighborhood relations committee in the section for the past six weeks.

White families resisting panic sales are demonstrating their resistance visually. At least 40 homes in the section have on display signs which read:

"Not for Sale. We believe in Democracy."

These families and others have welcomed their new Negro neighbors.

* * *

AN ESTIMATED 10 per cent of the area's 20,000 residents are Negroes.

The city agency entered the scene at the request of a local organization after a pattern of panic-selling overtook one of the section's streets.

Queens Neighborhood Seeks Racial Balance

Whites Reject Panic Sales of Homes as Negroes Move In

N.Y. Times
38c

By PETER KIHSS

A city agency is helping white homeowners who are trying to maintain a racially balanced community in an area into which Negroes are moving. Both the agency and the residents want to avoid any slide into the ghetto patterns that have occurred elsewhere.

The Commission on Intergroup Relations for the last six weeks has been starting block discussions and helping to create a Neighborhood Relations Committee in the Springfield Gardens section of southeast Queens.

Sat 11-22-58

One result has been the appearance in the last fortnight of the following sign in the windows of a least forty homes owned by whites who are resisting "panic" sales:

"Not
For Sale
We Believe in
Democracy"

These white residents and others have welcomed the new Negro families.

Mrs. Evelyn Klavens, a parent-teacher representative of 137-22 Southgate Street, has stressed how well the neighborhood schools have got along over the years with integrated student bodies drawn from areas as far away as St. Albans.

Of Southgate Street's twenty-four homes, five are occupied by Negro families. Thurston Street, the next one south, received two Negro families last summer among its twenty-one. Each block-long street is displaying about ten staying-here signs.

The one-and-a-quarter-square-mile area from a few blocks west of Farmers Boulevard eastward to Cross Island Parkway, between Merrick Road and 130th Avenue, has about 20,000 residents. Bernard Berlly, a lawyer and co-chairman of the new committee, says perhaps 10 per cent are Negroes, many clustered in specific blocks west of Springfield Boulevard.

Individual Negro families have long lived in Springfield Gardens, a community of well-kept one and two-family brick and frame homes, five to thirty and more years old.

Mrs. Floyd Liburd, who came to 189-01 Nashville Boulevard when the area was almost rural eighteen years ago, has been parent-teacher president at both Public School 15 and Junior High School 59.

38c

Improvement Is Cited

The major Negro influx has come in the last five years. Mr. Berlly, who lives at 218-10 130th Avenue, recalled one neighbor who demanded that the others buy his home at full price, under the threat of his selling to Negroes. A neighborhood meeting told him the area would be improved no matter to whom he sold.

Residents report that in the last few years, just about every spring and fall, real estate dealers—from outside the area—have attempted so-called block-busting.

Sat 11-22-58

One house would be sold to Negroes and the block would be inundated by agents swarming from cars, making telephone calls and spreading circulars. They said that they had cash offers for a house, that other residents were selling out and that the block was becoming all-Negro.

A Thurston Street outburst in September led to the calling in of the Commission on Intergroup Relations by the Tri-Community Council, a leadership group of organizations and individuals for Springfield Gardens, Laurelton and Rosedale. The group is headed by Mrs. Wilma Buchanan.

Commission Sends Aide

The three-year-old city commission, devoted to promoting racial, religious and ethnic understanding, sent in Irving Levine, Queens field consultant. The result has been a pioneer self-help effort.

"The commission is naturally looking to open up a market for Negro housing," Mr. Levine says. "But it is also interested in maintaining neighborhood standards and an integrated community. It doesn't want whites to flee."

Mr. Levine helped to develop block meetings at which white home owners who were being victimized by falsehoods about their neighbors leaving could find out what actually was happening. For instance, fourteen neighbors led by Mrs. Norma Appel gathered last Wednesday night in the finished basement at 178-07 137th Avenue. Some of their discussion follows:

Neighbor—"The real estate man told Mrs.——he already sold my house. My block is 80 per cent Negro. It all happened in six months. Just one started and hysteria set in."

Mr. Levine—"On Thurston Street three weeks ago, six houses were up for sale. The impression was that everybody would sell. Now 'Not for sale' signs are up. We're concerned with minority groups getting out of ghettoes. But we're also concerned about new ghettoes being created with a consequent destruction of many values and institutions."

Neighbor—"Our Negro neighbors have been very nice * * *. The second house across the street has all kids * * *. They're very noisy * * *. The men are so big * * *. The house across the street is better than when white people were in it * * *. Why did they come into a white neighborhood?"

Mr. Levine—"There are not so many other communities where a Negro can go. They want decent schools, grassy areas, to live in the kind of community not reflective of one race. In a ghetto section, garbage services are reduced, schools go down—they don't have so much political pressure."

Neighbor—"I have three teen-age daughters. I'm afraid to let them get out alone at nights."

Mr. Levine—"Has there been any trouble?"

Neighbor—"No. But when they get a majority, they get belligerent."

Mr. Levine—"Any group held down a long time has certain problems. The thing we are saying is, will we begin freeing them of problems by giving them social rights? The step must be made. Get rid of bigotry. 'As ye sow, so shall ye reap.' We feel with patience and understanding, this can work itself out."

Neighbor—"I've been here thirty years. It's an inundation, a tidal wave. It's too late."

Mr. Levine—"It doesn't have to be, if people get together."

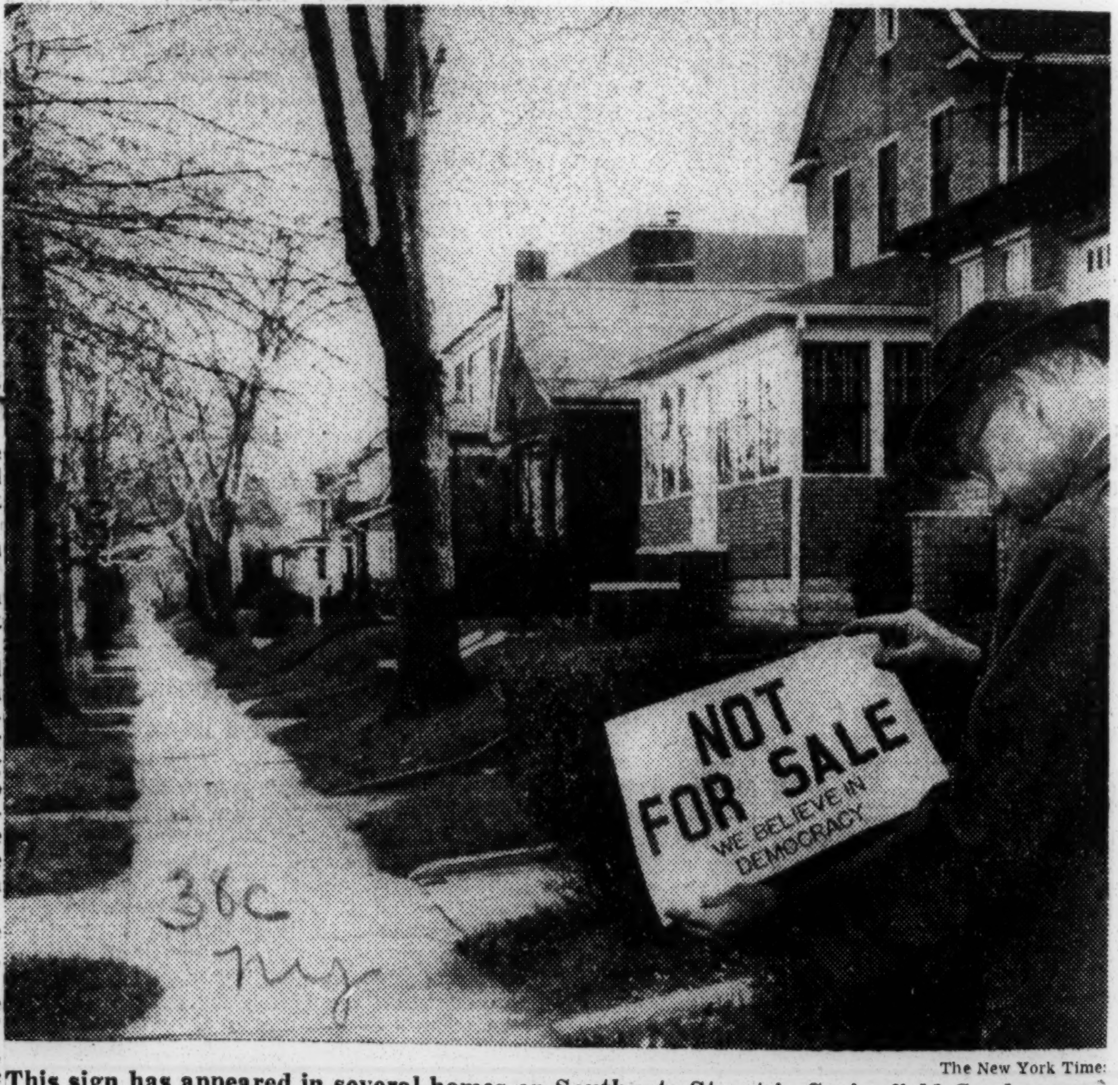
The Rev. David S. Sheldon, Presbyterian co-chairman of the Neighborhood Relations Committee—"I've been encouraged by a good many of the people who have moved into the community—a school teacher, a retired Pullman conductor, a major in the Air Force, a lawyer—high-caliber * * * I remember one noisy party with fifty children—that was all-white, no Negroes at all."

Mr. Levine showed a movie "All The Way Home," made by the Anti-Defamation League and the Congregational Christian Churches.

It showed a "For Sale" sign in a fine white neighborhood; a Negro family looking; an uproar; an ugly fling of oil at the white family's daughter and studies of how property values in fact do not go down.

It ended with a minister's injunction that the white community must look into its own heart.

Mr. Levine—"The signs will keep the real estate men away. We think if a hub develops around which other blocks will take note, something might generate. I hope you will do what you feel is right."



38c
NY

The New York Times

This sign has appeared in several homes on Southgate Street in Springfield Gardens section of southwest Queens, where homeowners are seeking racially balanced neighborhood.

38c 1959

NEW YORK

Need For State Action Against Housing Discrimination Cited

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. p. 1

Sat. 6-6-59

NEW YORK, N. Y., — The need for ~~State and~~ local governments to take legal action against discrimination in the sale or rental of private housing on grounds or race, creed, color, national origin or political affiliation was urged Wednesday by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Patrick Murphy Malin, ACLU executive director, released the text of a new policy statement approved by the Union's Board of Directors covering discrimination in both public and private housing.

Major emphasis in the statement was placed on private housing discrimination, Malin noted, because more and more legislatures are coming to grips with this part of the housing problem. "It is our hope," Malin said, "that the Union's views will help legislators as they debate this question."

The ACLU statement asserted that a conflict of civil liberties principles occurs in the private housing field, between "reserved private rights such as freedom of association and non-association, and non-discrimination." Whenever such a conflict occurs, the ACLU said, "it cannot be avoided and should be explicitly recognized; the question then becomes one of balance and choice. The ACLU, choosing on balance, believes that the degree of public interest at stake in removing housing discrimination from private housing is now large enough to demand its legal prohibition by State or local governments."

Aware that various States and cities will have different approaches to legislation covering private housing discrimination, the ACLU said that neither its national office nor any of its 25 State affliates need oppose or refrain from supporting such legislation merely because it contains exceptions to the general prohibition of discrimination. The ACLU will take action on specific legislative proposals as they arise, the statement said.

In making the policy statement public, Malin also pointed out that the Union's established opposition to discrimination on political grounds in the public housing field has now been extended to the private housing field. "The Union," he said, "is thus again urging the application of a fundamental civil liberty principle, that every person should be treated on the basis of his individual worth and not on the basis of any group clasification."

Racial Balance Plea in Queens Assails Panic Selling of Realty

Times

Civic Group's Housing Aim Backed by Mrs. Simon, Aide to Rockefeller

New York, N.Y.

By PETER KIHSS

A Queens civic group announced yesterday that Mrs. Caroline K. Simon, Secretary of State in Governor Rockefeller's Cabinet, had promised aid in its effort to maintain a racial balance and avoid the creation of "new segregated ghettos."

Sun. 7-26-59

The Tri-Community Council of Rosedale, Laurelton and Springfield Gardens said Mrs. Simon had been enlisted to curb "block-busting" real estate brokers who urged selling homes when Negroes moved into white neighborhoods.

A letter to the council from Mrs. Simon, whose office licenses real estate brokers, said:

"Those men who, through unethical tactics, create panic among residents, with the result that whole blocks change their pattern in a short time, do a disservice to our state.

"Such chaotic, unsettled conditions are harmful, if not dangerous, to orderly community life. Furthermore, tactics which divide group from group and stir up racial or religious antagonisms are abhorrent to me and are not in keeping with the American way of life, nor with responsible business and professional practice.

"A real estate broker should not coerce an owner to dispose of his property on a false representation. Fraudulent conduct on the part of a real estate broker is one of the grounds for disciplinary action under the provisions of Section 441-C of the Real Property Law."

Educating in Democracy

The council, which includes fifty organizations, has had an interracial Neighborhood Relations Committee at work for a year in a program that started in cooperation with the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations.

The New York Times

Mrs. Caroline K. Simon

Bernard Berlly, the committee's chairman, said a corps of fifty block captains had been developed to aid an educational program. The committee visits any real estate operator accused of "scare" operations, as well as banks that are reluctant to give mortgages to white buyers in partly integrated areas.

The program has included a monthly newsletter, fact sheets, block meetings and the distribution of signs reading: "Not for Sale, We Believe in Democracy."

"We have made good progress in the past year," Mrs. Wilma Buchanan, council president, said. "The whole area is much calmer than it used to be, and white folks are moving into the integrated areas, something we were told couldn't happen."

Mrs. Buchanan said the Queens Borough planning office of the New York City Youth Board had assigned a full-time intergroup relations specialist to the neighborhood effort.

Four States Ban Bias In Private Housing

Fri. 7-31-59

Call p. 3

Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Opponents of discrimination in private housing recently won legal support in several widely seprated areas. Legislative bodies of four states and one major city—Pittsburgh, Pa.—approved measures forbidding operators of most dwelling units to reject renters or buyers because of religion, race, or national origin.

This spring Colorado became the first state to bar discrimination in private housing. Its action was followed quickly by Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Oregon. Legislatures of several other states considered similar statutes but failed to act. Among them was New York. Last year, New York City pioneered in this field by becoming the first community in the nation to prohibit discrimination in private housing.

The measures approved have similar features. Most extend to private housing of more than a few singly-operated units the kind of restrictions already embodied in legislation covering publicly-assisted housing.

The anti-discrimination commission which administers Colorado's Fair Employment Practices act will oversee enforcement of the state's new law. It operates in all private housing transactions except those involving owner-occupied units, and placed the operations of real estate agents, lending institutions, and advertising media under its jurisdiction.

The Massachusetts statute follows the year-old New York City ordinance, covering all private dwellings of three or more units and housing developments totaling 10 or more homes.

Connecticut's new legislation was an amendment to the existing Public Accommodations act, which also prohibits discrimination in housing units built with public aid. The amendment specifically covers private housing rented or sold by any person controlling five or more adjoining units.

Oregon's legislature approved two bills, one giving force to the other. Any person selling, leading, or renting property in connection with his business is forbidden to practice discrimination; the second statute provides for the revocation of realtors' licenses who violate the new law.

Interpretation of the law discloses that owners who rent apartments in their homes without employing real estate agents are exempt from the law's provisions.

Under Pittsburgh's recently operative statute, the selling or renting of private housing which is one of five or more units controlled by a single owner must be executed without discrimination, by the owner, real estate broker or salesman, and the lending institution.

Altogether, legislation to ban discrimination in private housing was proposed in 14 states this year.

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5 Whites Held In Brooklyn For Gang Riot

News & Courier Charleston S.C

p. 1

Sun. 8-2-59

NEW YORK (AP)—Five teenage boys were arrested Saturday as the result of an assault on a Brooklyn Negro tenement by a gang of 25 white youths. Four Negro families recently had moved into what once was an all-white neighborhood.

The white gang attacked the tenement at 15 Stewart St. in the Bushwick section shortly after midnight. They came from the neighboring Brownsville section.

ARMED FOR UPROAR

Police said they were armed with rocks, bricks and gasoline. They gathered in front of the house and began a bombardment with the rocks and bricks, shattering windows and creating an uproar. One tried to set the side of the house afire with gasoline but failed, officers said.

When the commotion began a group of five Negro youths raced up stairs and began to hurl rocks down upon the invaders in retaliation.

In the midst of the melee a patrolman for the City Transit Authority, an independent agency which operates city subway and bus lines, happened to come by.

The private officer, Joseph Ruggiero, cornered four of the attackers and herded them into the hallway of the tenement.

As he did so he said he ran into one of the building defenders, Edward Perry, 16. The patrolman said he called the youth to him to ascertain the cause of the trouble but said the boy threw a hammer at him and then drew a knife.

The officer said he halted the youth's advance by drawing his gun and firing a warning shot.

POLICE ARRIVE

About that time city police cars arrived in response to calls from other residents of the neighborhood.

They took into custody the Negro youth residing in the house and the four white boys. Eventually some 10 other members of the white gang were picked up for questioning but no charges were placed against them immediately.

The Negro youth was booked on a charge of felonious assault. The four white boys were charged with unlawful assembly.

N.Y. moves to end housing segregation

Afro-American p. 19
Baltimore Md.
7-18-59

NEW YORK—"We don't want the occupancy of any project lilywhite nor do we want any to be predominantly colored or Puerto-Rican,"

William Reid, chairman of the City's Housing Authority said this in explaining the authority's effort to bring about racial balance in public housing. He said that the body did not want to resort to a quota system.

Colored and Puerto Rican tenants make up a heavier occupancy percentage of the public housing than they do of the city's population.

* * *

AS OF Jan. 1, statistics show that of 101,019 families in public housing, 43.1 are white 39.3 colored, 17.3 Puerto Rican and .3 percent Oriental. Colored persons make up only 12 percent of the city's population and Puerto Ricans less than 8 percent.

Reid said that the authority staff is working on a variety of ways to encourage voluntary integration.

GOVERNOR WANTS HOUSING BIAS LAW SIMILAR TO CITY'S

Times
New York, N.Y.

He Will Ask Legislature for It Next Year, He Declares at N.A.A.C.P. Meeting

Tues. 7-14-59

By FARNSWORTH FOWLE

Governor Rockefeller will recommend a state-wide law against discrimination in multiple-dwelling private housing when the Legislature meets in January.

p. 1

"I believe every American citizen should be able to live where his heart desires and his means permit," he said last night.

The Governor thought New York City's law in this field, which went into effect in 1958, "has worked well." He said the state should adopt its principles "even though alterations might be needed where state-wide variations dictate."

Last month Mr. Rockefeller hinted that he would take this position but this was his first public commitment on the subject.

He made it in a speech at the New York Coliseum welcoming the fiftieth anniversary convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Bias Seen on Way Out

"Prejudice remains—discrimination exists," the Governor said, "but it is on its way out in the State of New York."

He emphasized that the Negro's gains in this state had been sounder and more rapid because the effort was not purely partisan. He cited Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's appointment of the first Committee Against Discrimination in Defense Employment in 1941 and subsequent acts under Govs. Thomas E. Dewey and W. Averell Harriman as showing that "wise leadership is not restricted to one party."

Governor Rockefeller also expressed the belief that "segregation is on the way out in the nation." He said America had been "fortunate in the kind of leadership the N. A. A. C. P. has given in this great struggle for civil rights." He told the delegates they had made no appeal to violence, rejected retaliation in kind to threat and terrorism, and "repulsed the threat of communism to invade your ranks."

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, the 77-year-old board chairman of the N.A.A.C.P., was unable to attend last night. In his keynote address, which was read for him, he reaffirmed its ultimate goal—"the eradication of compulsory racial segregation from all public aspects of American life."

Reviews Group's History

He said that from the outset the association had recognized that this could be achieved "only through orderly, democratic processes." The methods outlined at the founding conference here in 1909, he said, were "the filing of court suits, the development of voting power, sponsorship of civil rights legislation, the dissemination of information and appeals to the conscience of the American people."

"Faithful adherence to this program over a fifty-year period," Dr. Tobias said, "has brought us measurably closer to our goal.

Times
New York

"Our people have courageously withstood the test, realizing as they do the futility as well as the immorality of taking the law into one's own hands."

Tues.
7-14-59

At the convention's organization meeting yesterday afternoon, Jawn L. Sandifer, chairman of the legal redress committee of the New York State Conference of Branches, presided.

p. 25C

He announced that the matter of Robert F. Williams was being referred to the Resolutions Committee for presentation to the convention. Mr. Williams, a branch chairman from Monroe, N. C., is under suspension by the national organization on a charge of urging that Negroes seek justice through violence.

TEEN-AGE GANG ATTACKS HOMES

Times-Picayune

White Youths Stone Negro Residences

New Orleans, La.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Five teenage boys were arrested Saturday as the result of an assault on a Brooklyn Negro tenement by a gang of 25 white youths. Four Negro families recently had moved into what once was an all-white neighborhood.

p. 1

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About that time city police cars arrived in response to calls from other residents of the neighborhood.

They took into custody the Negro youth residing in the house and the four white boys. Eventually some 10 other members of the white gang were picked up for questioning but no charges were placed against them immediately.

The Negro youth was booked on a charge of felonious assault. The four white boys were charged with unlawful assembly.

38c 1959

NEW YORK

L 38c

Bias in Housing Cited by Jews

Post
Washington
D.C.
Thurs
1-29-59
P.B9

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP) Discrimination in housing was described today as the most persistent form of prejudice still facing American Jews.

This was the major conclusion reached by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith in a study of housing patterns.

Among metropolitan areas singled out in the report were New York, Chicago, Seattle Birmingham, Ala., Houston, Miami, Washington, Detroit Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Inidanapolis, Gary, Michigan City and Evansville, Ind.

The reported noted that "housing discrimination, once a phenomenon observed only in the cities of America, has been following the general population trend, moving to suburbs and small towns."

The report caled the property owner the key factor in anti-Jewish housing discrimination, but added that the role of the real estate agent could not be overlooked.

The ADL report described certain sections of the country as Christian ghettos — island areas of anti-Jewish housing discrimination amid a general pattern of intermingling, between Christians and Jews.

The report spotlighted what it called discrimination in Alagama, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Civil Rights Hearings Set for New York City

United Press International

The Federal Civil Rights Commission will hold a 2-day hearing in New York City on discrimination in housing next Monday and Tuesday.

A spokesman said the witnesses would include Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Francis Cardinal Spellman, former baseball star Jackie Robinson, director of a homebuilding firm; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Earl B. Schwulst, president of the Bowery Saving Bank and chairman of the Commission on Race in ousing, and Algernon D. Black, chairman of the New York State Commission on Discrimination in Housing.

The spokesmen said the hearings would explore the extent and nature of discrimination in housing "by reason of color, race, religion or national origin," assess the effectiveness of city and state laws designed to remedy such discrimination, and study the role in this problem of the Federal Government and its agencies.

DISCRIMINATION SEEN IN HOUSING

ADL Finds Prejudice Facing U.S. Jews

Times
Picayune
New Orleans
Fri. 1-30-59
P.36

NEW YORK (AP) — Discrimination in housing was described as the most persistent form of prejudice still facing American Jews.

This was the major conclusion arrived at by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith in a published study of the nation's housing patterns.

Among metropolitan areas singled out in the report were those of New York, Chicago, Seattle, Birmingham, Ala., Houston, Miami, Washington, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Gary, Michigan City and Evansville, Ind.

The report cited such discriminatory devices as gentlemen's agreements (one not to sell or rent to Jews) quota systems and club plans in suburban housing and in high-rental and co-operative apartments and added:

"This examination reveals that such housing discrimination, once a phenomenon observed only in the cities of America, has been following the general population trend, moving to suburbs and small towns."

WITNESSES INVITED

The report called the property owner the key factor in anti-Jewish housing discrimination, but added that the role of the real estate agent could not be overlooked.

The ADL report will be submitted to the federal commission on civil rights at hearings next Monday and Tuesday in New York. Among witnesses invited to testify by the committee are Francis Cardinal Spellman, Roman Catholic archbishop of New York; Jackie Robinson, former Negro star of the Dodger baseball team, and New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The ADL report described certain sections of the country as Christian ghettos—island areas of anti-Jewish housing discrimination amid a general pattern of intermingling between Christians and Jews.

Singled out in the New York area was Bronxville in Westchester county of which the report said:

"According to informed observers, this mile-square village, with a population of 6500, does not have any known Jewish families residing within its boundaries . . . Bronxville remains a striking instance of irrational religious prejudice. It is a malignancy in the New York metropolitan area."

NEARLY CLOSED TO JEWS

Of Chicago, the report said:

"A number of residential communities in the Chicago metropolitan district, such as Kenilworth, Lake Forest, Barrington and Palatine, are almost completely closed to Jews. Of these North Shore suburbs, Kenilworth is the most flagrantly restrictive. Lake Forest has kept pace with it . . .

"Other suburban communities of Chicago, while not entirely exclusive, have large areas where Jews are barred. Such North Shore towns as Glenview, Winnetka, Northbrook, Northfield, Wilmette and Deerfield have witnessed the growth of segregated Jewis communities."

Also singled out for criticism in the report were the Kansas City suburb of Leawood, the suburb of Lathrop village in Michigan's Oakland county, and the Broadmoor, Windermere, Highlands, Innis Arden and Mercerwood areas of Seattle.

The report also spotlighted what it called discrimination in such Southern states as Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

In New England, the report cited areas in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut. Other states mentioned were New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

RIGHTS HEARING SLATED IN NYC

NY

Cardinal Spellman, Robinson Are Invited

Times
Picayune
New Orleans
La.
Thurs
1-29-59
P.23

WASHINGTON (AP) — Francis Cardinal Spellman and Jackie Robinson are among the witnesses invited to a New York hearing next week of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. The subject will be discrimination in housing.

A commission spokesman said the hearing will be held Monday and Tuesday in an effort to get a general picture of housing discrimination in various parts of the country.

The New York site was chosen because many housing and civil rights experts are available there, and also because the commission wants to find out how New York's state and city laws against discrimination are working out.

About 20 to 25 witnesses are to testify, representing banking, construction and real estate interests as well as public and private organizations working to eliminate racial discrimination in housing. "The commission will hear all sides of the situation," the spokesman said.

Cardinal Spellman was asked to participate, the spokesman said, because a number of branches of the Roman Catholic Church have been interested in racial problems.

Robinson, first Negro to play in big league baseball, will testify as an official of a building company. He also is personnel director for a New York chain of coffee shops.

Among the other witnesses invited are Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; Charles Abrams, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination; and Algernon D. Black, chairman of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing, a private group.

ROBINSON CITES DISCRIMINATION

Tells of Unsuccessful Try at Buying Home in N.Y.

Times Picayune
New Orleans
La.
Thurs
2-5-59
P.8

NEW YORK (AP)—Jackie Robinson, former baseball star, said he had settled in Connecticut because of racial discrimination he encountered in trying to buy a house in New York.

The first Negro major leaguer, now a business executive, was one of a number of witnesses who testified at a U.S. Civil Rights Commission hearing on discrimination in housing.

"I am sure that you are aware that, directly or indirectly, discrimination in renting or purchasing apartments and homes does exist in New York," Robinson said. "I guarantee that beanballs are still being thrown in the housing field as well as on the ball field."

Robinson said that when he and his wife decided to move from St. Albans in Queens several years ago "we were put through the usual bag of tricks, right in this state."

When they tried to buy a house, he said, they were told it had just been sold, or that a higher offer had been rejected, or that it had been taken off the market.

He said they finally were able to buy a house in Stamford, Conn., a 50-minute train trip from New York City, "due to the strong efforts of some very wonderful people there."

Robinson, describing minority groups living in slum conditions, said New York "is not unique in this situation."

"Practically any major city in the country had these problems," he asserted.

Robinson is a vice president of Chock Full O' Nuts Corp., which operates a group of restaurants. He said he had tried to start a nonprofit housing project for the corporation's employes, mostly Negro, but ran into roadblocks.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, presided over the two-day hearing. In a news conference at conclusion of the hearing he was asked if he had found discrimination in housing in New York City.

"I think you will find discrimination anywhere on earth, but I think New York has taken more legislative steps toward overcoming discrimination than any other place in this country," he replied.

The committee will hold its next hearing in Nashville, Tenn., early next month, he said. It will be on discrimination in education.

Francis Cardinal Spellman, Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, told the commission that discrimination for any reason is "in violation of God's commandments and the Constitution upon which our free nation was built."

Gardner C. Taylor, president of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, estimated that 600,000 families, or two million persons, in New York City occupied quarters below standards for wholesome and healthy living.

Such conditions, he said, increased crime at a frightening rate.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said ghettos exist in New York, Chicago, South Carolina, Alabama and Texas.

N.Y.'s Housing Bias Still Riding Strong

By **DON OBERDORFER**
Of Our Washington Bureau

Miami Herald

NEW YORK — This city's political leaders and social workers, who often throw stones at the race-conscious South, turned to their own glass houses Monday. They are segregated flats in overcrowded racial ghettos.

Oberdorfer

The New Yorkers told the Federal Civil Rights Commission about vigorous official efforts to stamp out discrimination in housing. Yet the problem, by their own accounts, continues almost unabated.

Miami

The Civil Rights commissioners, pausing to study housing segregation here between hearings on voting rights violations and school segregation in southern states, heard the New York story with little comment.

Free
2-3-59

It is the age-old story of the racial slum, created by poverty and group differences and perpetuated by discrimination and continuing migration to the city's core.

P. 8-A

Despite new and strengthened anti-discrimination housing laws, some of them covering private housing developments, 80 per cent of New York City's Negroes are compelled to live in four concentrated city areas.

"If the population crowding in some of Harlem's worst blocks were translated into larger terms, we could fit the entire population of the U.S. into three of New York's five boroughs," said Dr. Frank S. Horne of the city's official commission on intergroup relations.

Horne reported some "gratifying" progress in opening housing opportunities to Negroes and Puerto Ricans, but the effect of these is overbalanced by the continuing influx of the groups to New York, he told reporters.

Much of the action in breaking racial barriers has occurred in public housing here. But Chairman Charles Abrams of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination predicted that if the trend isn't stopped by raising income limits on public housing, it will be "wholly occupied" by the two racial groups.

Officials of the New York City Housing Authority testified that when public housing projects become more than 40 per cent Negro, the white occupants begin to leave hurriedly.

Many of the witnesses called for federal efforts to curb discrimination in federally aided housing. They said stepped-up federal efforts would aid in solution of New York's minorities problems.

New York City has more Negroes than the combined populations of the capital cities of all the southern state, more Puerto Ricans than San Juan, more foreign-born Italians than Florence, and more Jews than the State of Israel.

In New York's slums, as in other slums, the people who have the least pay the most for what they get.

A three-year nationwide study reported to the rights commissioners Monday listed as finding number one the fact that a dollar bill in the hands of a non-white American won't buy as much or as good housing as a buck in the hands of other citizens.

Housing is the only commodity in the American market not freely available to minority groups, the study by the commission on race and housing found.

The study found that while Negroes are relatively more dispursed in southern than in northern cities, a non-white person can buy more housing for his money in the North than in the South. Whites in the two areas fare about the same.

The rights group ends its public hearings into segregated housing here with a final round of testimony today.

'De Facto' Segregation Hit

NEW YORK —(AP)— A unit of the American Jewish Congress charges that tens of thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican children are receiving inferior education in public schools in New York City.

The New York metropolitan council of the congress says there is "de facto" (in fact rather than in law) segregation in the city schools."

The council sent a letter to the board of education calling for immediate action.

TAX LOSSES SEEN IN BIAS IN HOUSING

Times

Jewish Unit Says Revenues Drop Here as Result of Middle-Income Curbs

P. 8c

The American Jewish Committee charged yesterday that widespread discrimination against minority groups in New York's middle-income housing was depriving the city of much-needed tax revenue.

New York

A committee report said that discrimination and a large-scale movement of families to the suburbs were major factors contributing to the city's financial difficulties.

Mon. 1-26-59

The report was read by Irving M. Engel, president of the committee and a specialist in real estate law, at the closing session of the group's three-day executive board meeting in the Roosevelt Hotel.

Mr. Engel pointed out that the rising proportion of low-income families here was "forcing the city to turn to additional nuisance taxes to raise money to meet its budget for the next fiscal year."

"Thus proposals have been made recently that New York City enact levies on automobiles for using city highways, taxes on payrolls, on overnight parking, bank checks, taxicab rides and a host of other normally tax-free activities," he said.

Mr. Engel charged also that in almost every major American city or its suburbs restrictive devices existed to prevent minority groups from buying homes or renting apartments.

He stressed that discrimination in housing "falls most heavily on people who are not white," but he added that discrimination against Jews and other white minorities still existed in middle and high-priced housing.

Jewish families, he declared, are excluded from more than a third of the desirable cooperatives in Manhattan. The exclusion of Jews from these cooperatives in Manhattan, Mr. Engel said, is a carry-over of discriminatory policies that barred Jews from renting private housing.

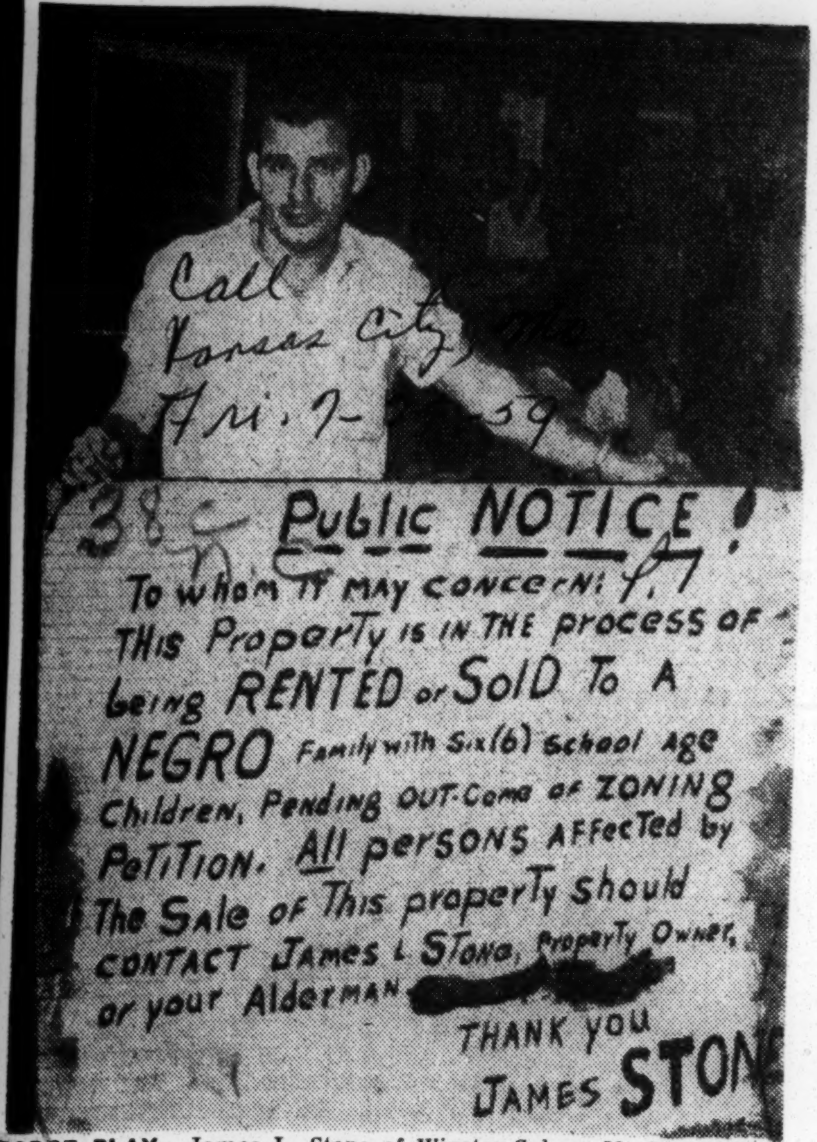
Mr. Engel said the discrimination situation in New York was typical of a dangerous trend in many metropolitan areas. He declared that in the main, "Negroes, Orientals, Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans occupy the slums of our cities."

"In quality, space and value," he said, "the homes occupied by non-whites rank far below the general standard of housing in the United States."

The American Jewish Committee is a fifty-two-year-old agency that seeks to combat bigotry, to protect the civil and religious rights of Jews and to advance the cause of human rights.

38c 1959

NORTH CAROLINA


Public NOTICE!
To whom IT MAY CONCERN!
THIS PROPERTY IS IN THE process OF
being RENTED or SOLD TO A
NEGRO Family with Six (6) School Age
Children, Pending OUT-Come of ZONING
PETITION. All persons AFFECTED by
The Sale of This property should
CONTACT JAMES L STONE, property OWNER, [redacted]
or your ALDERMAN [redacted]
THANK YOU
JAMES STONE

Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 7-[illegible]-59

38c
N.C.
p. 7

FORCE PLAY.—James L. Stone of Winston-Salem, N. C., put his home up for sale to Negroes last week in an effort to force the city to give him a "fair shake" in a property re-zoning case. Stone is shown with the sign he placed in front of his home.

38c 1959

OHIO

Neighbors shout at Negro family about to buy home

News
B'ham, Ala.
Tues 8-18-59

p 7

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18—(AP)—Some residents of an East Side Cleveland street shouted insults last night as a Negro family, accompanied by a police guard, visited a home it plans to buy in the all-white neighborhood.

The prospective buyer, Harry McCarthy, a postal worker, said only two persons in one group standing across the street from the house at 498 E. 125th-st shouted.

"You won't move in here! Go back to Scovil and Woodland!" they shouted, according to McCarthy. Scovill and Woodland-avs run through the city's older Negro section.

McCARTHY SAID the heckling started last week when he went to the house to cut the grass. When successive visits brought more heckling, he told Benny Newton, owner of the house, he was thinking of backing out on the purchase.

Newton went to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for advice. Harold Williams, executive secretary of the NAACP, arranged for police protection for McCarthy, his wife, their 3-year-old daughter and a real estate agent who went with them to the house last night.

McCarthy said he plans now to go through with the purchase.

38c 1959

OREGON

List New Rights On Equal Homes

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill

PORTLAND, Oregon — An attractive new printed pamphlet, designed to promote equal opportunity for all races in the housing field, has just been produced by the Urban League of Portland for free distribution.

The pamphlet, entitled "Here is How You Can Help to Achieve Democracy in Housing" contains three panels of suggestions addressed to (1) members of the majority group, (2) members of minority groups and (3) to American citizens generally.

Oregon has a new law against discrimination in housing, which became effective in August.

ADVICE

Oregon

In its advice to members of the majority group, the brochure advises:

"Accept the right of all free men to live where they wish. . .

"Do not ask your real estate or rental agent to practice discrimination (this is illegal in Oregon).

"Welcome non-white persons into your neighborhood or apartment building on the same basis you would anyone else.

"Don't spread wild rumors, circulate petitions or promote neighborhood harassment.

"Reject all comments and actions based upon fear or panic. . . don't sell or move unless your needs or circumstances require it. Don't run because a non-white family moves into your neighborhood. Give the family a chance to show its merits."

In its suggestions to minority group members, the pamphlet says:

"To exercise those rights to which you are morally and legally entitled, the steps outlined below may be of assistance. However, at all times be a responsible individual. Earn the respect of your fellow men.

"Determine the kind of housing you want and the general area.

BE GOOD NEIGHBOR

"Contact, without hesitation, any qualified real estate or rental agent and investigate any housing offered.

"When you move into a new residence. . Be a good neighbor. Maintain a high standard in the care and upkeep of your property. Employ discretion in your deportment and associations.

"Remember. . .Real estate and rental agents are forbidden by law to discriminate because of race, color, religion or national origin in their handling of property transactions.

"Report any acts of discrimination to the Civil Rights Division, Oregon Bureau of Labor, and to the Urban League."

Among the suggestions offered to citizens generally (white and nonwhite) are:

"Register so you can vote on all candidates for office and all ballot proposals.

"Support all candidates and measures that will help to eliminate discriminatory practices.

"Help debunk the myths that. ..

(1) Nonwhite neighbors cause property depreciation. (Scientific studies show that they do not).

(2) Nonwhites don't keep their property up. (Comprehensive studies show that they do).

"Train your children to respect all persons as individuals and to resist all undemocratic practices."

38c 1959

PENNSYLVANIA

NEGRO COUPLE'S BACKER RESIGNS

Pastor Blames Board in Church Controversy

38 C

By DONALD F. BOLLES

Times-Picayune

New Orleans

La.

2-31-59

LEVITTOWN, Pa. (AP)—A controversy has swirled around a Congregational minister who gave moral support to the first Negro couple in this previously all-white community of 70,000 persons.

The Rev. Dr. Fred Manthey Jr., who backed the William E. Myers family and later became their pastor, told The Associated Press his church's national Board of Home Missions declared in favor of church integration but then failed to support him financially when 30 of his 150 parishioners left.

So he said he had no choice but to resign as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church.

DENIED BY BOARD

In New York, the Board of Home Missions promptly denied the minister's statement. Dr. Stanley U. North, general secretary, said "Dr. Manthey's stand on the racial issue is approved..."

He added, "The board concurred in the opinion of both the Levittown church and the Pennsylvania Conference that Dr. Manthey would be better qualified to serve in a well-established church rather than in a church in a growing community."

P 28

And Mrs. William Myers, who with her husband suffered nine days of stone-throwing and riots outside their ranch-type home in August 1957, said a church committee visited them several months ago and said they were not involved in the resignation.

CITES OTHER FACTORS

One officer of the church, who declined use of her name, said the integration stand by Dr. Manthey was the main reason prompting his resignation but other factors were involved.

Dr. Manthey, 44, said: "The real reason for my resignation is the reluctance of the Board of Home Missions to shoulder the cost of our action."

He said he referred to the loss of income from the parishioners who walked out when the church split over a paid advertisement in a local newspaper and the welcome of the Myers.

A third of the church officers and the choir director shifted to other churches in the dispute.

A month after the Myers moved in—while they were still under 24-hour state police protection and crosses were being burned in protest—the church ran an ad noting that the 1956 General Council of Congregational Christian Churches had pledged to back local churches "consistent with clear policies of nondiscrimination."

SUPPORT PROMISED

The ad said the Plymouth Congregational church officers would support these principles.

Dr. North said the Board of Home Missions sent copies of the advertisement with commendatory letters to all state superintendents of the denomination.

On the financial aspect, he said the five-year-old church has been given a $2,800-a-year subsidy from the national board, $3,000 from the Pennsylvania Conference, and was lent $55,000 for a building program. Dr. Manthey, he said, was given a no-interest loan for a car.

Dr. Manthey, who has a wife and two children, holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

The national board said it stood ready "to assist him in relocating to another church or a college teaching situation where his abilities would be better used."

CAMPAIGN SEEKS HOUSING EQUALITY

Times

Educational Kits Aid Fight on Racial Discrimination in Philadelphia Market

New York

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4 — The City of Philadelphia and local real estate men have joined in an educational campaign to eliminate racial discrimination in the sale and rental of housing.

4-5-59

A "Do-It-Yourself" kit has been prepared by the Commission on Human Relations, a city agency dedicated to racial equality.

The kit, composed of mimeographed and printed material, explains the causes of racial changes in residential neighborhoods. It details the benefits of an open market in the real-estate business and outlines a program to gain communty support for full equality and opportunity for all seeking housing.

Copies of the kit were distributed by the commission among 200 community leaders at a recent meeting at which officials of the Philadelphia Board of Realtors pledged cooperation.

P 49

The board and the commission disagreed, however, on the need for legislation to outlaw discriminatory practices in the sale and rental of housing.

Alan L. Emlen, president of the board, acknowledged "inequities" in the real-estate market, and commented:

"Most of the people, when purchasing or renting homes place great value upon exclusiveness in terms of religion, ancestry and particularly, as to color. These desires are in conflict with the basic concept of an open market.

"There is a dilemma here that demands solution. We in the Philadelphia Board of Realtors believe that the solution will be found in education. We are convinced that leigslation to guarantee an open market is unworkable and will only increase the misunderstanding between people of various races and creeds."

John Rogers Carroll, vice chairman of the commission, said that the principle of equal housing opportunity could become a reality only if it is law.

"We in the commission," he said, "see no conflict between education and the law. Laws are adopted after education has proceeded to the point where the majority wish to translate a principle into a rule by which all agree to be governed."

American Jewish Congress hails ruling on Levittown

38 C

NEWARK

The American Jewish Congress last Tuesday hailed a Superior Court decision that two all - white housing developments in New Jersey must face charges of violating the State anti - discrimination law.

Judge W. Orvyl Schalick ruled in Woodbury, N.J., last Monday that the 15,000 - unit Levittown housing development in Burlington County and another all - white project, Green Fields Village, in Gloucester County, must submit to a hearing before the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination.

Afro American

Both housing developments have been charged with refusing to sell homes to colored persons.

P 20

Baltimore

COMMENTING ON the ruling, Julius Wildstein, Newark lawyer and spokesman for the group of attorneys who represented the complainants in the two cases, described the court's action as constituting "the first step in translating the promise of equality contained in the law into the reality of equality in housing regardless of race or religion."

3-7-59

Mr. Wildstein is chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress and chairman of the legal committee of the New Jersey Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

He represented Yuther Gardner, of Camden, who charged he had been denied the right to purchase a home in Green Fields Village because of his race.

Judge Schalick's ruling vacated a stay obtained last November by the two housing developers halting further action on the complaints of discrimination. Attorneys for Levittown and Green Fields Village had also asked the court to declare the New Jersey anti-discrimination housing law unconstitutional.

IT IS EXPECTED that the N. J. Division Against Discrimination will proceed with its hearing on the charges of discrimination and issue a ruling in a month.

Such a ruling would either dismiss the complaint or call for a cease and desisit order that would bar discrimination in the two housing developments and require that colored persons be accepted for occupancy.

Dr. John P. Milligan, director of the N.J. Division Against Discrimination, will conduct the hearings.

The twin cases mark the first time the constitutionality of the N.J. Law Against Discrimination has been tested as it affects housing.

The Levitt development, consisting of 15,000 homes in Burlington County between Trenton and Camden, is the largest housing project in the State and one of the largest in the country. Green Fields village, in West Depford Township, near Camden, numbers 550 homes.

Complaints charging racial discrimination by Levittown were filed by Willie R. James and Franklin D. Todd, Negroes, of Burlington, N.J. Mr. James was represented by Emerson R. Darnell, attorney for the Southern New Jersey branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Sidney Reitman counsel for the New Jersey State Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO).

Mr. Todd was represented by Herbert H. Tate, counsel for the New Jersey branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Jerome Eisenberg, former chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress.

BOROUGH CONDEMNS HOME NEGRO BOUGHT

Times

New York

PHILADELPHIA, March 12 (AP)—The Borough Council in the all-white suburban community of Rutledge has condemned a house and lot purchased by a Negro. The condemnation ordinance says the property is deemed necessary for municipal uses.

38C

The ordinance was passed last Friday at an unannounced meeting, just two days after the council had denied the Negro owner a permit to repair fire damage to the home.

The owner is George T. Raymond, head of the Chester City branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The house was damaged by fire last May 26, a day before Mr. Raymond and his family were scheduled to move in. He purchased the home for $11,500.

3-13-59

P 37-C

Arson was suspected in the blaze at the two-story frame structure. Fire marshals investigated but offered no finding.

No borough officials were available for comment today on the council action or what plans there were for the property. The ordinance said that condemnation was "deemed to be for the best interests of the borough" of about 1,000 residents.

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Raymond.

NEGROES SETTLE CASE

38 CP

Agree to Drop Action Against a Philadelphia Suburb

Times

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20—A dispute between the suburban all-white community of Rutledge and a Negro couple was settled Friday in the Delaware County Court.

New York

The couple, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Raymond, had brought a court action charging racial discrimination against the borough for condemning their fire-damaged property for use as a public building.

3-22-59

At a private conference with President Judge Henry G Sweney today, Rutledge officials and the Raymonds reached an agreement. Under the settlement, the Raymonds will be permitted to rebuild the house, which was damaged by fire after they purchased it last May. The couple will make changes in the structure of the dwelling to comply with local building restrictions and will withdraw their court action.

P 82

Mr. Raymond is head of the Chester branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

38 CP

38c 1959

'White' City Condemns Negro Home

Post
Washington D.C.
Sept 4 59
A B2

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Borough Council in the all-white suburban community of Rutledge has condemned a house and lot purchased by a Negro. The condemnation ordinance says the property is deemed necessary for municipal uses.

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The owner is George T. Raymond, head of the Chester branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The house was damaged by fire May 26, a day before Raymond and his family were scheduled to move in. He purchased the home for $11,500.

Arson was suspected. Fire marshals investigated but offered no finding.

No borough officials were available for comment Thursday on the Council action or what plans there were for the property. The ordinance said condemnation was "deemed to be for the best interests of the borough" of about 1000 residents.

Raymond purchased the house, one of the oldest in the community, through the Veterans Administration after the prior owner defaulted on the mortgage. The agent in the transaction was the Friends' Suburban Housing, Inc., of Ardmore, described by one of its officials as an agency trying to help buyers faced by racial or religious discrimination.

NAACP LEADER'S HOUSE CONDEMNED

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Sept 5 1959
18A

The Borough council of Rutledge, a Philadelphia all-white suburb, has condemned this house and ground, saying it is needed for municipal use after it denied a repair permit to George T. Raymond, Negro, head of a branch of the NAACP. The house had been damaged in a fire shortly before Raymond had been scheduled to move in. Raymond bought the house for $11,500 through an agency described as a group aiding buyers faced by racial or religious discrimination.—AP Wirephoto

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Negro Buys Home, Town Takes It

Journal
Montgomery
9-5-59

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A home and a lot purchased by a Negro in the all-white suburb of Rutledge has been condemned by the Borough Council, which says the property is needed for municipal use.

The action, taken at an unannounced meeting last Friday, became known Thursday. The two-story home is owned by George T. Raymond, head of the Chester branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Home purchaser asks court to void city council action

38c Pa

By RUTH JENKINS

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sept 5-59
P 1

CHESTER, Pa.—The George T. Raymond family gave notice Friday that court action would be sought to prevent condemnation of a house and lot they purchased last year in the Rutledge community, an all-white suburban area.

The action came after the borough council passed an ordinance marking Mr. Raymond's property condemned for use as a municipal building.

Mr. Raymond, president of the Chester Branch NAACP, is the first person of his race to buy property in the Rutledge community. He purchased the home for $11,500.

* * *

ONE OF HIS attorneys, Robert Wright of Chester, was due to file a complaint in equity for a preliminary injunction to prevent the borough council from condemning the property this week in the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County.

Another lawyer representing Mr. Raymond, James Baker, said a hearing on the injunction would probably be held this week also.

The NAACP official purchased the house in the approximately 1,000 - resident area last year and was scheduled to move into the dwelling last May 26.

But on May 25, the two-story frame house was razed by fire in what has brought about suspected arson.

* * *

THE SAME council which ordered his property "deemed necessary and desirable for borough purposes for use as a site for a municipal building and other municipal purposes," earlier denied Mr. Raymond a permit to repair the fire damage to his house.

No one was ever arrested as a result of reported investigations into arson of the building.

The council turned down his request for a permit on the ground that he failed to file "formal building specifications with his bid."

In ordering the property condemned for public use, the council deemed the action "to the best interests of the borough of about 1,000 residents."

* * *

IF MR. RAYMOND refuses to sell his home, and unless he gets a favorable court decision, the council can ask the Court of Common Pleas to assess damages and name a sale price for the house, which is called Dingley Dell.

Friends Suburban Housing, Inc. arranged the sale of the Dingley Dell at 236 Sylvan Ave. to Mr. Raymond when its previous owner defaulted on a mortgage insured by the Veterans Administration.

The structure is one of Rutledge's oldest buildings. The fire in Dingley Dell burned clear through the house to the roof just eight hours before the Raymond family was due to move in last May.

The Raymonds are living at 1704 Reading Drive, Lamokin Village, while waiting future action in the case. This is the address they had prepared to move from a year ago to Dingley Dell, a 100-by-50 foot site.

38c 1959

PENNSYLVANIA

Negro-Backing Pastor in Row

Times Union
Jacksonville Fla.
Wed. 2-25-59
p. 5

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Feb. 24 (AP)—A controversy swirled today around a Congregational minister who gave moral support to the first Negro couple in this previously all-white community of 70,000 persons.

The Rev. Dr. Fred Manthey Jr., who backed the William E. Myers family and later became their pastor, said today his church's National Board of Home Missions declared in favor of church integration, but then failed to support him financially when 30 of his 150 parishioners left.

So he said he had no choice but to resign as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

In New York the Board of Home Missions promptly denied the minister's statement.

And the Myerses, who suffered nine days of stone-throwing and riots at their ranch-type home in August 1957, said a church committee visited them several months ago and said they were not involved in the resignation.

One officer of the church said the integration stand by Dr. Manthey was the main reason prompting his resignation, but other factors were involved.

Dr. Manthey, 44, said: "The real reason for my resignation is the reluctance of the Board of Home Missions to shoulder the cost of our action."

He said he referred to the loss of income from the parishioners who walked out when the church split over a paid advertisement in a local newspaper and the welcome of the Myerses.

A third of the church officers and the choir director shifted to other churches in the dispute.

'Pressured,' Cries Ousted Liberal Rev.

Pittsburgh Pa.
Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 2-7-59
p. 6

LEVITTOWN, Pa. — Charging that he was pressured because of his efforts toward racial integration in his church, the Rev. Dr. Fred Manthey Jr. resigned as pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church.

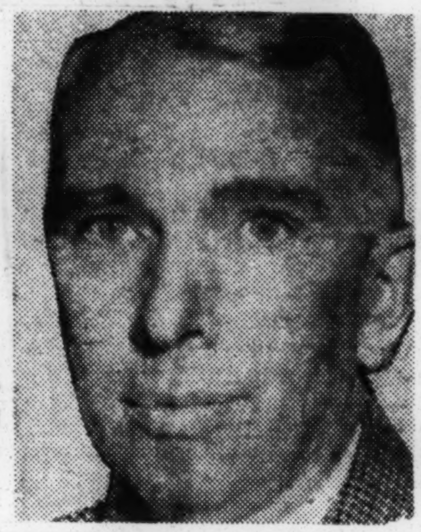
• Dr. Manthey said pressure was put on him by the National Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Church with headquarters in New York.

The real problem, a board spokesman said, was the Rev. Manthey's inability to make his church financially successful.

DR. MANTHEY said, however, that his troubles began when he welcomed into his church Mr. and Mrs. William Myers, the first Negro family to move into the previously all-white community of 70,000.

Dr. Manthey said that after the Myers family had been the object of racial disturbances, his church had placed an advertisement in Levittown newspapers, pledging the church membership to "support non-segregated practices in selling, buying and leasing property."

He said, "We did not prosper financially after our stand on integration."



REV. FRED MANTHEY JR.
. . . blames pressure

Northern Town Seizes Negro Home

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Fri.
3-13-59
p. 1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP) — The Borough Council in the all-white suburban community of Rutledge has condemned a house and lot purchased by a Negro. The condemnation ordinance says the property is deemed necessary for municipal uses.

The ordinance was passed last Friday at an unannounced meeting, just two days after the Council denied the Negro owner a permit to repair fire damage to the home.

The owner is George T. Raymond, head of the Chester City branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The house was damaged by fire last May 26, a day before Raymond and his family were scheduled to move in. He purchased the home for $11,500. Arson was suspected.

Atter Arson Fails

Negro's Home Condemned

Courier
Pittsburgh
Pa.
Sat. 3-21-59
p. 8

RUTLEDGE, Pa.—The Borough Council of Rutledge found a sure way of keeping Negro leader George T. Raymond from moving into a home he purchased in the nearly all-white community. They condemned the historic structure.

Raymond, president of the nearby Chester (Pa.) NAACP branch, purchased "Dingley Dell," one of Rutledge's oldest residences last year. But in the early hours of last May 26, a mysterious fire broke out in the basement of the two-story frame house and burned all the way to the roof.

The fire, which started just eight hours before Raymond was to move in, was said to be the work of arsonists, but police never arrested anyone in the case.

Recently Raymond made a formal request to the Borough Council to make necessary repairs in order to move his family in as soon as they were completed.

The Council then voted to condemn the house and its 100x50 foot plot of land, stating:

"The property is deemed to be necessary and desirable for borough purposes for use as a site for a municipal building and other municipal purposes."

Levittown, Pa., Pastor Says Church Hedged in Bias Row

Herald Tribune

He Resigns, Charging Lack of Financial Aid After Loss of White Parishioners

New York

Wed 2-25-59 P. 2

LEVITTOWN, Pa., Feb. 24 (AP)—A controversy swirled today around a Congregational minister who gave moral support to the first Negro couple in this previously all-white community of 70,000 persons.

The Rev. Dr. Fred Manthey jr., who backed the William E. Myers family and later became their pastor, told the The Associated Press his church's National Board of Home Missions declared in favor of church integration but then failed to support him financially when thirty of his 150 parishioners left.

In New York, the Board of Home Missions denied the minister's statement. Dr. Stanley U. North, general secretary, said: "Dr. Manthey's stand on the racial issue is approved. The board concurred in the opinion of both the Levittown church and the Pennsylvania conference that Dr. Manthey would be better qualified to serve in a well established church rather than in a church in a growing community."

9 Days of Riots

Mrs. William Myers, who with her husband suffered nine days of stone-throwing and riots outside their ranch-type home in August, 1957, said a church committee visited them several months ago and said they were not involved in the resignation.

Dr. Manthey, forty-four, said: "The real reason for my resignation is the reluctance of the Board of Home Missions to shoulder the cost of our action."

He said he referred to the loss of income from the parishioners who walked out when the church split over a paid advertisement in a local newspaper and the welcome to the Myers. A third of the church officers and the choir director shifted to other churches in the dispute.

Ad Cites Pledge

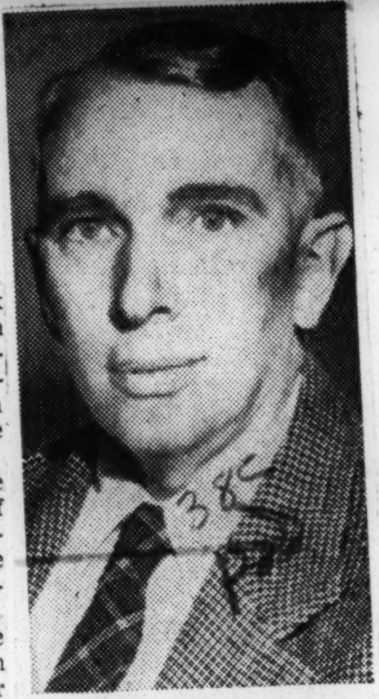
A month after the Myers moved in—while they were still under twenty-four-hour state police protection and crosses were being burned in protest—the church ran an ad noting that the 1956 General Council of Congregational Christian Churches had pledged to back local churches "consistent with clear policies of non-discrimination." The ad said the Plymouth Congregational Church officers would support these principles.

Dr. North said the Home Missions Board sent copies of the advertisement with commendatory letters to all state superintendents of the denomination.

On the financial aspect, he said the five-year-old church has been given a $2,800-a-year subsidy from the national board and $3,000 from the Pennsylvania conference, and was lent $55,000 for a building program. Dr. Manthey, he said, was given a no-interest loan for a car.

Dr. Manthey, who has a wife and two children, holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. The national board said it stood ready "to assist him in relocating to another church or a college teaching situation where his abilities would be better used."

The Myers' two boys attend Sunday School and Bible School, while he and his wife attend church as the only Negroes. A second Negro couple moved into Levittown last year without incident.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Resigns ministry in protest—The Rev. Dr. Fred Manthey jr. in Levittown, Pa., yesterday.

38c 1959

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Minister Says:

Christians Don't Want Negroes For Neighbors

38c Rhode Island

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat.
3-21-59
P. 11

CRANSTON, R. I. (ANP) — "The majority of Christians permit their church groups to espouse the Fair Housing Practices bill," asserted Rev. John Yuells of Woodridge Congregational Church, "because we know we do not intend to back them up."

Rev. Yuells charged that fellow Christians did not speak the fact, but knew they had no intention "of allowing colored races into our neighborhoods."

The minister insisted that the Rhode Island General Assembly (state legislature) was keeping "mum" and tacitly waiting for the controversial bill to be buried in the Judiciary Committee, which the NAACP's Providence chapter already has charged with favoring the opponents of the strong bill, prohibiting private and public housing discrimination.

"ALL THIS TIME," Rev. Yuells averred, "we, as individual Christians, are keeping silent. We allow our church groups to speak for us.

- **"We allow the real estate men to take the punishment when he, and we, know that the real decision as to fair housing practices is being made in the local neighborhoods of our own community.**

The minister charged, further, that Christians, seemingly, were reluctant to take public stands on controversial issues as a matter of integrity and conviction.

"Individual Christians," he concluded, "must weigh the pros and cons on the basis of integrity, conviction and their faith, or else the cause of democracy, and certainly the cause of Christian morality, is lost.

Discrimination In Housing Cited By Council Head

Advertiser
38c Rhode Island
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri.
2-20-59
P. 2D

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (AP) — There has been a big rise in Negro middle class families with ability to pay for good housing but discrimination still makes it difficult for him to get out of the sub-standard area, the regional director of the National Council of Christians and Jews said here this week.

Mrs. Rozella Switzer, in a radio interview, said it is also a fact that the Negro pays as much for his sub-standard housing as the white man does for an average house.

She said she thought that in Rhode Island there is a "tremendous amount of good will" not only among clergymen, but among business and industrial leaders, but that there is still a lot of work to do.

38c 1959

TEXAS

Foster Place Negro Homes Splattered With "Eggs"

The Informer

Houston, Tex.

Sat. 11-7-59

38c

p. 1

HOUSTON — Violent clouds appear to be developing about the Foster Place Addition because of Negroes purchasing homes in the formerly "exclusively white" neighborhood, and the white residents' desire to quell the tide.

Undertones of violence were noted early this week as the outside of the two homes occupied by Negroes in the 3900 block of Faulkner St were splattered with rotten eggs during the daylight hours in the absence of the tenants Monday, and again at night Tuesday.

Presently, the egg-throwing matter appears important only in the sense that it could be the prelude to plain coercion on the part of some elements of the area to keep it white.

However, Odessa Reece, president of the newly formed Foster Area United Civic Club, the admittedd purpose of which is getting the two Negro families presently living in the area to move out, and keeping others from moving in, told the Informer Wednesday that his club "works through Christian organizations".

"We do not condone actions like that," he started, referring to the egg throwing.

PLEADS FOR FOSTER PLACE

Although Mr Reece made it plain that the civic club, which is composed of residents from the Foster Place, Southern Terrace, Scott Terrace, Belmont and Grand Additions, wanted no Negroes in the neighborhoods, he said he did not want the Foster Place section to receive a black mark it did not deserve.

Reece was particularly indignant at the Negro tenants whose home was splattered with the eggs because they did not notfiy police Monday.

"I talked to the boy whl lives there and asked him why he did not call the police, and he said he did not think the incident was large enough to merit police action.

The Informer

Houston, Tex.

Sat. 11-7-59

"Well, I think these people are trying to discriminate against our club because your newspaper was tipped off about the egg-throwing. If the incident was so minor, then why was a newspaper notified, but the police not contacted?" But Tuesday night's egg splattering was known to the police and Mr Reese. But they just jabbered.

p. 10

He said he called the police Wednesday night, and the authorities decided, and the Negroes agreed, that the incident was minor and not worthy of police action.

The rumblings blasting forth in the Foster Place area followed the pattern which has generally prevailed when Negroes moved into previously white residential areas in the past, namely the whites became panicky and prepared to sell their homes.

A representative of the Miller-Robinson and Sacks Real Estate firm, 4530 Dowling, said his organization was acquired as agent by many white home owners in Foster Place in September when Negroes first started to move into the addition. These people have decided not to sell since the formation of the Civic Club, he noted.

Again true to form, real estate firms are closely interlaced with the white residents attempts to get Negro tenants to move our.

R. W. Baldwin, who says he is a former college professor, said in an interview with the Infirmer Tuesday that he had been contacted by the Foster Area Civic Club t otry and purchase the property from the Negroes, particularly a house which is located three houses from the intersection of Faulkner and Scott Sts.

Baldwin, who says he is not interested in the property for investment purposes, explained the concerted effort to get this particular house because one neighbor does not care to live next door to a Negro, while the other has no objections.

He stated further in the interview that the civic club officers are supposed to have the price and such matters already determined, and that he would be acting simply as their agent.

Mr Baldwin said he was trying to prevent any great controversy developing.

DECIDES TO FIGHT IT OUT

"You take several hundred white people, when they get together in an organization, which they have done over there, they begin feeling sorry for themselves. ..first they were panicky and were all ready to move out then they bristled up and decided they were going to fight.

"When they get in that type of situation, why it's a whole lot better to avoid all the controversy and all the troule. So far there hasn't been too much difficulty over there."

The Civic Club has not obtained the services of any particular real estate agent to work in its behalf, according to President Reece. He did admit that numerous real estate men have been operating in the area in an effort to do business with his club by purchasing the Negro-owned properties.

The representative of the Miller-Robinson, and Sacks firm said Baldwin purchased property, located at 3914 Faulkner St Tuesday, the same day that he was interviewed by the Informer.

The real estate executive said his firm ,which has been doing the greater portion of its business with Negroes, took over

38c 1959

VERMONT

Negro Finds Door Closed In Vermont

Advertiser
Mon. 6-15-59
Montgomery Ala.
p. 1

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP) — A community relations committee Sunday night continued a quiet for an apartment for a Negro who claims he and his family are being evicted because of their face.

Hedgemon Robertson, 35, formerly of Greensboro, Ala., who came here seven years ago, said he, his wife and their eight children, 1 to 11 years in age, will be forced to return to Greensboro unless quarters can be found.

Robertson, employed at a fertilizer plant, said he could afford between $40 and $50 a month for a six-room apartment. The family now occupies four rooms.

Robertson told the greater Burlington Committee on Community Relation that landlords have declined to rent him an apartment because of his race; that some landlords told him they were afraid of protests from neighbors.

He said he is being forced to quit the present four-room apartment because his landlord told him he plans to remodel it.

In Vermont—

Negro Charges 'Race' Eviction

Post-Herald
Mon. 6-15-59
Birmingham Ala.
p. 6

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 13 (UPI)—A Negro family of 10, evicted from their apartment "because of our race and youngsters," may be forced to return to Alabama unless it can find another home here.

Hedgemon Robertson, 35, a rendering company employe, said the family had no place to live in a complaint to the Greater Burlington Committee on Community Relations.

Robertson said their landlord evicted them because he was going to renovate their apartment. Actually, Robertson said, it was because of color and the eight children, who range in age from one to 11 years.

Robertson said the family might have to return to his native Greensboro, Ala., unless it finds a new home soon.

The committe, in receiving the plea, noted that a recent survey showed only one of five landlords in the area was willing to rent an apartment to Negroes.

Negroes Rejected By Northern Town

Commercial Appeal p. 3

Alabama Family Of 8 May Have To Leave Vermont

Memphis Tenn.
[illegible] 6-15-59

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 13.—(UPI)—A Negro family of 10, evicted from their apartment "because of our race and youngsters," may be forced to return to Alabama unless it can find another home here.

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The committee, in receiving the plea, noted that a recent survey showed only one of five landlords in the area was willing to rent an apartment to Negroes.

38c 1959 Virginia

"I Am Your Darker Brother"

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Pastor Notes He Can't Buy In All-White Development

Sat, 10-10-59

The Rev. Milton A. Reid, minister of First Baptist church in Petersburg, which is credited with being the oldest colored church in America, last week informed the president of Buggs Island Lake Country Club Estates that he cannot acquire one of its lots because the property is "for the white race only."

The minister's letter went to W. N. Corpening at the development's offices at Clarksville, Va. Mr. Corpening had sent the Rev. Mr. Reid a sales letter describing Buggs as the second largest man-made lake in America, and the development as a "retreat for the graciousness of country living."

IN HIS REPLY, the Rev. Mr. Reid said:

"I am in receipt of your letter dated Sept. 2,, 1959, regarding the development of Buggs Island. I have been out of the city for more than a month and am a little behind in my correspondence.

"I was in Clarksville about two months ago and I can assure you that your letter was not adequate in portraying the beautiful and altogether lovely sites at Buggs Island.

"**EVEN THE PSALMIST** found it difficult to describe the beauty of God's out doors and contented himself by saying, The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament him. nature was a picture of unspeakable joy, so much so until the elements appeared to be telling the story."

"Your letter was of interest to me for several reasons. One matter that particularly interested me was the topical sentence that came last in your third paragraph,, the development is for the white race only.

REV. MILTON A. REID
No Haven For Him

"**YOU STATED** that this was a sportman's paradise or a haven for the tired, harrased businessman. And, in light of the foregoing, you worte me through an obvious error in that I am a Negro Baptist minister. Your error was in good faith, and my answer is also in good faith.

"I want to express my thanks to you for considering me for a lot. God has blessed me with health, strength, training, a sense of appreciation for the arts, a sense of dignity and worth, but I am a victim of the white man's curse in that all of me is covered with pigemntation. I am your darker brother."

"**I TRUST THAT** by now you have sold all of those beautiful lots. If not, I hope you will. And sell them all, I beg you, to people who will at least enjoy some type of paradise or haven.

"If their hearts are still too hard — almost 100 years after the abolition of slavery and almost 2,000 years since the gentle spirit of christ taught us how to love, to live like brothers here that we might live in an eternal paradise and haven with our Heavenly Father, I think it is only fair to enjoy some of their salvation on Buggs Island.

"**MAY GOD'S** blessings rest upon you,, your board of directors, your buyers, and Buggs Island."

"Yours in the name of Jesus,
"Milton A. Reid, Minister"

38c 1959 WASHINGTON

Washington Forced Sale Stirs Threats

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—A state agency's attempt to force sale of a house in an all-white neighborhood to a Negro family brought a few threats and some name-calling Friday.

P. 1

The State Board Against Discrimination ruled Thursday that Coast Guard Cmdr. John L. O'Meara and his wife must sell their home for $18,000 to Robert L. Jones, a Negro post office employe.

Sat. 5-2-59

It was the first test of a 1957 Washington law which empowers the board to prevent racial discrimination in housing financed with federal aid.

The O'Mearas, who are moving to Washington, D.C., said the Jones bid had been turned down only because of a prior agreement to sell to another family—not on racial grounds.

"We have no quarrel with the law," said Mrs. O'Meara, "but we object to being compelled to do something against our wishes."

While the O'Mearas considered whether to seek a court injunction against the board order, the Jones attorney said an anonymous caller threatened the family's two children.

The antidiscrimination board secretary, Glenn Mansfield, said he received several calls denouncing its action.

Force Home Sale To Negro Voided

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP) — A judge set aside Friday a state board's order requiring sale of a private home in an all-white district to a Negro couple.

Judge James W. Hodson of Superior Court held unconstitutional a 1957 Washington law which prohibited discrimination on racial grounds in sale of government-financed housing.

"A private individual acting in his private capacity is perfectly free to discriminate as he pleases," said the judge.

The State Board Against Discrimination had directed Coast Guard Cmdr. John J. O'Meara to sell his home for $18,000 to a Negro mail carrier.

Negro Wins Home, Defies Race Bigots

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
Sat 5-16-59
P. 18

SEATTLE, Wash. — Despite threats against the lives of his two children, Robert L. Jones, a Negro postal employe, is determined to go through with the purchase of an $18,000 home in an all-white neighborhood.

Last week the State Board Against Discrimination ruled that a U. S. Coast Guard commander, who is being transferred to Washington, D. C., must sell his home to Jones in accordance to with a 1957 state law which empowered the board to prevent the sale, rental, or lease of all housing.

The move came after Comdr. John O'Meara turned down the offer of Robert L. Jones to buy his house "because of a prior agreement."

O'Meare said his decision was not based "on racial grounds."

Since the state board's decision, Jones, it is reported, has received several threatening phone calls.

Seattle Couple Ordered To Sell House to Negro

Times
New York

SEATTLE, May 1 (AP)—The State Board Against Discrimination last night ordered a seaattle couple, who are planning to leave town, to sell their home to a Negro mail carrier and his wife.

P. 23

The ruling was the first application of a 1959 state statute that bans discrimination because of race, creed or color in the sale, rental or lease of housing, public or private.

Sat. 5-2-59

Robert L. Jones initiated the action against Coast Guard Comdr. and Mrs. John J. O'Mera. He contended they had refused to sell the house to him because of his color after he had offered to pay $18,000 for it and had given the O'Meras $1,000 earnest money.

The three-member state panel ordered the O'Mearas to accept the offer submitted by Mr. Jones within three days and ruled that they were not to sell their house during that period.

The panel consisted of two white lawyers, Kenneth A. MacDonald and Melville Oseran, both of Seattle, and Mrs. Lonnie Shields, a Negro apartment house operator, also of Seattle.

38c 1959 WASHINGTON

Judge Rejects Seattle Ruling

Herald Tribune
New York
Sat 8-1-59
P 2

Whites Can't Be Compelled To Sell Home to Negroes

SEATTLE, July 31 (UPI).—A Superior Court judge ruled today that a white couple could not be compelled to sell their home to Negroes.

The ruling of Kings County Judge James W. Hodson said that a state law bearing on such matters was unconstitutional. The case was believed the first of its kind in the nation.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Jones said they had offered to buy the home of Coast Guard Cmdr John J. O'Meara and his wife for $18,000. Mr. Jones is a Negro mail carrier. Cmdr. O'Meara was being transferred to Washington, D. C.

38c

Mr. Jones said Cmdr. O'Meara refused to sell, saying he had already negotiated to sell for $17,250 to a neighbor in the all-white district.

Wash.

State Law Cited

The state board against discrimination was called into the case and ruled that Cmdr O'Meara must sell to Mr. Jones under a 1957 state law because Cmdr. OMeara carried an F. H. A.-insured loan on the house. The law prohibited discrimination in public housing

Judge Hodson ruled that the F. H. A. loan in this case did not eliminate Cmdr. O'Meara's right to deal with anyone he chose.

"A private individual acting in a private capacity," he said "is perfectly free to discriminate as he chooses.

"The mere existence of an F. H. A.-insured mortgage on his house is far too tenuous a thread upon which to hang such a drastic invasion of his constitutional right to do as he pleases with his own property The thumb of government rests too lightly upon the scales."

Attorneys for Mr. Jones said they would appeal to the State Supreme Court and if necessary to the United States Supreme Court.

Rules Home Need Not Be Sold to Negro

Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 8-1-59
P 1

Seattle, July 31 [UPI]—King County Superior Judge James W. Hodson ruled Friday that a white couple, acting as private property owners, may not be compelled to sell their home to a Negro couple. The ruling held a state law to be unconstitutional.

38c

"A private individual acting in a private capacity is perfectly free to discriminate as he pleases," the judge told a crowded courtroom in making his decision in a case believed to be the first of its kind in the nation. Attorneys said the case would be appealed to the state Supreme court, and probably to the United States Supreme court.

Wash.

Offered More for Home

The case involved coast guard Comdr. John J. O'Meara and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Jones. Jones is a Negro mail carrier in Seattle.

Jones maintained he had offered to buy O'Meara's home for $18,000 when he learned O'Meara was being transferred to Washington. He said O'Meara refused to sell, and O'Meara contended he already had negotiated to sell to a neighbor in the all-white neighborhood for $17,250.

The state board against discrimination entered the case and ruled that O'Meara must sell to Jones under a 1957 state law because O'Meara had an FHA-insured loan on the home. The law prohibited discrimination in public-assisted housing.

Too Tenuous a Thread

Judge Hodson ruled that the FHA loan in this case did not eliminate O'Meara's right to deal with whom he pleased.

"The mere existence of an FHA insured mortgage on his house is far too tenuous a thread upon which to hang such a drastic invasion of his constitutional right to do as he pleases with his own property," the judge said in his written opinion.

"The thumb of the government rests too lightly upon the scales."

Collision of Two Rights

Hodson said the 1957 anti-discrimination act had to be held unconstitutional because it violated the equal-protection provisions of the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution.

"We are faced here with a head-on collision between two rights," he said. "One is the right of every individual to be treated equally, regardless of such irrelevant factors as race, creed, and color.

"The other is the right of the owner of private property to complete freedom of choice in selecting those with whom he will deal. This freedom of choice, as a legal conception, has been formalized as the principle of freedom of contract."